The Kingston Daily Freeman

FOUNDED IN 1871. CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1927. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

New York State, Born in Kingston 150 Years Ago, Celebrates Civil Side of the Event Here Today

Thousands Attend Big Birthday Party

Governor Smith Comes on a Yacht and Is Warmly Received—Senator Wadsworth Arrived Friday Evening—Sunshine Smiles on Assembled Multitude, Decorations Are Beautiful and Everything Is Fine.

The attention of the entire State of New York was centered on Kingston today as thousands of citizens turned away from their ordinary pursuits and gave time and thought to the events surrounding the birth of what has developed into the greatest state of the United States.

A cool, clear September day greeted the multitude who gathered in the upper section of the city to join with Governor Alfred E. Smith, Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Senator John Knight, president of the New York State Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Joseph A. McGinnies, State Historian Alexander C. Flick and many other notables as they gave official recognition to the sesquicentennial celebration of the events which marked the birth of the government which they now represent and serve.

Kingston presented an attractive appearance, as its citizens followed out the suggestions of both Governor Smith and Mayor Dempsey and decorated their homes in honor of the celebration. Early in the morning people began to gather on the streets ready not only to pay honor to the memory of the first officials but also to show their appreciation of the presence of the present officials of the Empire State and to follow the suggestion of Governor Smith to resolve to give more time and thought to the solution or "our present problems".

Senator James W. Wadsworth arrived at Rhinecliff about 5 o'clock Friday evening, where he was met by Collector of the Port Philip Elting, by whom he is being entertained during his stay in this city. Senator Wadsworth and Mr. Elting were brought to Kingston on the tug Rob, of the Cornell Steamboat Company.

Historic Pilgrimage.

The day started off most auspiciously with the historic pilgrimage to the old, historic houses in Kingston and Old Hurley, that village of sanctuary for the women, children and old men who fled from Kingston at the time of the burning of Kingston. Led by a Kingston motorcycle policeman and immediately followed by Captain Everett Fowler (in charge of the pilgrimage) in a car with distinguished guests, a long line of autos, furnished by the Kingston Automobile Association, left The Stuyvesant Hotel a little after nine-thirty o'clock to enjoy a perfect September Day and an historic treat.

The first point of interest was the architecturally beautiful old Court House on Wall street, where George Clinton took his oath of office, and almost opposite, the site of the first Old Dutch Church, built in 1661.

Next the pilgrims passed the site of the old Block House, built in 1658 on the southwest corner of Main and Fair streets, and the southeast corner of the old Stockade, corner of Main street and Clinton avenue.

The Old Senate House was the next point visited, the autos passing also the northeast corner of the Stockade at the corner of Clinton avenue and North Front street, and proceeding along North Front street past the Christopher Tappen House on the southwest corner of Wall and North Front street, and the famous De Waal Tavern on the south side of North Front street between Green and Crown streets, where the most distinguished balls of Colonial days were held, La Fayette having been a guest of honor at one of these notable social functions.

The next point of interest was the northwest corner of the Stockade which is marked by the building now owned by the Salvation Army, and from which a small cannon was pointed as a protection for travelers leaving the village of Kingston for Hurley and in danger of Indian molestation. The entrance to the old King's Highway was just opposite, at the corner of North Front street and Converse street.

As far as possible Kingstonians knowing their city's history accompanied the guests of the city on the pilgrimage, and many historical traditions and anecdotes were related as the procession wound its pleasant way to Old Hurley, where the visitors passed the spot where Washington addressed the residents of Hurley in 1782; the Van Deusen House, where the Committee of Safety met in 1777, and where the present owner of the place, Samuel Gibson, waved a greeting to the guests. The Hurley ride took the pilgrimage past all of the interesting Old Hurley homes and the people of the village were out in full force to extend even a momentary welcome to the many distinguished men and women.

Returning, the trail wound through the very old part of our city, passing the Old Coffee House on Crown street, where gathered the prominent citizens of those earlier days, then the corner of Crown and John streets where the four old Colonial stone houses stand, one of which, on the southwest corner of Crown and John streets, being the old Kingston Academy, founded in 1774.

The next point of much interest was the Henry Sleght House, now the home of Wiltwyck Chapter, D. A. R., at the junction of Crown and Green streets, from which spot the pilgrimage passed through what was the gateway of the old Stockade where Main street crosses Green street.

As always, the keenest interest was shown in the Tobias Van Steenbergh, Jr., house, the only house not burned by the British, on Wall street at the head of Franklin street. Returning to the old First Reformed Dutch Church, the pilgrimage passed the Coenraedt Elmendorf Tavern at the southeast corner of Maiden Lane and Fair street and the site of the Evart Bogardus Tavern on the northwest corner of the same streets.

The visitors were brought back to participate in the exercises at the tomb of Governor George Clinton in the Old First Reformed Dutch Church yard, after what they all seemed to consider a real historic treat.

At the Clinton Tomb.

That the citizens of Kingston and the citizens of New York state have taken more than a usual amount of interest in the sesquicentennial exercises was amply demonstrated by the large crowd that gathered in the vicinity of the First Dutch churchyard to participate in the first formal exercises of the day. The churchyard in the vicinity of the tomb was crowded with people as were the sidewalks on both sides of Main street from Wall to Fair.

As the crowds began to gather there was one question that practically everyone seemed to be asking and that was, when Governor Smith was to arrive. The information rapidly spread among the crowd that the yacht which brought the Governor to Kingston had anchored off Kingston Point about 9:45 and from that time on whenever a detail of State Troopers arrived on the scene the report spread among the crowd that he had arrived. However, at the time the exercises began at the grave, which was about 10:30, he had not yet made his appearance.

Those who had participated in the Historical Pilgrimage under the direction of Captain Everett Fowler began to find their way to the First Dutch churchyard about 10:20.

Senator Wadsworth Arrives.

Senator Wadsworth, accompanied by Collector of the Port of New York, Philip Elting, was among the first to arrive. He was greeted by a large crowd of people. A little later the President of the Senate, John Knight, accompanied by Senator Arthur Wicks, arrived and he was followed by the Speaker of the Assembly, Joseph A. McGinnies. They were also greeted by a large crowd.

In addition to the leaders of the Assembly and Senate probably the largest numbers of Assemblymen and Senators that has ever gathered in this city at one time were on hand to participate in the exercises which are being held on the day that New York's first Assembly convened in Kingston.

The distinguished guests were given a place just to the right of the Clinton tomb where Democratic and Republican Assemblymen and Senators got together for the first time since the Assembly adjourned in the spring.

Captain Fowler Presides.

Captain Everett Fowler presided at the exercises at the tomb. He introduced the Rev. Wilbur F. Stowe, pastor of the Church of the Comforter, who delivered the invocation.

As soon as Mr. Stowe had finished Captain Fowler introduced Alexander C. Flick, the state historian, who delivered an address, which will be found on another page of today's Freeman.

Knight Lays Wreath.

The speech of Historian Flick was received with a great deal of enthusiasm by the large crowd. At

(Continued on Page Seven.)

Medal Spelling Warmly Defended

Judge Clearwater Tells Previously Uninformed Critics a Few Things They Should Have Known Before They Spoke.

In its despatch from a staff reporter in Kingston to report the celebration today the New York Tribune says:

Indignation was aroused here today by a dispatch from Albany in the morning papers reporting that an error in spelling had been discovered in the inscription upon the handsome gold and bronze medals especially struck for the occasion. Sesquicentennial, the report pointed out, was spelled "Sesquicentenial" on the medal.

All inquiries on the subject were referred to former Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, chairman of the committee on plan and scope.

"The criticism is an unjust one," said Judge Clearwater. "The critics are evidently unfamiliar with the rules laid down some years ago by the compilers of the new Oxford English dictionary. These rules recommended the elimination of the second of two conjoining consonants, where such elimination does not change the meaning of the word or its symbolical significance. Because of the exigencies of space the retention of the second 'N' would have precluded the appearance upon the medal of the name of our city.

"Pressure was brought to bear on me from many quarters to use the longer spelling. But as the oldest continuous resident of Kingston, I insisted upon the form used. Two thousand years from now this medal will bear witness to the fact that Kingston was the first capital of New York State. Let the critics brush up on their scholarship. I may be dead, but if so, like the Irishman, I am not conscious of the fact."

Camera Men Take Many Pictures

Among the motion picture men who were on the job at the ceremonies were Clifford Howcroft who is recording the sesquicentennial celebrations all over the state and who was operating for Pathe News. Joe Van Buren and John McLean were also filming the events for submission to Paramount.

In addition there were several "still" operators who were getting pictures. Among those who were active was Frank E. Brimmer of the State publicity department and official photographer.

Governor Smith cooperated with the camera men at all stages of the celebration. At the cornerstone laying he posed for the "stills" and later showed considerable action in placing the mortar for the "movie" men.

The cornerstone of the museum contains a simple inscription "September 10, 1927".

Downtown Men Are Indignant

Downtown business men were highly indignant today over the fact that Governor Smith when he landed from the yacht off Kingston Point was taken uptown through the back streets instead of through the Strand and lower Broadway which had been artistically decorated for the occasion.

They say that many had gathered in the downtown section of the city when it was learned that the governor and his party were coming to Kingston by yacht in the expectation of seeing him and the members of his party as they were whirled through the city in automobiles.

Historical Drama This Afternoon

After Speeches Are Made The Farm and Home Bureau Dramatists Will Re-enact Events That Occurred Here in 1777, As Written by Dr. Flick.

Kingston's celebration was brought to a fitting and picturesque close this afternoon, at the Kingston Driving Park on North Manor avenue, where dramatists of the Ulster County Farm and Home Bureau staged an historical drama, re-enacting the adoption of the first state constitution, the inauguration of the first state governor, the first meeting of the supreme court and the first session of the state legislature.

The crowds that gathered early in the day for the first part of the program, wended their way to the Park and from the amount of applause that greeted the presentations, the drama was greatly enjoyed.

Among the principals of the cast, which were directed by Miss Abigail S. Halsey, are as follows:

Governor George Clinton, played by Millard Davis, Assemblyman from Ulster county; Mrs. George Clinton by Mrs. William Warren, Hurley; John Jay by Irving Barnes, New Paltz; Gouverneur Morris, by Thomas Clearwater, nephew of Judge A. T. Clearwater, Chairman of the Kingston State Sesquicentennial Committee; Mrs. Christopher Tappen by Mrs. P. Brown, a descendant of Christopher Tappen, who was a brother-in-law of George Clinton; Pierre Van Cortlandt, by Edward Conway; Captain Bogardus, by Lieutenant Roache of the 155th Field Artillery, Kingston; Robert R. Livingston, by Frank Murphy; the Rev. Abraham Kettlebas, by the Rev. W. P. Kemper; General Abraham Ten Broeck, by Thomas Coughlin, and Matthew Cantine by Charles De La Vergne. One of the unique roles of the historical pageant is to be player by James Pierce, who will impersonate the "Spirit of '76," and is an old drummer of the Civil War, whose great grandfather was a drummer during the Revolutionary War.

Governor Shook Hands With All

It was an interesting study in politics and humanity when Collector of the Port Philip Elting and Governor Smith met, shook hands, and talked, for a few minutes just before the Governor laid the cornerstone.

The Governor was willing to shake hands with everybody and anybody. He had a hard job getting away after the cornerstone was laid.

A few persons were on hand to greet the Governor when he arrived late at Clinton's tomb. They had a premonition that he might arrive late and for that reason had stain behind the rest of the crowd. A number of small boys and girls were heard congratulating themselves on their good fortune as they crowded up close and got a good look at the Governor.

The Governor and the moving picture men are good friends. He obeyed all their orders without the least bit of hesitation.

Photographers Busy.

The movie men were on the job at the ceremonies at the First Dutch Church. Cameramen were present to film the ceremonies of placing the wreath on the tomb.

Band Concert Tonight.

The closing feature on the program of Kingston's Sesquicentennial celebration will take place tonight at 8 o'clock at the Academy Park with a concert by the West Point Band.

Smith Party Landed Late

Reception Committee Was Waiting at the Wrong Dock, but Quickly Scurried to the Right One and the Governor was Duly Met

Governor Smith and his party landed at the Rondout Yacht Club landing at 11 o'clock this morning from the yacht Saelmo which lay at anchor about three hundred feet off from the yacht club in the Hudson River while the welcoming committee, headed by Judge A. T. Clearwater and Col. George F. Chandler, were standing on the Hudson River Day Line pier at Kingston Point.

It was at the last moment that the welcoming committee realized that Governor Smith and his party would land at the Rondout Yacht Club and they jumped into the waiting automobiles and hurried to the brow of the hill overlooking the club house.

As the welcoming committee alighted from the automobiles they met the governor and his party walking up the hill with Governor Smith well in the lead.

"How are you, judge?" said Governor Smith advancing toward Judge Clearwater and heartily shaking his hand. The governor then introduced the members of his party to the members of the welcoming committee.

After the introductions had been made the governor turning to Judge Clearwater said: "What do we do first, judge."

Lay Wreath On Tomb.

"We proceed to the tomb of Governnor Clinton first," said the judge and the party were assigned to the various automobiles and headed by four State Troopers on motorcycles started up town by way of Delaware avenue and then into Broadway with the State Troopers clearing the way for the automobiles which were given the right of way up the main thoroughfare.

Yacht Arrived Early.

It was late Friday afternoon when Judge A. T. Clearwater first received word of the change in the plans of Governor Smith and that he would arrive in Kingston at 10 o'clock this morning coming from New York by yacht.

The Saelmo is the yacht owned by William H. Todd of New York city, a friend of Governor Smith. It arrived off Kingston Point during the night and anchored out in the river about three hundred feet off shore from the Rondout Yacht Club.

Committee Arrived Early.

The members of the welcoming committee in automobiles arrived at Kingston Point shortly after 9 o'clock this morning and parked the cars on the pier while the members of the committee alighted.

Those in the Committee.

In addition to Judge Clearwater and Col. Chandler those gathered to meet Governor Smith and his party were General Franklin W. Ward, adjutant general of the state of New York and Colonel Charles E. Walsch of the Tenth Infantry, who acted during the day as Governor Smith's military staff.

Captain Daniel Fox of Troop C of the State Troopers stationed at Sidney was also at the dock together with four of his men mounted on motorcycles Captain Fox has thirty-eight men in Kingston today to assist in handling the traffic.

Land at 11 o'clock.

It was a few minutes to 11 o'clock when signs of activity were noticed on the Saelmo and the tender was seen to draw up to the landing stage of the yacht and Governor Smith and his party descended into the tender which immediately shot away from the yacht. It was first thought that the tender was heading toward the pier where the committee waited but it was soon seen that the tender was to land at the Rondout Yacht Club.

Those in Governor's Party.

Governor Smith was accompanied by Mrs. Smith. Others in his party included Commissioner and Mrs. John F. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Flynn, Miss Rose Pedrick, Miss Agnes McNulty, and Joseph and Thomas McNelis, both of this city. On the way up Delaware avenue the governor rode in the car of Col. Chandler.

Governor Smith was dressed in a sack suit and wore a Panama hat, but he was easily recognized as his famous smile was much in evidence as he walked up the hill from the yacht club to meet the welcoming committee.

As Governor Smith was escorted up Broadway headed by the State Troopers on motorcycles he was quickly recognized by those on the sidewalks and was greeted with applause.

Although Governor Smith delayed his arrival for fully an hour he lost no time when he did finally land and the trip from Kingston Point to the Old First Reformed Dutch Church graveyard was made in record time with traffic pulling to one side and giving the governor and his escort the right of way up the center of the street.

Governor Lays Cornerstone of State Historical Museum

Exercises on Senate House Grounds Part of Sesquicentennial Program—Addresses Made by Judge A. T. Clearwater and Mrs. Alton B. Parker in Connection With the Ceremony.

At least 5,000 persons gathered on Fair street in front of the speakers' stand to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the museum by Governor Alfred E. Smith at 11 o'clock. Judge A. T. Clearwater presided at the ceremonies and after the invocation had been asked by the Rev. Dr. Frank B. Seeley, pastor of the Fair Street Reformed Church, Judge Clearwater introduced Governor Alfred E. Smith.

Governor Smith was given a prolonged welcome by the thousands who were gathered in front of the speakers' stand and by those who occupied seats on the stand.

In referring to the new State Historical Museum, Governor Smith said that alongside of the presuming dignity of the Old Senate House we are erecting a marvelous structure which will belong to the people of the whole state.

"I will promise the people of Kingston and the people of the entire state," said the Governor, "to see to it that the Department of Public Works finishes this building as rapidly as possible. Let this serve as official notice to the contractor."

The Governor then thanked the people of Kingston for the hospitality they have already shown him and congratulated the committee in charge of the celebration on the way that it had been carried out.

Thanks Mrs. Parker.

The Governor also publicly thanked Mrs. Alton B. Parker for all the work she had done in making the building possible.

At the conclusion of the Governor's brief remarks Judge A. T. Clearwater introduced Mrs. A. B. Parker who spoke. Her address will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Gold Medal For Governor.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Parker's address Judge A. T. Clearwater spoke and at the conclusion of his adress, which will be found in another column, he presented Governor Smith with a special sesquicentennial medal struck in gold for the chief executive of the State of New York. Governor Smith in accepting briefly expressed his thanks.

Following Judge Clearwater's speech and the presenting of the gold medal to Governor Smith the cornerstone, which is located at the northeast corner of the museum building, was laid. As the large block of native stone was lowered into place Governor Smith applied the mortar while several cameras recorded the act.

A copper case containing the several papers and a copy of the sesquicentennial medal were enclosed in the stone prior to its lowering in position.

The following articles were deposited in the box of heavy copper which was placed in the cornerstone of the museum:

a. An autographed portrait of Governor Alfred E. Smith.

b. Memorandum by the governor on his approval of the bill to repeal the Mullan-Gage Law.

c. The governor's message to the legislature of January 5th, 1927.

d. The financial statement issued to the people of the state of New York including a comparative statement of appropriations 1917-1927 by Governor Smith on August 1, 1927.

e. A copy of the Will of Miss Katherine Vanderlyn, admitted to probate by the Surrogate of Ulster county on the 27th day of April, 1892, bequeathing the Panorama of the Palace, Fountains and Forest of Versailles to the trustees of the Senate House Association and the twelve portraits painted by her uncle, John Vanderlyn, to that association.

f. A copy of the portrait of Judge Alton B. Parker.

g. A copy of Judge Parker's will.

h. A steel engraving of the judge from a photograph taken in England.

i. The Parker Genealogy.

j. Addresses by Judge Parker as follows:

Due Processes of Law, 1903.

Acceptance of the nomination for president, 1904.

The constitution, 1907.

An address at a dinner given him in Kingston in 1907.

An address, Uniform State Laws, 1910.

(All of these were furnished by Mrs. Parker).

k. History of Ulster county edited by Judge Clearwater, which contains a printed roster of all the soldiers from Ulster county, who served in the war of the American Revolution. This volume also contains the portraits of many prominent residents of Ulster county, with biographical sketches of them.

l. An autographed portrait of Mayor Dempsey.

m. Mayor Dempsey's message to the common council of the City of Kingston, January 1st, 1927, and the Sesquicentennial Proclamation.

n. A copy of the Charter of the City of Kingston, with amendments, special acts and local laws.

o. A legislative manual for the year 1927, presented by Senator Arthur H. Wicks.

p. A copy of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Ulster county for 1926.

q. A copy of the menu of the luncheon given to the distinguished guests of the city on the 10th of September, 1927.

r. A copy of the official program prepared by the Department of Education.

s. A copy of the proceedings at the testimonial banquet tendered to the Honorable Philip Elting, at the Stuyvesant Hotel on February 26th, 1927, with Mr. Elting's portrait, he having been largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill appropriating $90,000 for the construction of the Senate House Museum.

t. A copy of the illustrated pamphlet relative to the founding and early development of Kingston, prepared by Captain Everett Fowler.

u. A medal struck by Charles Keck, to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of the founding of the government of the State of New York at Kingston, July 30th, 1777.

v. A directory of the City of Kingston for 1927.

w. A copy of the Kingston Daily Freeman of September 9, 1927.

x. A copy of the Kingston Daily Leader of September 10, 1927.

y. A copy of the volume published by the University of the State of New York, entitled "The American Revolution in New York, its Political, Social and Economic Significance."

z. Correspondence between Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, the New York Historical Society and Judge Clearwater relative to the disposition of the collection of portraits, pamphlets, documents and printed matter made by Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes.

Mayor Welcomes Guests of City

Following the laying of the cornerstone of the State Museum, there was held at the Hotel Stuyvesant a reception and luncheon to Governor Smith, members of the legislature and special and distinguished guests.

The spacious dining room of the hotel, which presented a very pretty appearance, was taxed when all sat down at the banquet tables to enjoy the feast tendered them by the city of Kingston. There were many notables in the distinguished group and from the great amount of conversation being carried on in all directions, there were many renewals of acquaintances.

Mayor Edgar Dempsey welcomed the guests to the city in the following speech:

Governor Smith, Gentlemen of the Legislature and Sesquicentennial Committee:

It affords me the greatest pleasure to welcome you to this ancient city in which the first Constitution of the State was adopted, the first Governor of the State under the Constitution was inaugurated, the first session of the Supreme Court under the State's Chief Justice under the Constitution was organized, and the first grand jury impanelled, a city always renowned more for the character of its men and women, for the broad culture and sterling honesty of its people than for its wealth; a city renowned for its hospitality, a hospitality which it cordially extends to you.

Streets Well Policed.

The uptown streets were well policed, and on the streets where ceremonies were to be held traffic was kept moving. The local police were assisted by state troopers on foot and mounted. The troopers were under the personal direction of Captain Daniel Fox of Sidney.

Wears Gray Fedora.

Governor Smith was a bit in advance of the season when he made his first appearance with the familiar gray fedora hat instead of the straw which he has been wearing.

Index to Freeman Stories of the Sesqui

The Freeman today consists of 20 pages and covers the events of the day fully but not in exact sequence. Various speeches and other features will be found as follows:

How Kingston Celebrated State's Centennial in 1877—Page 11.
Ulster County—1731-1786—Page 13.
Ulster in the Revolution—Page 13.
Governor Smith Reviews Governors of Former Days—Page 14.
The Day After The Centennial—Page 14.
George Clinton Memorial Medal Struck for Kingston Sesqui-Centennial—Page 14.
State Historical Museum on Senate House Grounds—Page 14.
Kingston, State Capital Had State Newspaper. Fac Simile of First Page of the State Journal—Page 15.
McGinnies Outlines History of the State Assembly—Page 16.
Life of George Clinton Reviewed by State Historian Dr. Alexander C. Flick—Page 16.
Judge Clearwater's Speech at Museum Cornerstone Laying—Page 17.
History of the State Senate Told in Senator Knight's Speech—Page 17.
Map of Kingston in 1777—Page 17.
Wadsworth Reviews Making of Constitution—Page 18.
Judge Parker's Bequest Beginning of New Museum—Page 18.

THE CORNFIELD

"Tonight," said Daddy, "we are going to have the story of the meeting of the brownies, crows, and old Mr. Scarecrow.

In the Center of the Cornfield.

"The crows had been giving feasts in a cornfield almost every morning bright and early before any of the big people who lived in the nearby farm house were up.

"Such feasts as they did have! And one day they asked the brownies if they wouldn't come to their next one.

"'Caw-caw,' said the crows together.

"'Where are we going?' asked one of the brownies teasingly, for they had been going around and around in circles and hadn't reached any place.

"'I don't quite know,' said Black Crown Crow, 'it's a question which is very hard to decide.'

"'But we thought you had chosen a special spot,' said one of the brownies.

"Black Crown Crow looked very sad, and his black wings seemed to droop.

"'It's that guest I never asked. He's causing all the trouble.

"'How very rude it is of people to come to a feast who aren't invited, and to arrive before us, too.

"'It's very e-x-a-s-p-e-r-a-t-i-n-g!'

"'Who is he?' shouted the brownies, for every little while Black Crown Crow had gone ahead and then had come back.

"'In these little trips he had seen right in the center of the cornfield a man—a real man, he thought, with a hat and a coat and trousers and boots—and carrying something which he couldn't quite make out.

"It was either a great huge stick—or worse still—it was a gun.

"He shivered whenever he thought of that awful word gun.

"'Caw-caw,' again shrieked Black Crown Crow, 'it's a man and he has a gun—I'm sure it's a gun.

"'Now the rudeness of him!

"'As if we wanted a man and a gun at our corn feast.'

"'Oh, it was to have been a corn feast, and now the man has stopped it,' laughed one of the brownies.

"'Well, such a joke! But to show you how nice we'll be when we're here ready for a party which can't take place, we'll give a party ourselves.'

"And the brownies scampered about a little grove near the cornfield, and there they made a bonfire over which they cooked some corn meal which they had carried with them in their bags.

They Cooked Some Corn Meal.

"They knew all along, ever since they'd started, where the crows wanted them to go for the feast, and they also knew that the farmer had made that scarecrow in his corn field to frighten off Black Crown Crow and his followers.

"The brownies made a fine feast, but how they did chuckle among themselves that the pole dressed up as a man had succeeded in saving the corn for the people of the farm house."

PUZZLES

Why is Europe like a frying-pan? Because it has grease (Greece) in it.

• • •

What fish do birds like? A perch.

• • •

Why did the waterfall? Because it saw the earth quake.

• • •

What river in England resembles a tiresome boy? The Tees (tease).

• • •

Why are loose peas like a house ruined by gun fire? Because they have both been shelled.

• • •

Why is a four-quart measure like a lady's saddle? Because it holds a gallon.

• • •

How can you keep water out of your house? Don't pay your water tax.

• • •

Where does everybody go on his tenth birthday? Into his eleventh year.

• • •

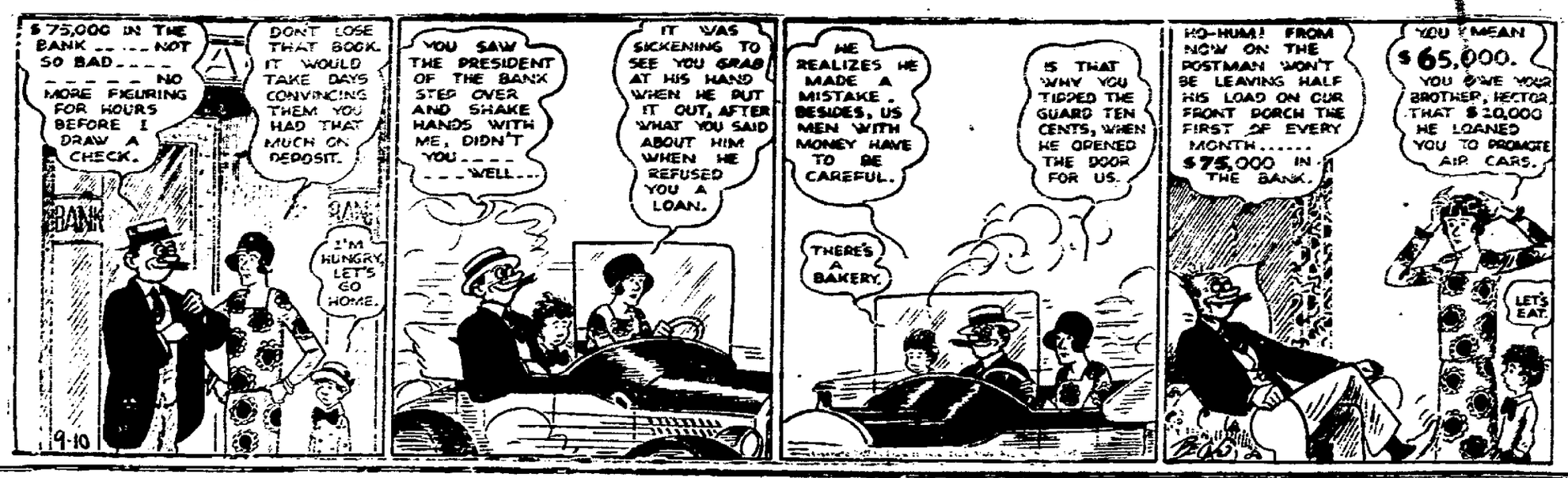
Where did Noah strike the first nail in the ark? On its head.

• • •

What have you seen but never will see again? Yesterday.

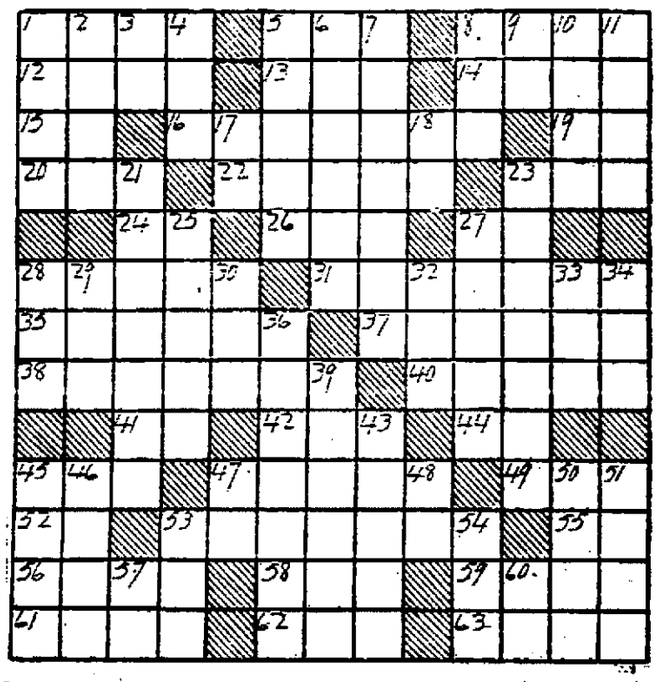
CALL 2000
For Prompt and Courteous Service
VAN DEUSEN BROS.
PLUMBING - HEATING
7 WEST STRAND.

GAS BUGGIES The Reserve.



The Daily Cross Word Puzzle

By RICHARD H. TINGLEY



Horizontal

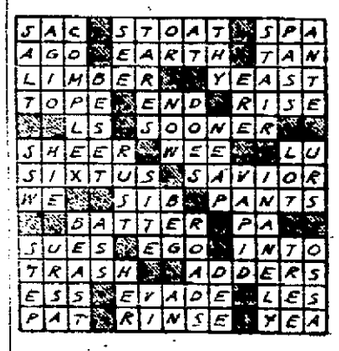
1—To be sullen
5—Tool
8—The person or thing mentioned
12—Genuine
13—Insect
14—Mister, in German
15—Bone
16—Contortion of the facial muscles
19—Proceed
20—Conflict
22—Full-grown
23—Coquettish
24—From
26—Epoch
27—Exclamation of pain or joy
28—Protect
31—Between-course dishes
35—To atone for
37—Assimilate
38—Intervening space or time
40—Foul
41—Plural suffix
42—Disclosed
44—A division of the United States (ab.)
45—To go idly about
47—Those who are against (col.)
49—Pouch
52—Home of Abraham
53—Left out
55—Noise made to frighten
56—Bristle
58—Abbreviation for the sixteenth Book of the Old Testament
59—Countenance
61—Head covering
62—Sooner than
63—Leave out

Vertical

1—Pack
2—She-bear (Lat.)
3—Card game
4—Cask
5—Remain
6—Prim
7—Island in Denmark
8—Definite article
9—That male
10—Jason's ship
11—City in New York State
17—Sun god
18—Abbreviation for the "Wooden Nutmeg" State
21—Cooked in an oven
23—Pressed curd of milk (pl.)
25—Scowl
37—Periodical published in the interests of some party, denomination or industry
38—Senseless talk
39—Put into practice
30—Expire
32—Metal whose symbol is "Sn"
33—Superlative suffix
34—Pen for swine
36—Majestic
39—One who gathers nuts
43—Small part
45—Extravagant display of emotion
46—Any open space
47—Have existence
48—Prefix: "apart"
50—Brother of Cain and Seth
51—Sheepfold
53—Propeller
54—Father
57—Seventh musical note (var.)
60—Exist

Solution will appear tomorrow.

Solution of preceding puzzle.



© McClure Newspaper Syndicate

300 NATIVES OF GREECE ATTEND GATHERING HERE.

Forsyth Park was the scene of a reunion of natives of Greece. Thursday afternoon, being the second annual gathering of the Society Scoura-Varvitza Leondias of Sparta. There were athletic sports and a feast, ten sheep being roasted and other good eatables being served. The local committee in charge was Steve Larios, chairman; James and Anthony Nekos, James Foundas, Nicholas Vouloces, John Stamatakos, Peter Counaveles and others, who looked after the visiting delegates. Besides New York, the states of Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Jersey and Massachusetts were represented.

James Carlaftes of New York city, president of the society, presided and delivered an interesting address which was listened to with marked attention. He urged townsmen from Scoura-Varitza to unite and become useful citizens of America and also to instill in their children and the young people the same ideals, also to aid their native township, where they have established a large educational institution. He said they should endeavor to help American ideals in general, which is the aim of the educational institution, so that every child there can receive an education without any expense to themselves.

The picnic and reunion was very pleasant and many new members were listed and subscribed to the organization. A great many of the old members paid their dues promptly, and, as the president said, the outlook was bright and hopeful. Mr. Carlaftes, in behalf of the society, thanked the people of Kingston and the committee for its welcome and complimented the city for its beautiful Forsyth Park, where outings such as the one of the society could be held so enjoyably, and it was the further desire of all to have the reunions and outings at the park annually.

WEST HURLEY.

West Hurley, Sept. 10.—A number from this place attended the Dutchess County Fair in Rhinebeck on Thursday.

The Tokalon Kennels, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Browning owners, received several blue ribbons on their beautiful dogs they exhibited at the Rhinebeck Fair on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ostrander and Mrs. Ferrell of Kingston called on Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ostrander Friday evening.

Miss Carolyn Saxe has returned to her position as teacher in Lynbrook, L. I., after the summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McAuliffe are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a daughter, Kathryn, at their home here on Monday.

Mrs. Clayton Vredenburgh and daughter, Eleanor, were in Kingston on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kellerhouse and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kellerhouse of White Plains were in Prattsville on Sunday.

Miss Charlotte Van Etten was a Kingston visitor on Tuesday.

Mrs. Arthur Joy was in Kingston on Wednesday.

Mrs. D. McDonald and family, who have spent the summer vacation in Mrs. Lucinda Brower's house, have returned to their home in the city.

Arthur Rowe of White Plains is visiting at the home of his brother, Nicholas Rowe.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kellerhouse of White Plains visited over the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kellerhouse.

DAILY RADIO PROGRAM

Sunday, September 11.

Elsie Baker, well known American contralto, will be heard in the Atwater Kent Hour to be broadcast on Sunday night by WEAF and the Red Network. Miss Baker, who is a native of Philadelphia, has sung in concert throughout the United States, and has gained much popularity through her recorded solos. A "Leonard Wood" memorial program has been arranged for broadcasting by WOC. This feature will consist of a lecture by James Lattimore Himrod, famous historian, and a group of General Wood's favorite hymns sung by a choir. At the same time Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will interest the fans of WEAF and Red Network with a talk entitled "Building Model Aircraft." The famous "Little Brown Church in the Vale" will present a mixed quartet before the microphone of WLS, and a group of women's voices called the Hemstreet Metropolitan Singers will be WGBS's big highlight for the evening. Three matinee features sure to interest radio listeners are Roxy and His Gang in their Sunday afternoon stroll through WJZ and the Blue Network, the Green Mountain Singers through WGY, and Oliveri's Band concert through WNYC.

Wavelengths in meters on left of stations title, kilocycles on the right. Times are Eastern Daylight Saving and Eastern Standard. Black type indicates best features.

Leading East Stations.

(DST) (ST)

272.6—WPG, ATLANTIC CITY—1100.
5:15 4:15—Twilight concert hour.
9:00 8:00—Feature; concert orch.
10:30 9:30—Sunday evening musical.
285.5—WBAL, BALTIMORE—1050.
7:00 6:00—Organ recital.
7:30 6:30—WJZ Morley singers.
8:00 7:00—WBAL concert orchestra.
552.7—WNAC, BOSTON—850.
1:00 12:00—Concert orchestra.
7:00 6:00—Church service.
9:05 8:05—Symphony concert orch.
302.9—WGR, BUFFALO—990.
10:45 9:45—Presbyterian service.
8:00 7:00—Presbyterian service.
9:15 8:15—WEAF programs.
545.1—WMAK, BUFFALO—550.
10:25 9:25—Presbyterian service.
3:30 2:30—Baseball game.
7:50 6:50—Christian Science sermon.
428.3—WLW, CINCINNATI—700.
8:30 7:30—Presbyterian services.
9:30 8:30—Concert orch., solos.
399.8—WTAM, CLEVELAND—750.
4:00 3:00—Afternoon concert.
7:00 6:00—Cleveland orchestra.
8:00 7:00—Theater program.
9:00 8:00—Church services.
10:15 9:15—Evensong.
11:15 10:15—Gill's orchestra.
440.9—WCX-WJR, DETROIT—680.
7:00 6:00—Operatic ensemble.
8:15 7:15—Methodist service.
11:00 10:00—Church song service.
422.5—WOR, NEWARK—710.
3:30 2:30—Bamberger ensemble.
4:30 3:30—Balalaika Boyars.
7:00 6:00—Organ recital.
7:45 6:45—Levitow's musical.
9:30 8:30—Choir invisible.
333.1—WBZ, NEW ENGLAND—900.
2:00 1:00—Roxy with WJZ.
7:35 6:35—Statler ensemble.
8:00 7:00—Musical program.
8:30 7:30—WJZ concert.
10:00 9:00—WJZ violinist, pianist.
491.5—WEAF, NEW YORK—610.
3:00 2:00—Interdenominational serv.
4:00 3:00—Federation summer forum
4:30 3:30—Sacred musical.
5:30 4:30—Violinist, pianist.
6:00 5:00—Orchestral concert.
7:20 6:20—Capitol Theater program.
9:15 8:15—Elsie Baker, contralto.
9:45 8:45—Talk, Theodore Roosevelt.
10:00 9:00—Cathedral echoes, recital.
348.6—WGBS, NEW YORK—860.
8:30 7:30—Hemstreet Metropolitan Singers.
9:00 8:00—Orchestra, soprano.
455—WJZ, NEW YORK—660.
9:00 8:00—Children's hour.
1:00 12:00—The Mediterraneans.
2:00 1:00—Roxy and His Gang.
5:30 4:30—People's Radio Vespers.
6:30 5:30—The Granadas.
6:50 5:50—Baseball; organ recital.
7:30 6:30—Morley Singers.
8:00 7:00—Travelogue.
8:30 7:30—Concert ensemble.
10:00 9:00—Violinist, pianist.
508—WIP, PHILADELPHIA—590.
9:30 8:30—Concert with WGBS.
315.7—KDKA, PITTSBURGH—950.
2:00 1:00—Roxy with WJZ.
6:30 5:30—Baseball scores.
7:00 6:00—Little Symphony orch.
8:00 7:00—WJZ concerts.
379.5—WGY, SCHENECTADY—790.
10:30 9:30—Methodist service.
2:30 1:30—Green Mountain Singers.
7:30 6:30—WEAF theater program.
9:15 8:15—Contralto with WEAF.
9:45 8:45—Talk with WEAF.

Secondary Eastern Stations.

272.6—WHAR, ATLANTIC CITY—1100
8:30 7:30—Children's period.
8:45 7:45—"Evensong," sermon.
447.5—WEEI, BOSTON—670.
7:20 6:20—WEAF prog. (2½ hrs.)
10:05 9:05—Theater radio revue.
333.1—WKRC, CINCINNATI—900.
10:00 9:00—Tenor, bass, soprano.
11:15 10:15—Russo's Oriole orchestra.
361.2—WSAI, CINCINNATI—830.
8:00 8:00—Sermonette.
9:45 8:45—String quartet.
265.8—WHK, CLEVELAND—1130.
8:20 7:20—I. B. S. A. program.
9:45 8:45—Crocker's program.
374.8—WWJ, DETROIT—800.
7:20 6:20—WEAF prog. (2½ hrs.)
326—WABC, NEW YORK—920.
8:00 7:00—"Silver Waves;" recital.
9:00 8:00—"Old Folks at Home."
526—WNYC, NEW YORK—570.
4:00 3:00—Oliveri's Band concert.
508—WOO, PHILADELPHIA—590.
6:00 5:00—Organ.
7:30 6:30—Presbyterian service.
516.9—WCAE, PITTSBURGH—580.
7:20 6:20—WEAF programs.
361.2—WCSH, PORTLAND—830.
7:20 6:20—Baptist service.
225.4—WSYR, SYRACUSE—1330.
7:30 6:30—Sunday dinner concert.
8:30 7:30—Christian Science sermon.
463.5—WRC, WASHINGTON—640.
7:20 6:20—WEAF prog. (3 hrs.)

Leading DX Stations.

(DST) (ST)

476—WSB, ATLANTA—630.
7:20 6:20—WEAF programs.
9:15 8:15—Bremer Tully hour.
10:15 9:15—Violin maker's program.
526—KYW, CHICAGO—570.
8:30 7:30—Concert ensemble.
10:30 9:30—WJZ Violinist, pianist.
389.4—WBBM, CHICAGO—770.
9:00 8:00—Three dance orchestras.
1:00 12:00—Nutty Club.
365.6—WEBH-WJJD, CHICAGO—820.
10:30 9:30—Palmer House program.
305.9—WGN-WLIB, CHICAGO—990.
8:30 7:30—Musical; string quintet.
9:15 8:15—WEAF program.
9:45 8:45—Reading; quintet; music.
11:00 10:00—Artists; Salernos; organ.
447.5—WMAQ-WQJ, CHICAGO—670.
8:00 7:00—Musical program.
344.6—WLS, CHICAGO—870.
7:00 6:00—Players; sermon.
8:55 7:55—Little Brown Church Quar
499.7—WFAA, DALLAS—600.
8:00 7:00—Bible class; songs.
10:00 9:00—Chapel services.
11:00 10:00—Popular music.
1:00 12:00—Richardson's orchestra.
352.9—WOC, DAVENPORT—850.
8:30 7:30—Presbyterian services.
9:15 8:15—WEAF program.
9:45 8:45—"Leonard Wood" program
325.9—KOA, DENVER—920.
10:00 9:00—Christian Scientist service
499.7—WBAP, FORT WORTH—600.
11:30 10:30—Mixed quartet.
275.1—WOK, HOMEWOOD—1090.
10:00 9:00—Orch., artists (2½ hrs.)
384.4—KTHS, HOT SPRINGS—780.
10:30 9:30—Music Lover's hour.
11:30 10:30—Organ recital.
468.5—WOS, JEFFERSON CITY—640.
9:30 8:30—Church services.
468.5—KFI, LOS ANGELES—640.
12:00 11:00—Classic hour.
1:00 12:00—N. B. C. program.
2:00 1:00—Cox's orchestra, songs.
405.2—WCCO, MINN., ST. PAUL—740.
9:45 8:45—Leamington ensemble.
11:00 10:00—Municipal organ recital.
340.7—WSM, NASHVILLE—880.
7:20 6:20—Program with WEAF.
9:45 8:45—Presbyterian services.
384.4—KGO, OAKLAND—780.
11:35 10:35—Congregational services.
1:00 12:00—N. B. C. program.
422.3—KPO, SAN FRANCISCO—740.
10:25 9:35—Palace concert orchestra.
12:35 11:35—Seiger's orchestra.
344.6—WCBD, ZION—870.
10:00 9:00—Brass quartet, string quartet, artists.

Secondary DX Stations.

275.1—WORD, BATAVIA—1190.
3:00 7:00—Watchtower orchestra.
8:15 7:15—Bible lecture.
9:00 8:00—I. B. S. A. choral singers.
10:00 9:00—Address.
288.3—WENR, CHICAGO—1040.
10:30 9:30—Samovar orch; artists.
416.4—WHT, CHICAGO—720.
8:00 7:00—Band; choir; sermon.
10:00 9:00—Back Home Hour.
535.4—WHO, DES MOINES—560.
8:30 7:30—Little Symphony orch.
405.2—KHJ, LOS ANGELES—740.
12:00 11:00—Viola, quartet, chimes.
502.2—WOW, OMAHA—590.
11:00 10:00—Chapel service.

KINGSTON COAL CO.
Announce the following prices for Fresh Mined
Lackawanna Domestic Coal
Effective Sept. 1st, 1927.
Per Net Ton Delivered.

EGG	$14.00
STOVE	$14.75
CHESTNUT	$14.00
PEA	$11.75
BUCKWHEAT	$8.50

Main Yard, 11 Thomas St. Tel. 593.
O'Hara Yard, 237 Foxhall Ave. Tel. 140.
Watts & Tammany, 77 E. Strand. Tel. 496.
Teller & Tappen Yard, Converse St. Tel. 452.

Hudson River Day Line
Steamers "Henrik Hudson," "Alexander Hamilton," "Robert Fulton," "DeWitt Clinton," "Peter Stuyvesant," "Albany," "Chauncey M. Depew."
Daily Including Sunday.
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.
Down Steamer leaves Kingston Point 1:00 P. M. for Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Yonkers and New York City, arriving W. 129th St., 5:40 P. M.; W. 42d St., 6:00 P. M.; Desbrosses St., 6:30 P. M.
Up Steamer leaves Kingston Point 2:25 P. M. for Catskill, Hudson and Albany, arriving at 6:45 P. M.
Music. Restaurant. Cafeteria.

TIME TABLE OF
ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R.

Effective June 26, 1927
Eastern Standard Time

Trains are due to leave this city as follows:

Kingston Point *1:35 p. m.

Rondout Station †8:30 a. m.; a6:10 a. m.

Union Station †6:20 a. m.; a6:30 a. m.; *12:50 p. m., last trip September 9; *2:00 p. m.; †2:45 p. m., last trip September 9; a5:30 p. m., last trip September 2.

Trains are due to arrive as follows:

Union Station b8:45 a. m., last trip August 29; †10:40 a. m.; a11:25 a. m., last trip September 4; c1:21 p. m., last trip September 10; *4:20 p. m.; †6:20 p. m., last trip September 10; a7:43 p. m., last trip August 28, this train will run September 5 also.

Rondout Station †11:00 a. m.; a11:40 a. m., last trip September 4; †6:40 p. m., last trip September 10.

Kingston Point †11:05 a. m.; a11:45 a. m., last trip September 4.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. a Sunday only. z Fridays only. b Mondays only. c Except Sundays and Mondays.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Friend P. Smith, late of the Town of Rochester, County of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Otis B. Smith, the Executor of the estate of said deceased, at the office of V. B. Van Wagonen, 240 Fair Street, Kingston, in the said County of Ulster, on or before the first day of February, 1928.

Dated, July 22, 1927.

OTIS B. SMITH,
as Executor of Will of
Friend P. Smith.

V. B. VAN WAGONEN, Attorney,
Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Catherine Clark, late of the City of Kingston, County of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Marie Clark, the Executrix of the estate of said deceased, at No. 66 East Chester Street, in the said City of Kingston, on or before the 20th day of November, 1927.

Dated, May 14, 1927.

MARIE CLARK.

CHRIS J. FLANAGAN, Attorney,
31 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against May W. Smith, late of the town of Shandaken, County of Ulster, deceased, intestate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Olive S. Misner, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, at the office of attorney in the city of Kingston, New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1927.

Dated, May 5, 1927.

OLIVE S. MISNER,
Administrator of the
Goods, Chattels and Credits
which were of
May W. Smith, Deceased.

JOHN W. ECKERT,
Attorney for Administrator.
Office and Post Office Address,
Ulster County Savings Bank Bldg.,
Kingston, New York.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against James E. Robins, late of the Town of Olive, County of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, John G. Van Etten, Executor of the estate of said deceased, at 88 John Street, in the said City of Kingston, County of Ulster, on or before the 20th day of January, 1928.

Dated, July 18, 1927.

JOHN G. VAN ETTEN,
Executor.

VAN ETTEN & COOK, Attorneys,
88 John Street, Kingston, N. Y.

DAILY RADIO PROGRAM

Monday, September 12.

Baseball fans will be given a treat on Monday night, when Waite C. Hoyte, veteran pitcher of the New York Yankees, and for many years a hero of the diamond, will give a talk through WEAF which he has entitled "Pre-World Series Review." Roxy and His Gang, with featured vocal and instrumental soloists, will be heard through WJZ and the Blue Network stations immediately at the close of Mr. Hoyte's talk. O'Leary's Irish Minstrels will be the regular feature of WEEI, and Brown's Ladies Trio has been scheduled to harmonize before the microphone of WNYC. Marital music will be provided for the evening's entertainment by the Aleppo Drum Corps through WBZ, and the United States Navy Band through WRC. Other features are an agriculture talk by Governor Sam A. Baker of Missouri through WOS, the presentation of Bizet's opera, "Les Pecheurs de Perles" through WEAF and the Red Network, a program of "Songs of the Desert" through WSB, and a "Country Skule" entertainment through KOA.

Wavelengths in meters on left of stations title, kilocycles on the right. Times are Eastern Daylight Saving and Eastern Standard. Black type indicates best features.

Leading East Stations.

(DST) (ST)

272.6—WPG, ATLANTIC CITY—1100.
7:05 6:05—Dinner music; talk.
9:00 8:00—Soloists; concert orch.
10:00 9:00—Studio program.
10:30 9:30—Three dance orchestras.
285.5—WBAL, BALTIMORE—1050.
7:30 6:30—Roxy with WJZ.
9:00 8:00—Ensemble, tenor.
10:00 9:00—WBAL dance orchestra.
352.7—WNAC, BOSTON—850.
8:00 7:00—Dinner music.
8:30 7:30—Musical program.
9:30 8:30—Special program.
11:00 10:00—Dance music, organ.
302.9—WGR, BUFFALO—990.
8:00 7:00—Hawaiian ensemble.
9:30 8:30—Wren concert program.
11:05 10:05—Carpenter's dance orch.
545.1—WMAK, BUFFALO—550.
7:30 6:30—Musical program.
8:30 7:30—Studio program.
9:30 8:30—Popular programs.
10:30 9:30—Dance music.
399.8—WTAM, CLEVELAND—750.
1:30 12:30—Cantor's orchestra.
7:00 6:00—Masqueraders.
8:00 7:00—Twilight program.
8:30 7:30—Cavaliers.
10:00 9:00—WEAF grand opera.
11:00 10:00—Cavaliers.
11:30 10:30—Smith's orchestra.
12:30 11:30—Organ recital.
535.4—WTIC, HARTFORD—560.
6:30 5:30—Bond trio; talk.
7:15 6:15—Talk; orchestra.
9:00 8:00—WEAF programs (2 hrs.)
11:20 10:20—Theater organ.
422.5—WOR, NEWARK—710.
7:00 6:00—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.
7:30 6:30—Commodore orchestra.
8:30 7:30—New England Investors.
10:00 9:00—Collegians.
11:00 10:00—Pepper Potters; orch.
333.1—WBZ, NEW ENGLAND—900.
5:55 4:55—Baseball; organ.
6:30 5:30—Lowe's trio, pianist.
7:03 6:03—Lowe's orchestra.
7:30 6:30—Roxy with WJZ.
9:00 8:00—Aleppo Drum Corps.
9:30 8:30—Violin, baritone, piano.
491.5—WEAF, NEW YORK—610.
6:00 5:00—Waldorf music.
7:00 6:00—Piano twins.
7:15 6:15—Talk, Waite Hoyte.
7:30 6:30—Parnassus string trio.
8:00 7:00—Orpheus Singers.
8:10 7:10—Current events debate.
9:00 8:00—Gypsies.
10:00 9:00—"Les Pecheurs de Perles"
10:30 9:30—South Sea Islanders.
11:00 10:00—Rolfe's orchestra.
455—WJZ, NEW YORK—660.
1:00 12:00—Astor trio.
4:30 3:30—Manhattan trio.
5:30 4:30—Baseball; markets.
6:50 5:50—Baseball; time.
7:00 6:00—Klein's serenaders.
7:30 6:30—Roxy and His Gang.
9:00 8:00—Spotlight hour.
10:00 9:00—Piano recital.
10:30 9:30—Friedman's orchestra.
485—WLIT, PHILADELPHIA—740.
8:00 7:00—WEAF program.
508—WOO, PHILADELPHIA—590.
7:30 6:30—Trio; talks; accordionist.
9:00 8:00—Studio male quartet.
315.7—KDKA, PITTSBURGH—950.
6:00 5:00—Ensemble; baseball.
7:20 6:20—Road conditions talk.
7:30 6:30—Roxy with WJZ.
9:00 8:00—WJZ Spotlight hour.
379.5—WGY, SCHENECTADY—790.
6:25 6:25—Baseball scores.
6:30 5:30—Dinner music.
7:20 6:20—Talk, Arthur Cohen.
379.5—WHAZ, TROY—790.
Fifth Anniversary Program.

Secondary Eastern Stations.

272.6—WHAR, ATLANTIC CITY—1100
9:00 8:00—Instrumental trio.
447.5—WEEI, BOSTON—670.
6:00 7:00—O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:20 7:20—WEAF program.
9:00 8:00—Orchestra; talk.
10:10 9:10—Dance orch; review.
265.8—WHK, CLEVELAND—1130.
8:31 7:31—I. B. S. A.; talks.
9:30 8:30—Morgan Sisters; talk.
10:00 9:00—Orchestra; artists.
11:30 10:30—Myer's Band.
322.4—CNRA, MONCTON—930.
8:30 7:30—Petite ensemble.
11:00 10:00—Arsenault's old timers.
410.7—CFCF, MONTREAL—730.
7:30 6:30—Battle's orchestra.
9:00 8:00—Traymore Quartet.
10:30 9:30—Denny's orchestra.
326.0—WABC, NEW YORK—920.
8:30 7:30—Theater presentation.
9:00 8:00—Schwartz program.
10:00 9:00—Leonard's orchestra.
230—WHAP, NEW YORK—1270.
7:25 6:25—Soprano; talk.
8:00 7:00—Readings; talk.
535.4—WNYC, NEW YORK—560.
9:00 8:00—Bass, talk, music.
9:30 8:30—Brown's Ladies Trio.
516.9—WCAE, PITTSBURGH—580.
6:00 5:00—Waldorf orch; baseball.
7:20 6:20—Kay-Bee; pianist.
8:15 7:15—Tenor, trumpeters.
9:00 8:00—WEAF programs.
361.2—WCSH, PORTLAND—830.
7:00 6:00—Stocks, markets.
8:20 7:20—WEAF Gypsies.
225.4—WSYR, SYRACUSE—1330.
7:30 6:30—Syracuse dinner music.
8:30 7:30—Studio program; soprano.
9:30 8:30—Violinist, tenor, pianist.
10:00 9:00—Artists program.
463.5—WRC, WASHINGTON—640.
7:30 6:30—Roxy with WJZ.
9:00 8:00—U. S. Navy Band.
10:00 9:00—WEAF programs (2 hrs.)

Leading DX Stations.

(DST) (ST)

476—WSB, ATLANTA—630.
10:00 9:00—"Songs of the Desert"
12:45 11:45—White's orchestra.

All Chicago Stations Silent Monday Night.

428.3—WLW, CINCINNATI—700.
8:00 7:00—Trio; talk; revue.
9:00 8:00—Pianist, vocal solos.
9:30 8:30—Johnston's program.
10:00 9:00—Features; dance music.
499.7—WFAA, DALLAS—600.
8:30 7:30—Story hour, organ.
10:30 9:30—Entertainment hour.
325.9—KOA, DENVER—920.
11:00 10:00—Theater orchestra.
11:15 10:15—"Country Skule," feature.
440.9—WCX-WJR, DETROIT—680.
8:00 7:00—Goldkette's dance orch.
8:15 7:15—Light opera.
10:00 9:00—Sextet with WJZ.
10:25 9:35—Organ; stage program.
374.8—WWJ, DETROIT—800.
7:00 6:00—Dinner concert.
8:20 7:20—WEAF program.
499.7—WBAP, FORT WORTH—600.
9:30 8:30—Musical program.
11:30 10:30—Fiddle Band.
12:30 11:30—Pianist; musical.
468.5—WOS, JEFFERSON CITY—640.
9:45 8:45—Talk, Governor Baker.
10:00 9:00—The Ramblers.
370.3—WDAF, KANSAS CITY—810.
10:00 9:00—WEAF grand opera.
11:00 10:00—Orchestra; artists.
1:45 12:45—Nighthawk frolic.
468.5—KFI, LOS ANGELES—640.
12:00 11:00—N. B. C. program.
1:00 12:00—Classical program.
2:00 1:00—Special program.
405.2—WCCO, MINN., ST. PAUL—740.
9:00 8:00—Orchestra, soprano.
10:30 9:30—Lecture recital.
11:00 10:00—Vodvil.
12:05 11:05—Saxophone, songs.
340.7—WSM, NASHVILLE—880.
10:00 9:00—Minstrel men.
11:00 10:00—Vito's Radio Seven.
12:00 11:00—Studio program.
384.4—KGO, OAKLAND—780.
12:00 11:00—Grand opera program.
1:00 12:00—Book chat.
422.3—KPO, SAN FRANCISCO—740.
12:00 11:00—N. B. C. program.
1:00 12:00—Program with KFI.
2:00 1:00—Variety hour, artists.

Secondary DX Stations.

333.1—WKRC, CINCINNATI—900.
9:00 8:00—Instrumental trio.
10:00 9:00—Legion musical.
1:00 12:00—Plantation Band.
361.2—WSAI, CINCINNATI—830.
9:00 8:00—WEAF programs (2 hrs.)
11:00 10:00—Curtner's orchestra.
535.4—WHO, DES MOINES—560.
10:00 9:00—Victorians; quartet.
11:30 10:30—Dance orchestra.
12:30 11:30—Pianist, organist.
384.4—KTHS, HOT SPRINGS—780.
10:30 9:30—Arlington orchestra.
11:45 10:45—Ozark philosopher.
254.1—WRVA, RICHMOND—1180.
9:00 8:00—Pianist; male quartet.
10:00 9:00—Talk; orchestra.
10:40 9:40—Theater organ; dance.
12:00 11:00—Richmond orchestra.
280.8—KMOX, ST. LOUIS—1060.
10:00 9:00—Orchestra; soloists.
12:00 11:00—Etherlogue.
12:30 11:30—Lange's orchestra.

One Cent-A-Word Advs. Bring Results

The Week in Wall Street

New York, Sept. 10 (AP).—Stiffening money rates finally checked the rise in stock prices this week but not until after the general industrial average had been carried to record high levels. Wall Street was frankly puzzled by the length and breadth of the advance, particularly in view of the large quota of unfavorable trade news, but easy money rates and growing optimism over the fall business outlook appeared to be the dominating factors.

A marked increase in the so-called "public participation" was reported by the leading commission houses, due to the return from vacations of many large and small traders. Pool activity however, was believed to be largely responsible for the establishment of several score new high records during the week.

The steady demand for such high grade industrials as American Can, American Smelting, Baldwin Locomotive, General Electric, General Motors, International Harvester, International Telephone, Postum, U. S. Steel common and Woolworth, of all which established new peak prices during the week, undoubtedly represented, at least in part, accumulation for investment purposes. Invest trusts and insurance companies were reported to be large buyers of high grade, seasoned dividend paying stocks.

August steel production was above the level for July but fell below that of the corresponding month in 1926 and 1925. U. S. Steel common was heavily bought, however, with the du Pont interests again reported as large buyers. Gulf States Steel common sank to a new low level for the year on the commission of the quarterly dividend, due at this time, but Bethlehem Steel forged steadily ahead on the belief that dividends on the common stock would be resumed within the next six months.

Curious cross currents of prices ran through the motor group with rather more attention paid to such issues as Nash, Studebaker, Chrysler and Hudson. The plans of Henry Ford continued to be a source of much rumor, the activity in some of the accessory issues being based on reported Ford contracts.

Oil shares continued rather sluggish in reflection of the unsettled trade position although strong spots cropped out now and then. Mail order and farm implement shares were strong in anticipation of increased business through higher grain and cotton prices. Leather and textile issues were in better demand on reflection of the reported improvement in those industries. Distribution of a few large railroad equipment orders also helped that group.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Recently Recorded With the County Clerk.

The following deeds have been filed in the office of the Ulster county clerk:

J. William Lackey and wife to John F. Gardner, a parcel of land in village of Saugerties. Consideration $1.

Elizabeth Kuhnen to Peter A. O'Connor and wife, a residential property on northwesterly side of Marius street, Kingston. Consideration $1.

Cornelius C. Donahue and wife to Byron John Wells, a parcel of land in town of Gardiner. Consideration $200.

Mollie Cherney and wife to Stanley Jacikoff, of New York, a parcel of land in town of Wawarsing. Consideration $1.

Sarah Ann Delts to Thomas L. McLaughlin and wife, a parcel of land in town of Rosendale. Consideration $100.

United Hudson Realty Corporation to William Motte and others of Brooklyn, a right, title and interest in lands at Eddyville. Consideration $350.

Harry K. Myers and wife to Mabel H. Coapman of Brooklyn, a parcel of land in town of Saugerties. Consideration $1.

Stephan A. Thompson and wife to Albert J. Salim and wife, a parcel of land on westerly side of Lindsley avenue, Kingston. Consideration $1.

Lillian Dellay to Frederick S. Sandagger of Mobile, Ala., a parcel of land in town of Marbletown, on road leading from High Falls to Rosendale. Consideration $1.

Agusta Mayer to Allison Mayer and Agusta Mayer, a parcel of land in town of Shandaken. Consideration $1.

Lina Johansen to Rachel A. Schumann, a parcel of land at Maiden-on-Hudson, town of Saugerties. Consideration $1.

Harry Barnes and others to Andrew P. Avery, a parcel of land in town of Olive. Consideration $1.

CONGRESSMAN PRATT INVITED TO BRIDGE EXERCISES.

Congressman H. J. Pratt has been invited by the Port of New York Authority and the Interstate Hudson River Bridge Association of New York and New Jersey to join the official group aboard the steamer DeWitt Clinton at the breaking of ground for the new Hudson River bridge between Fort Washington and Fort Lee, N. J., on September 21.

Flag Has 40 Stars.

Among the decorations about the city which have attracted attention is a large flag on the residence of C. A. Warren on Clinton avenue. This flag which has passed through several generations of the Westbrook family has caused comment by many people who discover that the flag has 40 stars. Just how old the flag is is not known. The United States never consisted of 40 states except during five days intervening between the admission of Washington and Montana, in 1889.

The Sandman Story

by Martha Martin

THE DOG'S STORY

"BOW-WOW, bow-wow, bow-wow, bow-wow, bow-wow, bow-wow," said Bruce the dog.

"Bow-wow, bow-wow, bow-wow, bow-wow, bow-wow, bow-wow," answered Buster, who was Bruce's best dog friend.

"I've something quite funny to tell you," said Bruce.

"I'm anxious to hear it," said Buster, and he wagged his tail to show that he meant it indeed.

"Didn't you have something to tell me, Buster?" Bruce asked. "Do tell that to me first of all."

"Very well," said Buster, "I will."

"I was going to tell you," he went on, "about the city trip I made. You know I visited in the city?"

"I should say I did know it," said Bruce. "I was very lonely. I know

And Both Dogs Meant What They Said.

how lonely I was. I missed you dreadfully, Buster."

"And I missed you, too, Bruce. You've no idea of how much I missed you."

And both dogs meant what they said for they were very, very great friends.

"Well, the children went to a big school in a very crowded part of the city.

"One day I got lost. But you know I couldn't help it. The city was very confusing and puzzling to me."

"And in that nice big school they announced in the assembly where all the children appeared at the first of the morning that I had been lost.

"And they described the kind of a dog I was and all about me and about the collar I wore for those who did not happen to know me.

"Of course I had made many, many friends but I didn't know all the children. You can't know them all in a city school, Bruce.

"Doesn't that seem strange?"

"That seems very strange," said Bruce. "I don't know that I would like that.

"Now, do you know, I was just going to ask you if you were found," Bruce grinned.

"That would have been as foolish a question as there could have been. Quite as foolish a question as there could ever be," Bruce added.

"Of course you were found but tell me about it."

"Well, as I say, they announced that I was lost. That noon when there was recess many of the boys and girls went in different directions all over the neighborhood thinking I might have lost my way not far from school but far enough so as to be puzzled.

"But I found my own way back! Yes, I had gone a longer distance than I had meant to and then had become very much puzzled.

"But I found my way back, I'm thankful to say, and I'm always happy to think how many fine boys and dear girls went looking for me.

"It showed we had so many friends! And I love friends.

"That very afternoon it snowed," Buster continued, "and the snowballs that those children made—they were great. I used to think they didn't care for snow much in the city and that city children couldn't appreciate snowballs, but they can, Bruce, oh yes, they can!

"But here I am talking away the time and I want to hear your story."

"Oh," said Bruce, "a friend of my master wanted to take my picture and the friend said:

"'Now look pleasant!'

"So I looked 'pleasant' and wagged my tail to show how very pleasant I could be when having my picture taken.

"Well, it seems they didn't want me to look pleasant with my tail for when my tail moved it spoilt the picture. Dear me, the idea of telling a dog to look pleasant and expecting him to keep his tail still! That is about the funniest thing I ever heard of, Buster."

"I think it is the very funniest thing I ever heard of," said Buster. "It is perfectly ridiculous."

"And I loved your story, too, Buster, for I think it seems fine to think of a school that thinks of the dogs as well as the children of the neighborhood."

But both dogs began to laugh again, for the thought of being told to look pleasant and keep one's tail still was quite the funniest thing dogs could hear.

(Copyright.)

How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

"BREAKING FROM COVER"

WHEN some one who is being pursued ducks or hides it is said that he is running to cover. When at a seemingly opportune moment he leaves his shelter to make another dash he is "breaking from cover."

The slightly varied phrase comes to us from the parlance of the hunt, where "cover" is synonymous with "covert," to describe a thicket which affords protection for hunted game. The aptness of the term brought it into the figurative use in common speech with which we are familiar. It may not be a fox that is hunted, and projecting woods may give place to a vestibule or a doorway in the boys' game of "hide and seek." But the one who gives up his shelter to dash to another vantage point is said to be "breaking from cover."

(Copyright.)

Larvae Feed on Plants

The caterpillars or larvae of tiger moths are very general feeders, preferring herbaceous plants. Some species are destructive to the foliage of trees, says Nature Magazine. After becoming full fed, some species spend the winter in cocoons woven of silk, mixed with hairs which are shed during the process of pupation.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

LOVE AND DAISIES

PROBABLY most people have, at some period of their lives—when they were young and not so foolish as they are now—plucked a daisy and, thinking of one of the opposite sex, picked the petals of the flower one by one, saying at the same time "He loves me; he loves me not." If the last petal picked coincides with "he loves me" all is well. If with "he loves me not" all is wrong.

There are several modifications of this supersition of daisy picking, but this is the most common one, and it is very widespread. Empires have risen and vanished away, civilizations have flourished and decayed to be succeeded by new ones, since boy and girl first sought to know the hearts of their loved ones by plucking the petals of the daisy and still the practice goes on. The very name of the flower chosen for this incantation is significant of the origin of the superstition—day's eye, Anglo-Saxon daegeseage—that is the sun, and looking at the daisy the reason of its being so named is apparent. Now, Freyja, the goddess of love in the old Scandinavian mythologies and whose cult spread over northern Germany had, according to some of the legends, her home in the sun; and she thus became associated in the minds of her worshipers with the daisy—the flower-sun. Therefore, it was most fitting to consult the daisy upon matters of love.

The altars of Freyja have long crumbled to dust; but young men and maidens still consult her symbolic flower to learn the hearts of their loved ones, believing, in the words of the popular song, that "Every daisy in the dell knows the secret, knows it well."

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Monroe a Judge

James Monroe filled office as a local magistrate after his retirement from the Presidency.

ANNUAL DANCE
Rosendale Democratic Club
Bijou Hall, Rosendale.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1927.
Ernie's Imperial Broadcasting Orch.
Bus leaves Broadway and Henry St., Kingston, at 8:45 p. m., returning after the dance.

If you want to find out what is and what is not
APPLE SAUCE
Come any Saturday from 5 to 10 P.M.
FRANCISCAN SHELTER
83 Hasbrouck Ave. (top floor).

FIRST PHOTO OF ATLANTIC CITY BEAUTY PAGEANT CONTESTANTS

Here are the prize beauties, coming from all sections of the country, who will do their best, just naturally, to perplex the judges in the annual Atlantic City pageant. Pick out the "best beauty" from this assemblage? We give up! Incidentally the talent selected this year is said to be "the most beautiful ever," if such can be possible. Brunettes predominate.

(International Illustrated News)

SPEED QUEEN

Frau R. C. Krueger, German woman speedboat pilot, hopes to win international races now being contested at Detroit.

(International Newsreel)

CARDINAL BACK

Throng of prelates and laymen greeted Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia as he stepped off liner in New York on return from his annual visit to the Pope.

(International Newsreel)

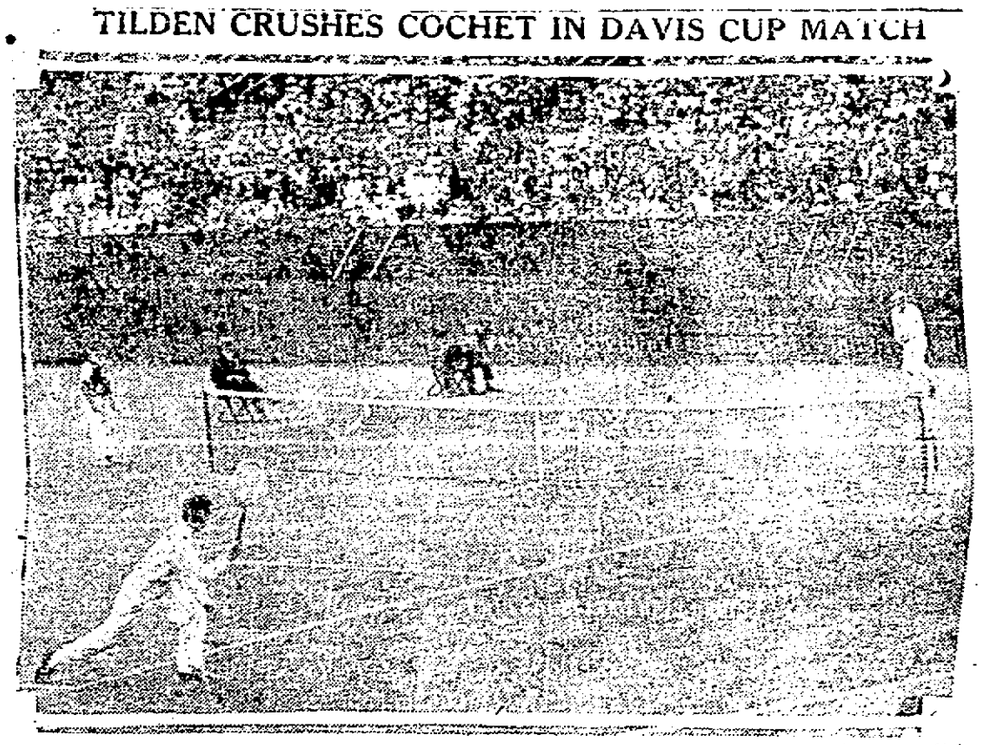
CAPTAIN KRAFT WAS IN THE 1877 PARADE.

Some old timer who reads the statement on another page that of those who paraded on July 30, 1877, the only commissioned officer of the Twentieth Battalion surviving is Maj. Alfred Tanner, is going to ask "How about Capt. John E. Kraft of H Company?" The answer is that H Company had not yet been organized and Captain Kraft was not commissioned captain until in May, 1878. But Captain Kraft is alive all right and was in the parade as a member of the battalion commander's staff. He was battalion quartermaster at the time.

Essentials

A man must have the will to succeed, the brains to plan what path he will follow to attain success, the energy to pursue it, and the courage to batter down the discouragements that would block his progress.

TILDEN CRUSHES COCHET IN DAVIS CUP MATCH



General view of tennis match between "Big Bill" Tilden of United States and (foreground), Henri Cochet of France, at Germantown Cricket Club. Tilden staged thrilling comeback against French star.

(International Newsreel)

STORK HOVERING OVER ITALIAN DICTATOR'S HOME

Although rank and file of Italians have been kept in ignorance of the event, cable dispatches declare that Premier Mussolini (lower) and his wife (shown above) are expecting a visit from the stork. Signora Mussolini is shown with her two sons, Bruno (left) and Vittorio (right).

(International Illustrated News)

LOOK AND LEARN.

By A. C. Gordon.

1. Who said, "It is best not to swap horses when crossing a stream?"
2. How many New England states are there?
3. What is the name of the male duck?
4. Is zero a numeral or a cipher?
5. Where is the city of Copenhagen?

Answers to Yesterday's Questions.

1. Philadelphia.
2. 540.
3. Violins.
4. That oysters should be eaten only in months having an "r" in their names.
5. Australia.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon.

Words Often Misused: Do not say "it is not difficult to size up his worth." Say "to estimate."

Often Mispronounced: Metallurgy. Accent the first syllable.

Often Misspelled: Progeny; g, not j.

Synonyms: Complexity, complication, intricacy, perplexity, labyrinth, entanglement, involution.

Word Study: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: emotion; mental agitation; excited feeling. "He could not conceal his emotion."

Kingston Daily Freeman.

TERMS

Per Annum in Advance by Carrier..... $7.00
Eighteen Cents Per Week.
Per Annum, by Mail..... $5.00

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Kingston, N. Y.
Published by Freeman Publishing Company, Freeman Square, Kingston, N. Y. Jay E. Block, President; A. W. Hoffman, Vice President; Alfred DuFlon, Secretary; Harry DuBois Frey, Treasurer. Address, Freeman Square, Kingston, N. Y.

Member of The Associated Press
Member American Newspaper Publishers' Association.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.
Member New York State Publishers' Association.
Member New York Associated Dailies
Official Paper of Kingston City.
Official Paper of Ulster County.

Please address all communications and make all money orders and checks payable to Freeman Publishing Company, Freeman Square.

Telephone Calls.
New York Telephone—Main Office, Downtown, 2200. Uptown Office, 882.

KINGSTON, N. Y., SEPT. 10, 1927.

1777—1877—1927.

In Kingston today the State of New York is celebrating the sesquicentennial of the big events that made it a state. Kingston welcomes the state officials and the other official and unofficial visitors who have come to Kingston to witness the exercises or to take part in them. Kingston is grateful to the state and to the state officials who have made the celebration possible, and is also appreciative of those of its own citizens who have labored long and hard to make the event a success. No names are mentioned here, for the reason that, once begun, it would be difficult to know where to stop adding to the list of those to whom credit is due.

Although some seem to have forgotten it, the first duty of a newspaper is to publish the news, and this The Freeman is trying to do today. Not content with an account of the news of today, The Freeman has endeavored to furnish a background for it by reprinting from its files of 50 years ago as comprehensive an account as possible of the centennial celebration held here July 30, 1877, when the chief event that is being celebrated today was observed with much pomp and circumstance.

The events celebrated today were all purely civil, having to do with the machinery of state in normal times of peace. The Kingston celebration is unique among the various sesquicentennials of the year in New York state in that it is not commemorative of anything sanguinary, but of a far greater event than any battle victory—the victory of the people over monarchy and over themselves. It was no small task in statesmanship to weld together, out of diverse interests and ideas, a state. That task was accomplished and put into effect in Kingston. Therefore the celebration of the birth of the state is taking place in Kingston today.

AIR MAIL COMPANIES.

The Federal government has definitely retired from the business of carrying mail matter by airplanes with the transfer of the New York-Chicago route to the National Transport Company. The government's pioneer work in this line is said to have been undertaken only in the interest of civil aviation development, and now, with its object achieved, it yields to private industry, after a large outlay in the beginning and later with receipts that covered operating expenses. In this connection Postmaster-General New has been quoted: "It was planned to develop the air mail service to a point where its practicability could be demonstrated, and then, as soon as commercial flying companies became strong enough to handle such an enterprise, to relinquish the fruits of the department's pioneering."

This is now being done. The time having come to give private firms an opportunity to take over established services under contracts permitting them to carry also express matter and passengers, the Government planes and equipment have been sold to them. The addition of express and passenger carrying is expected to make the services really profitable. The practicability of passenger as well as express carrying appears to be assured. It is stated, for example, that a business man may leave New York by a plane carrying the mail after the close of business on Saturday and arrive in San Francisco by the time business opens on Monday morning. The transcontinental route is fed by a number of private lines including numerous cities scattered across the continent. That the Federal government by its pioneer work has performed a great public service goes without saying.

SMALL GIRL SWIMMERS.

Little Bernice and Phyllis Zitenfeld, thirteen-year-old twins, after achieving remarkable proficiency in the water, were allowed to swim (with the current) from Yonkers to the Battery, New York. Then they were allowed to undertake a swim (with the Hudson current) from Albany to New York City and again succeeded, to the admiration of all observers and the great pride of their parents. Then they signed for other worlds to conquer and their sighing brought them permission to attempt the celebrated swim across the English Channel. But, alas, that tempestuous, cross-currented waterway was less kind than the smooth-flowing Hudson. After four hours of strain the two little girl twins were so exhausted from cold and exertion that they had to be lifted into the accompanying boat to save them from drowning.

Children are not to blame if their home folks are foolish and they have a right to protection against themselves. Possibly Bernice and Phyllis Children are not to blame if their proud parents for the fame of achieving the swim of the English Channel, but that was no reason for allowing them to undertake a feat beyond their years and strength, a feat likely to do them permanent injury even if successful.

Trotzky excuses the "proletarian dictatorship" which now has Russia in its grip on the ground that it is "but a passing phase to a society needing no government." And when the stage of "no government" is reached, what then? The conditions of jungle savagery? For only in the jungle, with every man a law unto himself and the fighting enemy of practically every other man, has the "no government" aspiration ever found concrete form.

Prizes for passengers as well as for pilots might help to forward our air travel which, for some reason, lags behind Europe's new method of getting about swiftly. We read of one European who has completed an 8,500-mile tour of his continent, flying on regular commercial air lines in 26 different machines, with pilots of 17 nations, at an average speed of 83 miles an hour. With us the day of the "flying fan" is yet to come.

THAT BODY OF YOURS
BY
James W. Barton, M.D.

(Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act.)

ANOTHER THOUGHT ON LISTER.

No one likes to think about surgical operations, because the "fear of the knife" is a part of our daily make up.

And yet we know that thousands of lives would be lost every day if the knife were not used in cases of cancer, appendicitis, and other conditions.

In these days it is just the exceptional case that does not recover, such is the degree of safety now attained by our surgeons. And yet it is slightly more than sixty years ago, that the majority of surgical operations, especially those where the chest or abdomen were opened or where a leg was amputated, resulted fatally. What has brought about this degree of safety that we now enjoy? The knowledge given to the world by a young French chemist, Louis Pasteur, who showed that putrefaction was due to small organisms that got into the wound.

From this knowledge Lister, afterwards Lord Lister, envolved the idea that if he could get something that would kill these organisms, he could prevent putrefaction and thus could make surgery safe.

This he was able to do, and the results in his surgical wards were so astonishing that they could not be assailed or disproved, and his methods of antiseptic surgery spread over the whole world. Before his time, in amputations alone, one in every three died in early cases, two in every three in older cases.

Amputations of the arm two in every five died, amputations of the leg one in every two, and amputations of the thigh two in every three. Hospitals that had been closed because operations meant untold suffering, and frequently death from blood poisoning, were now re-opened, as Lister's methods of "cleanliness", and disinfection of hands, dressings, and instruments, made operations "safe".

Some one has rightly said that Lord Lister (using Pasteur's suggestion that organisms were the cause of inflammation) has saved more lives than were lost in all the wars of the last one thousand years. And what is even more gratifying, his methods have prevented untold suffering to countless thousands throughout the world. Is it any wonder then that throughout the civilized world the hundredth anniversary of his birth should be so genuinely celebrated.

TWENTY AND TEN YEARS AGO.

Sept. 10, 1907.—Peter McGuire fractured his skull by a fall at his home on Washington avenue.

Kingston City Library decided to open a branch in Ponckhockie.

Sept. 10, 1917.—Death of Mrs. C. C. Mayer of Highland avenue, in her sixty-fourth year.

Herbert Brush Company leased factory building at Mill street and Hasbrouck avenue to open it as a branch factory.

Thomas Roach, an engineer on the West Shore Railroad, injured when hit by an auto on the Broadway crossing. Mr. Roach had left his engine and started to walk across the tracks when struck. He was removed to the Kingston City Hospital.

N. Y. Times on Kingston Sesqui

The following editorial on the New York state celebration to be held here tomorrow, appeared in the New York Times Friday:

At Kingston tomorrow will be celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Government of the State of New York. Although the Constitution of the State had been adopted in April, 1777, and the election for Governor held in June, it was impracticable, on account of the military campaign, to convene the Legislature before September. George Clinton took the oath of office as Governor in Kingston on July 30—tradition has it that he stood on a barrel outside the Court House dressed in his military uniform. With the emergency Council of Safety he conducted the business of the State until Sept. 10. Neither he nor the Council could spare much time for this purpose during the Summer, as he was engaged in trying to hold back the British forces on the lower Hudson, and they were otherwise distracted by the progress of the war.

On Sept. 10, however, the two bodies of the Legislature convened in the Court House in Kingston, there to receive the first Governor's first address. As was natural in view of the military crisis—the campaign that led up to the determining progress—the Governor devoted much attention to an exposition of the military situation, and with perhaps pardonable overconfidence assured them that the British advance up the Hudson, already threatening to force the new State Government to take to the woods, would be checked at the Highlands.

For nearly a month the Legislature sat in Kingston, appointing its committees and setting up the machinery of government. But on Oct. 7 word arrived that the forts at the Highlands had been captured by Sir Henry Clinton, and that General Burgoyne was advancing down the Hudson from the north. Without undue ceremony the new Legislature adjourned, having made no laws. The few members who did not immediately leave Kingston formed what they termed a convention, which appointed a new Council of Safety comprising seven members. This body was given adequate powers and was accepted by the Governor as the "Legislature" and with him conducted the business of the State until Jan. 7, 1778. A week later the full Legislature resumed its work. As the British had burned the Court House at Kingston, the Government moved to Poughkeepsie.

The year 1777 stands out as the most critical not only in the history of the Revolution but of New York State in particular. Until then New York, although the scene of fighting, and obviously of much strategic importance, was sharply torn in its sympathies. Many of its ablest men from the beginning supported the cause of independence, but the loyalist element was powerful and rich. The inertia and indifference of a large body of the citizens who declined to become active sympathizers with either cause made the work of the patriots doubly difficult. But by 1777 the political situation began to clear up, and men like John Jay, Philip Schuyler the Morrises, the Livingstons and the Van Cortlandts, representing the conservative interests, joined such democrats as George Clinton and laid the foundations of the great State which tomorrow will pay homage to their skill as builders. There were troublesome years ahead, but Clinton's rugged personality and vigorous methods furnished the steadying influence so necessary in that formative period. It is therefore particularly fitting that at tomorrow's celebration the first act will be the laying of a wreath on the tomb of Governor Clinton.

CANNOT ATTEND BUT SENDS VALUABLE RECORD.

Senator Wicks has received the following letter from former State Historian Paltsits:

The New York Public Library
Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations
476 Fifth Avenue
New York, September 7, 1927.
Arthur H. Wicks, Esq.,
Sesquicentennial Celebration
Kingston, New York.
Dear Sir:

The events to be commemorated at Kingston on the tenth instant are so significant and interest me so much that I deeply regret a previous engagement, that I cannot set aside, precludes my presence with you. I have the honor to express my thanks for the invitation and to wish for your celebration a fine day and a happy termination.

Yours sincerely,
VICTOR H. PALTSITS.
Chief of the American History Division and Keeper of Manuscripts.

P. S.—I am sending in a separate wrapper for the New Historical Museum, with the compliments of the New York Public Library, a copy of a "Calendar of Messages and Proclamations of George Clinton", 1777-1781. V. H. P.

LOWDEN IS SILENT ON HIS CANDIDACY.

Chicago, Sept. 10 (AP).—Frank O. Lowden, once governor of Illinois, still does not choose to commit himself regarding his possible candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination next year.

Back from a vacation in the east, Mr. Lowden was informed of a report that he planned a formal statement of his plans soon.

"That is pure foolishness," he said. "There will be time for announcements when there is something definite to announce."

Clear Your Skin
Of Disfiguring Blemishes
Use Cuticura

MANY PITFALLS CONFRONT THE HOME SEEKER.

Many pitfalls confront the inexperienced investors in landed property and advice on how to avoid them should be sought by the home seeker about to purchase for the first time a home of his own, said Arthur C. Connelly, secretary of the Kingston Cooperative Savings and Loan Association, in discussing the question of home ownership with a representative of The Freeman today.

The percentage of home owners in Kingston is showing a very gratifying and satisfactory increase largely through the facilities furnished by the institution which he represents.

The prospective buyer, having determined to become a home owner must first agree upon the general location of the new home and then must decide upon the price that he may properly pay considering his present rent, the size of his family, and the income he receives.

One approved method of arriving at this figure is to multiply the yearly salary by three, says Mr. Connelly. In other words, a man making $4,000 a year would be justified in paying $12,000 for his house. Another might be spending $40 per month, or $600 a year for rent, ten times that amount or $6,000 would be the right price. Of course, such estimates are subject to change by varying circumstances and conditions, but generally, they offer a simple and reliable basis of calculation.

With the proper value decided, the next step is to look into his savings. He should have at least 20 per cent in cash before buying or building. Thirty per cent is far safer, and when he can offer forty, he will find that mortgages are easy to negotiate even with the most conservative of banks or individuals.

Alluring offers of a very small down payment are often made in connection with the sale of property, but the wary purchaser will avoid them. They frequently result in sorrow and often in disaster for the buyer. He finds that he has undertaken a bigger financial burden than he can carry, or due to poor construction, he is called upon to make very annoying or expensive repairs.

The officers of the Kingston Association are always glad to confer with prospective home buyers concerning their home problems, not only in financing the purchase or erection, but in regard to land values, construction and equipment as well as puzzling situations of every sort. The Kingston Association offices are at 293 Wall street.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Recently Recorded With the County Clerk.

The following deeds have been filed in the office of the Ulster county clerk:

A. Richard Hartman and wife of High Woods to Anna M. Laicher of Kingston, a tract of land on north side of road leading from High Woods Reformed Church to Vandale, town of Saugerties. Consideration $1.

Anna M. Laicher of Kingston to Ernest Richard Hartman and wife a tract of land in the town of Saugerties. Consideration $1.

S. Delbert Hiltebrant and wife to Charles A. Rice and wife a property on westerly side of President's Place, Kingston. Consideration $1.

Charles L. Thompson and wife to Eudora A. Crawford of Shawangunk, a lot of woodland in town of Shawangunk, of about 30 acres. Consideration $1.

Charles L. Thompson and wife to Robert E. Thompson, a tract of land in town of Esopus, on state road leading from Eddyville bridge to Rifton. Consideration $1.

Frederick Fox and wife of Weehawken, to Bertha Spinneweber of South Rondout, two lots in town of Esopus. Consideration $1.

Philip William DeGarmo and Frederick R. DeGarmo of Rhinebeck, to Minnie K. DeGarmo, a property at northwesterly corner of St. James and Pine streets, Kingston. Consideration $10.

William C. Rose and George C. Rose as executors to Dwight McEntee, a property on northwesterly side of Orchard street, Kingston. Consideration $1.

James Hull and wife to Preston J. Coy and wife a tract of land lying easterly of Clintondale village. Consideration $1.

HIGH WOODS.

High Woods, Sept. 10.—Miss Freda Slatterer of Brooklyn spent last week with her sister, Mrs. A. G. Friedrich.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Vredenburgh and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hugle spent last week with relatives in Marbletown.

The Willing Workers will hold its monthly meeting September 14, at 10 a. m. in the church hall. It is the business meeting for the year, at which the reports of treasurer and secretary will be heard and officers elected for next year.

John Ittem's family were at their cottage for the week end.

The Darragh family were at their bungalow over the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Farrell of New York, Miss Shives of Philadelphia and Wellington Burrell of Kingston were guests of C. Vredenburgh for the week end and Labor Day.

The fair on Labor Day was a success financially.

Nelson W. Snyder of Kingston is spending a few days with his mother and sister.

Mrs. Adeline Stoughtenburgh of Brooklyn and Mrs. Margaret Preston of Glasco visited relatives here last week.

Miss Margaret Conlin, her sister, Martha, and brother, Frank, are spending a few weeks at their childhood home.

Mrs. Watson Fredenburgh of Saugerties was a caller at Mrs. Anna C. Snyder's.

Our day school will open next Monday with Paul Newkirk of Saugerties as teacher.

BEST SOUVENIR BOOK FOR VISITORS TO BUY

One of the finest souvenirs of Kingston that visitors can buy is a copy of the "Book of the Pageant", the program issued in connection with the Farm and Home Bureau Pageant last June. It contains an interesting and accurate history of Kingston, written by Capt. Evelyn Fowler and illustrated by pictures of old stone houses and other buildings. The story of the Pageant, by Bruce Bennett, dramatizes interesting episodes in the history of Kingston and there is a wealth of other information about Kingston and Ulster county past and present. All newsdealers have this book for sale.

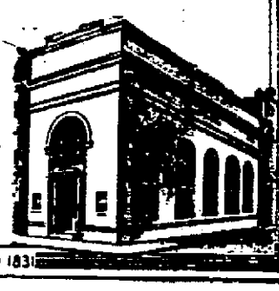
OLDEST BANK IN ULSTER COUNTY

Make It Work For You

Your money gets lazy if left to remain idle. Make it work for you safely and profitably—open an account with this bank.

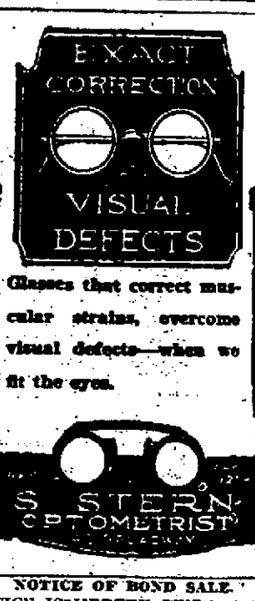
4% Paid in our Special Interest Department.

THE NATIONAL ULSTER COUNTY BANK
KINGSTON, N.Y.
THE WHITE BANK
ON WALL ST. - COR. JOHN



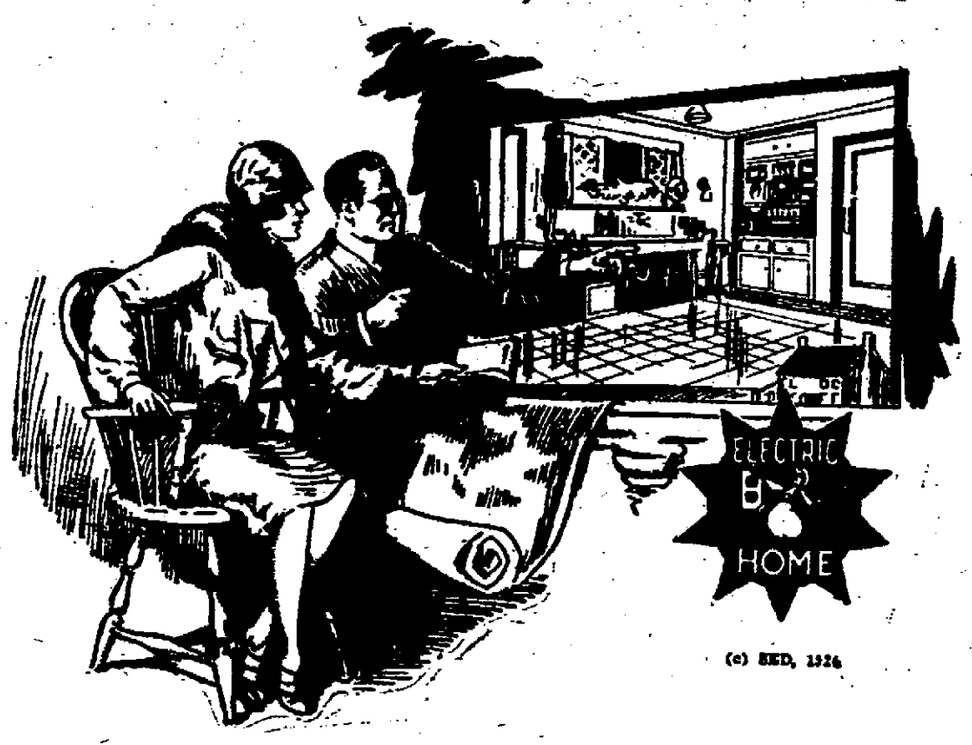
ESTABLISHED 1831

HOT SUMMER DAYS
ARE HERE
Install Convenience Outlets Now for Electric Fans, Irons, Hot Water Heaters and Lamps.
Prompt Service. Reasonable Rates.
M. J. Gallagher & Co.
562 B'way. Phone 2391.
Wiring. Fixtures.



Glasses that correct muscular strains, overcome visual defects—when we fit the eyes.

For her home-electrical cheer, comfort, convenience



(c) RED, 1926

From the welcoming light at the front door, to every last conveniently placed electric outlet and switch in her home, the "lady of the house" wants to take a definite part in planning its wiring.

She knows the "homey" touch added by well-placed attractive lamps, the ease and labor-saving that come with complete electric service, and the use of handy appliances.

Investigate the Red Seal Wiring Plan, before you build or wire your home. It cares for every electrical need. It's well recommended!

Ask a contractor-member of your local electrical league about the Red Seal Wiring Plan

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation
611 Broadway, — Phone 1400.

INSURANCE
W. A. VAN VALKENBURGH
KINGSTON TRUST CO. BUILDING, 515 BROADWAY.
PHONES—442. Residence 2038.
We write all kinds of insurance everywhere through our agency and brokerage connections.

NOTICE OF BOND SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, Trustee of School District No. 11 of the Town of Shandaken, in the County of Ulster, in the State of New York, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the County Court House in the City of Kingston, New York, on the 13th day of September, 1927, at 12 o'clock noon (daylight saving time), the following bonds of said School District of the par values and having the several maturity dates hereinafter set forth, which said bonds bear interest at the rate of 4½ per centum, per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of July. The bonds to be sold are described as follows:

Nineteen (19) bonds of the par value of One thousand dollars ($1,000) each, one falling due and being payable on the 1st day of July in each of the years, 1928 to 1946, both inclusive.

Said bonds, above described are coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4½% per annum, and are issued pursuant to the provisions of sections 467 and 480 of the Education Law of the State of New York, in accordance with the General Municipal Law and the provisions of a resolution of said School District adopted at a special school meeting held on the 27th day of August, 1926.

Said bonds bear date July 1, 1926, and cannot be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

The terms of sale are as follows:

The purchaser will be required to pay for the bonds in cash at the time of the sale, at which time definitive bonds will be ready for delivery.

Written proposals may be submitted in accordance with the terms of sale.

Bids for the bonds shall be in lump sum only and not on a percentage basis.

The bonds will be first offered separately and then in block: In the event the aggregate of the bids for the separate bonds exceeds the highest block bid, the bonds will be struck down to the highest bidder, or bidders, for the individual bonds, but in the event the highest bid for the bonds in block equals or exceeds the aggregate of the amount of the bids for the single bonds, the bonds will be struck off to the highest block bidder.

No bids shall be binding upon the School District until the bonds have been offered both ways and actually struck off to a purchaser.

The School District will make no allowance to any purchaser or any other person for attorney's fees in relation to the bonds or for investigating the validity thereof.

Dated, August 24, 1927.

SAMUEL BURRELL SCHWARZWAELDER,
Trustee School District No. 11,
Town of Shandaken.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Frederica Gehrt, late of the City of Kingston, County of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Jacob Gehrt, the Executor of the estate of said deceased, at 80 Stephan Street, in the said City of Kingston, N. Y., on or before the 19th day of December, 1927.

Dated, June 13, 1927.

JACOB GEHRT,
Executor.

FREDERICK STEPHAN, Jr., Attorney,
No. 3 East Strand, Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Elbert D. B. Loughran, late of the City of Kingston, County of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Elbert H. Loughran, the Executor of the estate of said deceased, at the office of his attorney in the City of Kingston, New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1927.

Dated, May 5, 1927.

ELBERT H. LOUGHRAN,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Elbert D. B. Loughran, Deceased.

JOHN W. HICKEY,
Attorney for Executor,
Office and Post Office Address,
Ulster County Savings Bank Bldg.,
Kingston, New York.

Through the Courtesy of SUTLIFF, INC., The

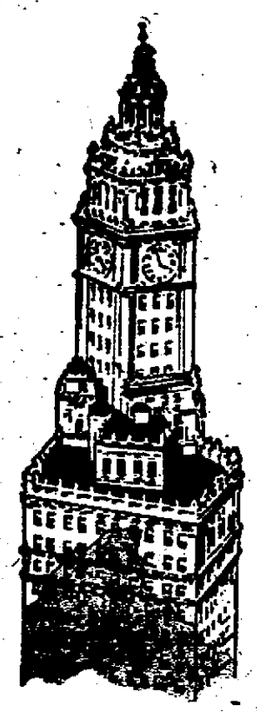
NEW CADILLAC

will be exhibited at their Chevrolet Show Rooms,

BROADWAY and ALBANY AVENUE

SEPTEMBER 8 to 18 INCLUSIVE.

Ferguson-Cadillac-LaSalle, Inc.



Asbestos Roofs Never Need Painting Re-finishing or Re-roofing

WHEN Johns-Manville Built-Up Asbestos Roofing has been applied you have really purchased a "once-and-for-all" roof.

No other roofing material can equal asbestos for permanent protection. Because it is both fire-safe and durable even under the most trying industrial conditions it gives that long service that makes for ultimate economy.

Your building is not fire-safe unless your roof is. Johns-Manville Built-Up Asbestos Roofing not only protects it from the danger of roof-originated fire but from the ravages of the elements.

Write, telephone or call on us for full information in regard to your roofing requirements.

HENRY A. OLSON, Inc.
286 WALL STREET.
Phone 514-W.

LOCAL BUS BULLETIN

(Operating on Daylight Saving Time)

ORANGE BUS LINE.
High Falls to Kingston.

Leaves Kingston: 9:30, 11:30 a. m. 2:25, *3:30, 4:30, 5:30 p. m.
Leaves High Falls: 8:00, 9:45, *11:15 a. m.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:30 p. m.
Stops at Stone Ridge, Marbletown and Old Hurley.
* Connects with Day Line steamers.
Saturday night special leaves High Falls: 7:30; Kingston, 11 p. m.
Sundays—Leaves High Falls: 9:00, 11:15 a. m.; 2:00, 4:30 p. m. Kingston: 10:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 p. m. Busses leave central terminal 30 minutes earlier than above.

EAGLE BUS LINE.
Kingston to Ellenville.

Leaves Kingston: 10:10 a. m.; *2:45, 5:15 p. m. Sunday, *3:30 p. m. 5:05 p. m. Sunday bus leaves central terminal 20 minutes earlier than above.
Leaves Ellenville: 8:00, *10:00 a. m.; 2:00 p. m. Sunday, *10:00 a. m.
*Connects with Day Line steamers.
Bus stops at Old Hurley, Stone Ridge, Accord, Kerhonkson, Wawarsing, Napanoch. Busses leave central terminal 30 minutes earlier than above.

SAUGERTIES-KINGSTON BUS LINE.
Klem and Huber, Props.

Leaves Saugerties: 7:00, 8:15, 10:00, 10:45 a. m.; 1:00, 1:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00 p. m.
Leaves West Shore Terminal (Central) Kingston: 7:40, 9:15, 11:40 a. m.; 1:45, 2:45, 4:00, 4:45, 6:05 p. m.
Leaves Van Ross Hotel (Uptown) Kingston: 8:00, 9:30, 11:00, 12:00 a. m.; 2:15 3:00, 4:45, 5:10, 6:00 p. m.
Sunday same time of leaving except 2:15 leaves at 2:00.
Leaves Saugerties: *7:35, 9:20 a. m.; *12:30, 2:20 p. m.
Leaves West Shore Terminal (Central) Kingston: *8:15, 10:15 a. m.; *1:15, 3:45 p. m.
Leaves Van Ross Hotel (Uptown) Kingston: *8:30, 10:30 a. m.; *1:30, 4:00 p. m.
*Will not run Sunday.
Saturday night trip leaves Saugerties: 6:00, 6:30 p. m.; Leaves Kingston: 9:15 9:45 p. m.

KINGSTON-NEW PALTZ.
Arrow Bus Line.

Leaves Van Ross Hotel: 9:50 a. m.; 12:25 p. m., 3:00 p. m. 4:50 p. m.
Kingston Central Terminal; 7:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m.; 12:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m.
Kingston (Strand) 7:10 a. m., 10:10 a. m.; 12:40 p. m., 3:40 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 6:10 p. m.
Leaves New Paltz Hotel: 8:45 a. m., 11:20 a. m.; 1:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m. 5:00 p. m.
Perrine's Bridge, 6:15 a. m., 7:45 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 9:05 a. m., 11:45 a. m.; 1:05 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 5:20 p. m.

PINE HILL-KINGSTON BUS CORP.
Merrihew Bros., Props.

Leaves Kingston: 10:00 a. m.; 3:30, 5:15 p. m. daily; 2:30, 4:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
Leaves Margaretville: 9:20 a. m.; 2:30 p. m. daily; 8:15 a. m. 5:15 p. m., daily, except Sundays.
4:00 p. m. bus runs west side of reservoir to Lanesville. Busses run west side of reservoir on holidays and Sundays. Busses meet train arriving Kingston, Friday nights 9:32. Busses leave central terminal 15 minutes earlier than from Van Ross Hotel.

WHITE STAR BUS LINE.
Kingston to Rosendale.

Leaves Van Ross Hotel: 7:30, 9:00, 11:45 A. M.; 2:25, *3:40, 4:55, 5:10 P. M.
Central Terminal: 8:00, 9:25 A. M.; 12:15, 2:30, *3:50, 5:00, *5:30, 6:00 P. M.
Leaves Binnewater: 6:15, 7:15, 10:10, 11:00 A. M.; 1:10, 4:05 P. M. Stopping at Cottekill, Lawrenceville, Tillson, Rosendale, Maple Hill, Bloomington.
* Does not leave uptown terminal on Sundays.
‡ Does not run to Lawrenceville, Binnewater and Cottekill.
† Does not go to Tillson.
Saturday night schedule: Leaves Tillson 6:30, stopping at Rosendale, Maple Hill, Bloomington. Leaves Central Terminal 8:00 P. M. Waits for night boat.

LONGYEAR'S BUS LINE.
Kingston to Woodstock.

Leaves Kingston: 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:30, 5:30 P. M. (Van Ross Hotel).
Leaves Willow: 9:15 A. M.; 12:50 P. M.
Leaves Woodstock. 7:45, 9:45, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 4:15, *6:30 P. M.
* Bus to West Hurley only to connect with trains for Kingston and New York.
Friday night special leaves Woodstock 8:00 P. M.; Kingston, 10:00 P. M.
Saturday night: Leaves Bearsville, 7:30; Woodstock, 7:30; Kingston, 10 P. M.
Sunday leaves Willow, 10:00 A. M.; 4:45 P. M. Leaves Woodstock 10:30 A. M.; 4:15, 5:15, 8:00 P. M. Leaves Kingston 11:30 A. M.; 5:15, 6:15, 9:00 P. M.
Busses stop at Lake Hill, Shady, Bearsville, Woodstock, Willow.

Use FREEMAN advertising regularly and conservatively and results will surely follow.

Flashes of Life Sketched in Brief

(By The Associated Press.)

Yonkers, N. Y.—Not to be outdone by Chauncey M. Depew, who found recently that $100 he put in a savings bank had become $1,100 in 66 years, John E. Andrus, millionaire straphanger, who rides to business in the subway, gives another illustration of thrift. He bought a share of sewing machine stock in 1864 and just "let it stay put." It has brought him $94,600 in dividends.

New York—Joseph Minkel probably will concede that it was worth it. In court for parking his car in forbidden territory he explained that he saw another motorist who owed him $150, left his car, ran after the creditor and got the money. "Then you won't miss a $1 fine," said Magistrate Bridges.

New York—James C. Fargo, grandson of the founder of the Fargo Express Company, and Mrs. Fargo attended the christening of their son in fashionable St. Thomas Church. Mrs. Fargo has let it be known that she is leaving for Reno shortly for a divorce.

Providence, R. I.—Baron and Baroness Francois de Levay de Wolf are to renounce their titles in the Hungarian nobility and become citizens of the United States. The title means nothing to him, he says, and he and the baroness, who was Edith Von Magyar of Budapest, are eager to become citizens. The baron is a great-nephew of the late Senator Colt.

ELLENVILLE

Ellenville, Sept. 9.—Ben Mayforth, formerly of Troop C, Sidney, N. Y., and now attached to the Nassau County Police Department in the detective bureau visited Ellenville for a few days last week with his wife, formerly Miss Florence Hoffman.

The Garden Club is planning on holding a card party on the evening of October 7 at the Community House of St. John's Church, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the expense of landscaping and planting the grounds of the Veterans' Memorial Hospital.

John Bononni left Tuesday for New York city to re-enter college, after spending the summer at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bononni, of Maple avenue.

Mrs. Anne Backman spent the week end of Labor Day at the home of Mrs. Frank Cox.

Thomas Plunkett of New York city is spending a week at the home of his parents.

Louis Kaplan of New York city is visiting his parents on Center street for a week.

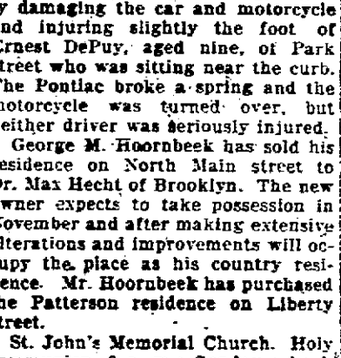
Miss Jennie L. McDowell, local school teacher, driving a Pontiac coupe, and George Crawford, also of this village, riding a motorcycle with a side car, collided at the intersection of Maple avenue and North Main street early Tuesday morning, slightly damaging the car and motorcycle and injuring slightly the foot of Ernest DePuy, aged nine, of Park street who was sitting near the curb. The Pontiac broke a spring and the motorcycle was turned over, but neither driver was seriously injured.

George M. Hoornbeek has sold his residence on North Main street to Dr. Max Hecht of Brooklyn. The new owner expects to take possession in November and after making extensive alterations and improvements will occupy the place as his country residence. Mr. Hoornbeek has purchased the Patterson residence on Liberty street.

St. John's Memorial Church. Holy communion, 8 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; regular service, 10:30 a. m.

Christ's Evangelistic Lutheran Church. 13th Sunday after Trinity. Services, 10:30; Sunday school, 11:30; vespers, 7:30. Cake sale at Hoornbeek's grocery Saturday afternoon, September 17.

Methodist Episcopal Church. 10:30, morning worship, sermon and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 11:45, Sunday school. 7:45, evening worship and sermon. A cordial welcome to everyone. Friday, 7 p. m., young people's choir rehearsal; 7:45, senior choir rehearsal. Wednesday, 7:45, prayer service and Bible message.



"That's what they all say about the Sanitary Meat Market's meat."

One Friend Tells Another

Sanitary Meat Market
349 BROADWAY.
Telephone 2795.

Coal Strike Not Settled

Chicago, Sept. 10 (AP)—Hopes of seeing the record breaking suspension of bituminous coal mining in Illinois ended with a resumption of work next Monday were dashed when the joint committee of thirty operators and thirty miners' representatives adjourned yesterday over the week end.

The sub-committee of four, two men from each group, would continue its deliberations until the Monday meeting of the major committee, it was stated.

Frank Harrington, an operator member of the sub-committee, said that a definite report would be ready by Monday, but neither Mr. Harrington nor any other sub-committeeman would indicate whether it might mean a resumption of work.

Proof That Colossal Beasts Roamed Mexico

Much interest was created a short time ago by the news of the discovery of the remains of monstrous animals in the state of Sonora in Mexico. These remains have since been examined. One was the tooth of an alosaurus, an animal in some respects like a crocodile, but of colossal size. This tooth, of which only the top is complete, is 12 inches long and 4 inches wide, and in its incomplete state it weighs over six pounds. It belonged to a creature 16 feet high.

Another tooth was 12 inches long. According to calculations by veterinary surgeons and dentists the complete set of teeth belonging to one of these huge beasts must have weighed nearly a quarter of a ton. Its head could not have been less than a good-sized motor car, and the total weight of this monster must have been scores of tons.

Important

The parents of Ethel had ideas on the rearing of their child, and insisted on trying to carry them out.

One evening, just after tea, Ethel ran into the dining room, her little face ablaze with excitement. Father sat reading his newspaper, while mother was mending the stockings.

"Oh, mummy," burst out Ethel, "may I say something?"

"No, Ethel," said mother, firmly. "You know it is against the rules to talk when daddy is reading. You must wait till he has finished."

To make the lesson more effective, father went on for some time. Then he laid down the paper, and asked: "Now, dear, what is it you wanted to say?"

"It doesn't matter much now," said Ethel coldly. "I only wanted to say that I couldn't turn off the bath-tap, and all the water's running down the stairs."

A Winning Rally

A Chicago woman who separated from her husband eight times has been granted a divorce. She won out in the ninth.

St. John's New Church Opens

New Edifice on Albany Avenue is Completed With the Exception of a Few Memorials, Which Are Soon to be Placed.

The city of Kingston has a most attractive house of prayer in the new, yet old, structure of St. John's Episcopal Church on Albany avenue, which will be informally opened on Sunday for all the usual services of worship. Workmen will continue next week to give many finishing touches.

It is appropriate that the church should be opened on Sunday, September 11, a day to be remembered in Kingston and the nation at large in commemoration of a far-reaching event, as set forth in our sesquicentennial. It also marks a completed year since the new building was begun.

The rector, wardens, vestrymen and congregation extend their heartiest welcome to all citizens to make use of this temple.

The services on Sunday will be as follows: 8 a. m., the Holy Eucharist. First service in the new building. 9:30 a. m., the church school. Opening day 10:10 in church. 10:45 a. m., morning prayer and sermon, "The Faith of Our Fathers." Patriotic hymns, sung by the whole congregation. The organ has been installed with new power. Robert Williams, who has accomplished such fine results with male choirs, will preside at the organ. The evening service, brief, and filled with familiar hymns, will have a short address by the rector.

Gretna Green Unlike Town of Olden Days

The big increase in the surplus of English women, as indicated in recent census returns, has robbed Gretna Green (Scotland) of hopes of staging a comeback. The good old days of romance are gone forever, aver the townsfolk.

Daughters were far more scarce a hundred years or so ago than now when parents so rarely try to shoot any young sports who purloin them. Gretna Green did most of its rushing marriage business between 1754 and 1856.

One of the popular paintings is that of romantic passengers in a post-chaise hurrying to the town on the boundary line between England and Scotland and showing the pursuing father's vehicle in a ditch with the wheel broken down.

This picture is more in demand than the village blacksmith himself who used to lend a helping hand to parties bent on clandestine marriage to avoid the English law.

FOR SALE SATURDAY NIGHT

From 8 to 11 we will have a sale on

CHICKENS, 25c lb.

S. PARNETT
67 HASBROUCK AVE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF KINGSTON:—

The Kingston Milk Dealers feel compelled to announce that owing to the advance of one cent a quart in the price of milk by the Dairymen's League, the price of milk in all classes in Kingston must also be advanced one cent a quart, making the prices as follows at once:

Grade A raw, quarts, 17c; pints, 9c.
Grade B pasteurized, quarts, 16c; pints, 8½c.
Sweet Cream, 40% per ½ pint, 30c.

The wholesale price is also advanced one cent a quart.

Very Respectfully,

KINGSTON MILK DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

—BIG—

Removal Sale

From Sept. 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th

VACUUM CLEANERS — ELECTRIC IRONS
FIXTURES — LAMPS

ALL SOLD AT HALF PRICE

Moving to larger quarters to accommodate new stock coming in.

FRED R. DeGARMO

280 FAIR STREET

TELEPHONE NUMBER 958

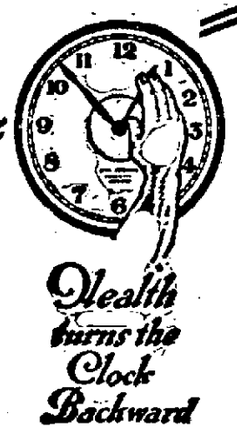
MOVING TO 58 WILTWYCK AVE.

SAME PHONE NUMBER 958.

In order to secure more room for a larger shop and repair business and to provide room for a more complete line of supplies it is necessary to move into this new building.

DON'T FORGET PHONE NUMBER REMAINS

—958—



Attention Asthmatics!

C. C. FROUDE.

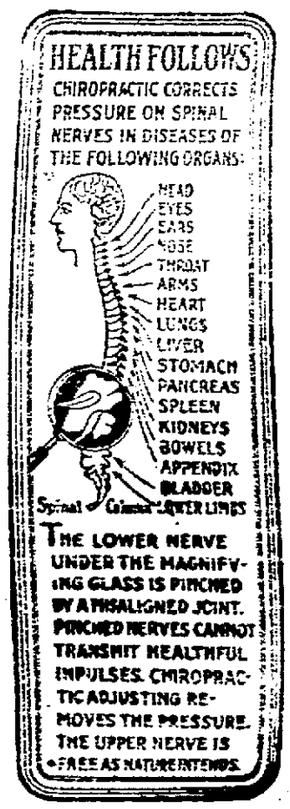
After trying the various methods of medication for asthmatic disorders—which methods, at best, furnish relief (and not always that)—there is apt to be an impression that permanent results are impossible in Asthma. This is far from being the case.

Asthma is primarily a case of lowered respiratory capacity due to interference with nerve transmission. The proper course for relief is to remove the interference with the nerves. Only Chiropractic can accomplish this.

THIS WAS SUCH A CASE—

"I suffered with Asthma and such severe coughing that it almost choked me. I had no rest during the night and was so weak that I couldn't attend to my business for two or three weeks at a time. Medicine didn't help any, so I consulted a chiropractor, upon the advice of a brother who had been relieved by Chiropractic of constipation and nervousness when all other methods had failed. I took a course of adjustments and haven't had any asthma since."—W. R. Golden, Chiropractic Research Bureau, Statement No. 2247-C.

Our success is due to our policy of never accepting cases that we cannot benefit.



JOHN L. MacKINNON.

OFFICE HOURS

9 to 11 A. M. 1 to 3:30 P. M.
6 to 7:30 Monday, Wednesday, Friday Evenings.
Telephone 776 for appointment.

FROUDE & MacKINNON

CHIROPRACTORS.
TWELFTH SUCCESSFUL YEAR AT
260 FAIR STREET.
Uptown Post Office Building.

In addition to the training received at the world's most prominent Chiropractic universities, supplemented by twelve years' actual practice and observation, we have originated and are using our own system of patients treatment which is a distinct advance over methods previously in use.

Averages in the Major Leagues

Heilman's Fourth Batting Championship of American League Almost Within His Grasp—Hornsby In Second Place.

Chicago, Sept. 10 (AP).—Harry Heilmann's fourth batting championship of the American League is almost within his grasp. With only three weeks to go, the Detroit veteran, champion in 1921, '23 and '25 has a lead almost safe enough to carry him through, only one point shy of .400.

Heilmann's only rival among those who have played more than 100 games is Lou Gehrig who just now is having his hands full in keeping up with Babe Ruth's terrific home run pace. In averages compiled today, including Wednesday's games, Ruth had cracked out six homers for the week, two more than Gehrig, and the Babe had a lead of four on Columbia Lou. Just ten more shots over the fence and Ruth would equal his 1921 season record of 59.

Al Simmons, who had been on the Athletics' bench for quite a while, played one game last week and three points were shaved off his batting percentage. He has second place in the standing, but he has played only 90 games, and so is unlikely to become the first right hand hitter in many years to win the batting crown.

These three are in a group by themselves, thirty points ahead of the others in the first ten batting list, with Babe Ruth the nearest of the field to them.

The top of the pitching list reads like the roster of the New York Yankees' mound staff, starting with Waite Hoyt, first among the regulars, who has won 19 and lost five. Then come Shocker, Reuther, Pipgras, Thomas, Moore and Pennock, followed by the rest of the flingers in the league.

Ted Lyons of the White Sox has chalked up the most victories, twenty, and Eddie Rommel of the Athletics has the highest percentage, though he has won but eight games. Lyons has pitched almost the equivalent of thirty full games, with less than a run per inning off his shoots.

Leading American League batters: Heilmann, Detroit, .399; Simmons, Philadelphia, .391; Gehrig, New York, .351; Ruth, New York, .352; Coombs, New York, .350; Fothergill, Detroit, .349; Meusel, New York, .346; Cobb, Philadelphia, .345; Speaker, Washington, .342; Goslin, Washington, .340.

Hornsby in Second Place.

The cares of managing a pennant contender, while John McGraw is ill or otherwise occupied, this time have not affected the batting eye of Rogers Hornsby. The former Cardinal and heir apparent to the control of the Giants, having unseated one of the three musketeers of the Pittsburgh Pirates, has now ousted a second one. Today Hornsby is himself in second place in the National League batting race.

Another batting championship, for Hornsby, though, is unlikely unless Paul Waner, the foremost of the Pirate trio, suffers a complete collapse for Brother Paul today enjoys a 27 point lead on Hornsby with only three weeks of the season left.

Joe Harris followed Clyde Barnhart down the ladder when Hornsby staged his upward rush, and Barnhart kept on slipping until he is now in ninth place. Brother Lloyd Waner has climbed upward to take up the burden of regaining the laurels of the Pirate trio. Harris is third and Lloyd fourth, just back of Paul Waner and Hornsby.

Shedding a few points each week, Frank Frisch has fallen to seventh place in the standing, and now his leadership in stolen bases is threatened. Frisch failed to connect this week while Hendrick of Brooklyn gathered five, and is only five more behind Frisch's mark of 34.

Though Rube Benton may not have been able to do much for the Giants, he has been going great on the hill for the Braves, and is now in first rank among the National League pitchers, with a score of fifteen victories and only four defeats. None of the regular moundsmen can show as low a figure in losses. Another graduate of the Giants, old Jess Haines, now of the Cardinals, is second among the regular toilers in the turret, and his list of 22 victories is also second highest in the league for the season.

Charley Root of the Cubs leads in games won with 24, but he was spilled for a loss in his weekly turn last week.

Leading batters of the National League: P. Waner, Pittsburgh, .388; Hornsby, New York, .361; Harris, Pittsburgh, .359; L. Waner, Pittsburgh, .340; Stephenson, Chicago, .389; Traynor, Pittsburgh, .337; Frisch, St. Louis, .335; Farrell, Boston, .332; Barnhart, Pittsburgh, .330; Harper, New York, .327.

DEMPSEY SPENDS ALL DAY IN THE COURT ROOM

Lincoln Fields, Crete, Ill., Sept. 10 (AP).—The inevitable legal squabble preliminary to Jack Dempsey's championship battles, "was just another day off" for the former titleholder, who promised boxing sessions for both today and tomorrow to make up for the lost time.

Having spent all yesterday in the court room of Judge Otto Kerener, Jack stayed in the city last night. While he was not called to the witness stand, Jack enjoyed some of the legal repartee from a seat in the vacant jury box.

The plea of B. C. Clements, asking an injunction to stop the Tunney-Dempsey match, because of Dempsey's failure to carry out an alleged contract to box Harry Wills, was taken under advisement by Judge Kerner. He announced his decision would be ready Monday.

Industrial Game Ends in a Tie

The second half of the Industrial League was brought to a close Friday evening at the Athletic Field with neither the Post Office-City or Apollo-Universal being able to gain the decision, the score being a tie, 3 to 3. Dewey Van Buren was on the mound for the Apollos, and Watson Wheeler for the Post Office-City. Both had a good night.

The Apollo-Universal scored their runs in the first, second and last innings. The Post Office-City team made two hits in the fifth inning and coupled with Van Buren's wildness scored three runs.

The score:

P. O.-City.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Davitt, ss.	2	1	0	1	2	0
Sahlofi, 2b.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Robins, cf.	3	0	2	2	1	0
McGrane, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0	1
Wheeler, p.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Meeker, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Newkirk, c.	3	0	0	4	0	0
Cramer, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, 3b.	1	1	0	3	3	0
Total	21	3	3	18	8	1

Apollo-Universal.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
P. Jordan, ss.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Merritt, c.	3	1	1	6	1	0
Glaser, 3b.	3	1	3	1	4	0
Van Buren, p.	3	0	1	0	2	0
Modjeska, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Stewart, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Tongue, 2b.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Hyatt, 1b.	2	0	1	7	0	0
Brudniak, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	3	7	18	9	0

Score by innings:

P. O.-City	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3
Apollo-Universal	1	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Summary: Two-base hits—Merritt, Van Buren, Robins. Stolen bases—Merritt, Glaser. Left on bases—P. O.-City, 4; Apollo-Universal, 4. Bases on balls—Off Van Buren, 2. Struck out—By Van Buren, 7; by Wheeler, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Van Buren (Cramer, 2). Umpire—Pete Jordan.

Final Standing of Second Half. Industrial League.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
U. & D.-Cornell	6	1	.857
W. S. R. R.	5	2	.714
Apollo-Universal	3	2	.600
Post Office-City	3	2	.600
C. H. G. & E.	2	4	.333
Schillings	1	5	.167
Palens	1	5	.167

MAJOR LEAGUE Standings

National League.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pittsburgh	77	53	.592
New York	76	53	.589
St. Louis	74	55	.574
Chicago	76	58	.567
Cincinnati	61	68	.473
Boston	55	74	.426
Brooklyn	56	77	.421
Philadelphia	48	85	.361

American League.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	95	40	.704
Philadelphia	77	57	.575
Detroit	71	62	.534
Washington	69	63	.523
Chicago	64	68	.485
Cleveland	59	75	.440
St. Louis	54	79	.406
Boston	44	89	.331

International League.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Buffalo	105	52	.669
Syracuse	97	58	.626
Newark	83	73	.532
Toronto	81	73	.526
Baltimore	78	75	.510
Rochester	77	79	.494
Jersey City	62	93	.400
Reading	37	117	.240

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

National League.

New York, 7; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 1.
Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 6, (10 ins.)

American League.

New York, 9; St. Louis, 3.
Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 8; Washington, 0.

International League.

Reading, 4; Newark, 2.
Toronto, 12; Buffalo, 4.
Syracuse, 6; Rochester, 3.
Other clubs not scheduled.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

American League.

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

National League.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

International League.

Reading at Newark.
Jersey City at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Toronto (2).
Rochester at Syracuse.

A Scoreless Game.

A blank game was played between the Pan-Ams and the Kingston Beckwiths at the Saugerties road diamond Friday evening. Black, Beckwiths' hurler, allowed six blows but none of the runners were able to register. Joyce of the Pan-Ams permitted one hit but the circuit was not completed.

Sunday the Pan-Ams will play at Fleischmanns.

Game at Block Park.

The Guidy All-Stars will clash with the Rhinecliff nine at Block Park Sunday at 3 p. m. Coughlin or Huber will probably do the hurling for the Guidys.

Tagging Major League Bases

(By The Associated Press)

National League pennant lines buzzed with tension today as the clubs were pitched into the thickest combat of years with the Pirates maintaining a half game shade over the Giant stalwarts.

Outcome of the premier skirmishes of the last stint between east and west brought visibly to the front the task of confronting the New York club in its attempt to scale the bunting heights. The bewildered Cubs, still dazed by the jolt that knocked them off the peak, fell before the Giants by 7 to 2 thereby sliding down to the fourth rung of the slippery ladder while the Cards took third place.

Some 33,000 fans were on hand as the New Yorkers tolled what appeared to be the death knell of the fast fading Bruins at Chicago. The Giants cuffed the game in the second inning when Travis Jackson propelled a homer after Hornsby was given a pass. Then Harper lifted a three bagger and scored on Taylor's single.

Rabid Cub rooters objected to the way Umpire Quigley gave Jackson a base on balls later on and sent a shower of pop bottles on to the diamond. Their aims were poor, however.

Pitcher Weinert, an ex-big leaguer, rushed from the Coast to help the Cubs, was shelled off the slab during a three run attack in the fourth, Jones succeeding him and eventually giving way to Brillheart. Grimes mastered the Cublets with sterling ball at critical points. He fanned Hack Wilson twice, once with one on in the sixth.

Vic Aldridge delivered the Pirates safely through a narrow pass against the Phils by 3 to 2. Pruett, the opposing moundsman, had one bad inning, the fourth, but that was all Pittsburgh needed to bunch five of eight hits for three runs, Traynor's triple and four singles that followed figuring in the scoring.

The Cards had to overtake the Robins thrice before gaining an 8 to 6 decision in ten innings, Lester Bell dramatically ending the tussel with a home run with two on base and two out. Babe Herman hit two home runs, his second putting Brooklyn in front in the ninth. The champions evened the count again in their half. Petty was the victim in the box in the tenth while Sherdel was credited with the victory. St. Louis trails the Giants by two games and is half a game ahead of the Cubs.

Behind the steady twirling of Eppa Rixey, the Reds easily disposed of the Braves by 8 to 1, a three run assault on Greenfield in the fourth putting the game on ice.

The Browns dutifully took another spanking from the Yanks, the 20th this season, this time by 9 to 3. St. Louis has two more games to try against a blanket shutout at the hands of the Hugmen. Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig didn't make any round trips, leaving the Bambino still at 49, four in front of his shadow.

Ted Lyons whitewashed the Senators, allowing only three singles, while his White Sox mates made 12 safeties for an 8 to 0 victory.

Whitehall stopped the Athletics with four hits as the Bengals made off with a 5-2 triumph which all but crowded the Mackmen from the current pennant calendar. At the present time, New York needs but three victories out of 19 games to cinch the championship in the event Philadelphia sweeps 20 remaining contests.

The Red Sox bowled over the Indians for the second time in the series by 6 to 1, Slim Harriss yielding only five hits. Farrell, rookie pitcher from Guilford, N. C., made his debut with Cleveland in the eighth inning.

Leading Hitters in The Major Leagues

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	Pct.
Simmons, Phila.	90	351	73	138	.393
Heilmann, Detroit	121	423	95	165	.388
Gehrig, N. Y.	136	515	139	199	.386
Fothergill, Detroit	125	466	85	165	.354
Ruth, N. Y.	132	470	138	166	.353

Leader a year ago today—Fothergill, Detroit, .380.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	Pct.
P. Waner, Pitts.	132	545	106	210	.385
Hornsby, N. Y.	129	471	112	170	.361
Harris, Pitts.	106	333	50	118	.354
L. Waner, Pitts.	126	530	117	181	.342
Stephenson, Chicago	133	512	84	174	.340

Leader year ago today—Hargrave, Cincinnati, .364.

TENNIS TITLIST

Bryant Grant, 17-year-old recently crowned tennis champion of the south who added to his laurels by winning the Georgia State singles. He won both titles from Jack Mooney, a fellow townsman.

(International Illustrated News)

King Gustav Is Tennis Star

The photograph shows His Highness King Gustav V of Sweden, who at the age of sixty-nine is still able to whiz a tennis ball across the net with youthful force, and Mrs. Sigrid Fick, the Swedish singles champion, as they appeared at Saeroe, a fashionable seaside resort near Gothenburg.

DIAMOND PICK-UPS

Australia has 51 baseball teams under control of an association.

* * *

Columbus is now playing Edmond Wolf, a Texas collegian, in the infield.

* * *

Dave Danforth is proving a big aid to New Orleans in their fight for the pennant this season.

* * *

Oliver, Little Rock (Ark.) outfielder, made an unassisted double play in a recent game.

* * *

With the Cubs playing bangup ball, the White Sox have gone collegiate. They have no supporters.

* * *

Everett Scott, shortstop in the major league for many years, has signed a Toledo contract.

* * *

Ty Cobb is the first performer in the entire history of the major leagues to make 4,000 hits.

* * *

Babe Ruth thinks that hitting hasn't improved as much as pitching since the days when he was a hurler.

* * *

Joe Brown, Syracuse third baseman, is said to be the best at that position in that league this season.

* * *

Pittsburgh has returned Pitcher Chet Nichols to the New Haven club of the Eastern league, subject to recall.

* * *

Ray Flaskamper, shortstop, purchased from the San Antonio club of the Texas league, has joined the White Sox.

* * *

Brown, Haley, young right hander and classed as the strikeout king of the Ozarks, has been signed by the St. Louis Cardinals.

* * *

Rube Marquard, after failing to play regularly in the majors and with Baltimore this season, is now pitching in the Southern league.

* * *

Ken Penner, pitcher for the San Antonio club in the Texas league, recently pitched two consecutive games without issuing a single base on balls.

* * *

Emil "Irish" Meusel, former Giant outfielder and recently released by the Brooklyn Nationals, is now playing the outfield for the league-leading Toledo Mud Hens.

* * *

Moe Berg of the Chicago White Sox is probably the most learned of all professional ball players, having studied at Princeton, Columbia and the University of Paris.

* * *

A record price of $13,000 for the transfer of a player from one minor club to another was paid by the Portland (Ore.) baseball club for the release of Chalmer Cissell, Des Moines shortstop.

* * *

President Bill Veeck, of the Cubs, is so confident of staging the National league's share of the world series that he is making tentative arrangements to enlarge the seating capacity of the Chicago park.

* * *

Tris Speaker, who usually is good for his share of home runs, about 12 per season, did not get one this year until he played in his ninety-first game. It came in St. Louis against Southpaw Stewart.

* * *

Old Reb Russell, one-time Chicago White Sox mound ace, and long consigned to the "boneyard" by the experts, is still hanging around and making life miserable for his former colleagues, the pitchers.

* * *

On a recent road trip of 23 games the Cardinals had an unusual record. They failed to win a game in the west, losing 4 in Cincinnati and 3 each in Chicago and Pittsburgh. In the east they captured 13 out of 13.

Rich Coal Deposits

The bureau of mines says that the thickest coal seam in the world is the Fortuna mine, near Cologne, which is 100 meters, or 300 feet, thick. The thickest seam in the United States of high-grade coal is in the Mammoth seam, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. This seam is 50 feet thick, some folds running as high as 60 to 80 feet.

All Navy Plebes Active in Sports

Every one of the 546 members of the new class at the Naval academy is engaged at present in one of the 13 sports which are in active operation.

Baseball is a slight favorite, with 71 participating, with rowing and track, in each of which 70 are engaged, pressing it closely. The number taking part in the other sports are: Lacrosse, 56; boxing, 51; soccer, 46; wrestling, 41; basket ball, 36; swimming, 31; water polo, 26; tennis, 23; gymnastics, 16, and fencing 15.

In several of these branches competition between the members of the four companies is now going on.

Girl Good Umpire

Miss Anna Bell Hirst, a school teacher in Los Angeles schools, is a baseball umpire. She uses very correct English on the field and runs a ball game just like Billy Evans or Hank O'Day. She has applied for a job in the Pacific Coast league.

Sport Notes

The game of billiards was played in Greece as early as 400 B. C.

* * *

A new golf course, designed by Donald Ross, was opened recently at Knoxville, Tenn.

* * *

Experts regard Curley Brown's new race track at Arlington as one of the best in the Chicago district.

* * *

Knute Rockne is one grid coach who makes no bones about his liking for the modern scouting system.

* * *

Henri Cochet, whose business pays him slightly more than $3,000 a year, has refused continued offers to turn professional.

* * *

Let it go to the credit of Jack Sharkey that when called upon to deny the report of his death he did not say that the rumor was greatly exaggerated.

* * *

"Cooling out" a horse after a race is run, which includes walking the thoroughbred about until breathing is normal, is one of the most important phases of the sport.

Gypsy Language Universal

Romany is the language spoken by the gypsies. It is said that a careful examination shows that Romany is closely allied to that ancient language of the Middle East, the Sanscrit. The language of true gypsies in every land is nearly alike and gypsies from widely separated countries can understand one another.

Hafey Socks Homer When Needed Most

"Chick" Hafey of the Cardinals may claim membership in a most select group—batters who have smashed out home runs while serving as pinch-hitters.

"Chick" hit one over the fence a few days ago to help win a ball game for his club.

GABBY HARTNETT IS IMPROVING

Becomes as Good as Rated Three Years Ago.

"Gabby Hartnett is now the catcher that people thought he was three years ago," is the way one Chicago scribe explains the almost daily presence of that energetic young man in the lineup of the Cubs. He was overestimated in 1924, and he is being underestimated in 1927.

"Blabbermouth" Hartnett has supplanted Mique Gonzales as McCarthy's first-string receiver. The picturesque Cuban had the call throughout most of last season. The question before the house is whether athletic old age affected Mique's Castilian maneuvers around the home plate or whether the switch is due to the subtle improvement in Hartnett's technique. Chicago's opinion is that Hartnett has improved, which is natural enough.

Gabby Hartnett.

If you listen to ball players, Hartnett was a vastly overrated catcher three years ago when he was generally considered the best in the league. He was certainly the most universally popular receiver around with his vast "color," his peppery antics behind the plate, and the habit he borrowed from Mickey O'Neil—that of whipping the ball back to the pitcher in a manner calculated to tear the hands off the perspiring moundsman. He was a dangerous "all-or-nothing" hitter and has usually ranked well up among the home-run sluggers of the league.

But opposing ball players saw flaws in Hartnett's play. He had a great arm, but he delighted in showing it off. "Get a catcher throwing and you've got him licked," That is one big league motto. And Hartnett often threw for the pure joy of throwing at the slightest provocation, or none at all. His judgment in handling pitchers also was subject to frequent criticism.

Bob O'Farrell was "Gabby's" running mate in Hartnett's first year as a Cub regular, and the fact that such an excellent catcher as O'Farrell was sidetracked so frequently for the fiery Hartnett was a chronic surprise to other clubs. When O'Farrell was traded to the Cardinals for Mique Gonzales, Hartnett remained the first-string receiver until McCarthy took over the Chicago reins last year. Joe divided the work almost equally between the flaming youth and the staid old-timer.

This year Hartnett is in there almost every day. Experience has steadied him to a large extent. He has learned some of the more intricate points of catching science; in short, he has been getting wise.

Chicago thinks he is just as good a catcher right now as the canny old Cuban, and his superior hitting gives him the call.

Took Three Sacrifices to Advance Base Runner

Frank Shulte, George Stovall, Gabby Street and Bobby Wallace were holding an old timers' reunion. It was Stovall's turn to take the floor and this is what he offered: Years ago, when managing in the brush, Stovall's club had a runner on first, none out and was sorely in need of a tally. The next hitter, a typical rookie, was sent to the plate with instructions to sacrifice.

Stovall ground his teeth when he saw the youngster take a healthy wallop at the first pitch and shatter the ozone. When the same thing occurred on the next delivery, Stovall was dumfounded, but before he had recovered, the rookie had taken his final mighty cut and was en route to the beach.

Stovall's exact oratory isn't related, but we are assured that the young man heard some choice and torrid verbosity. When the wrath of the skipper had somewhat subsided, the innocent recruit offered his alibi.

"Gee, didn't I take three healthy sacrifices when I was up there? If you wanted me to bunt, why didn't you say so?"

Fireworks will be held at Kingston Point Saturday evening, September 10, 1927, by Saint Mary's Benevolent Society. There will be Mass Sunday at Society Hall at 9 a. m. and parade after Mass to Broadway to Ferry street and back. Refreshments on sale. All are welcome. Benjamin Coniglio, president of committee.—Advertisement.

Dual Bill at The Fair Grounds

The Colonials are all primed for their dual bill Sunday afternoon at the Fair Grounds with the Havana Red Sox. They expect the toughest opposition of the year for the two games and will have to play star ball if they wish to defeat the Cubans and regain their prestige after a double setback at the hands of the Brooklyn Royals received at Windham Thursday.

The Colonials will not be minus any of their first string men and Bud Culloton will no doubt assume the hurling task.

Lazzago or Mero will do the hurling for the Cubans while the lineup will include such stars as Antonio Castro, property of the New York Giants and crack catcher, and George Parpetti, utility man, marked for his prowess in the national game.

A large gathering of spectators is expected and all who expect to get comfortable seats will no doubt have to be on hand early. The first game will start at 2 o'clock.

Fight for Title Here Monday

A contest which will assume the proportions of the annual famous world series will be staged on the Athletic Field Monday evening at 6 o'clock sharp. The battle will be between the U. & D.-Cornell team, winners of the second half schedule in the Industrial League and the West Shore nine who copped the first half honors. One of the largest gatherings ever to assemble on the Athletic Field is expected to be present for the "little world series."

The U. & D.-Cornell nine will depend on Black, Peters, and Dick Williams for boxmen and Smedes for receiver. The West Shore aggregation will have "Lefty" Williams, Carpenter and Bush, to choose their hurlers from with Shultz for catcher.

Dwyer to Manage Yellow Jackets

William J. Dwyer of 70 West Chestnut street was chosen manager of the Yellow Jackets at a meeting of the gridders in the Y. M. C. A. Friday evening. The members of the team and backers of the eleven feel that they have procured Kingston's most capable man in making Bill boss of the eleven and big things are expected of the Yellow Jackets during the coming football season.

Plans for games will be made immediately and practice will start Monday night. All members of the eleven, rookies included, will meet at the Athletic Field on the appointed evening at 6 o'clock.

TUNNEY'S THREE DAY REST ENDS TODAY

Lake Villa, Ill., Sept. 10 (AP).—A three day rest from boxing ended today for Gene Tunney and his sparring mates, though these latter were cautioned by Manager Billy Gibson to shoot their punches only at the body and not direct any blows at the face.

"The layoff will not handicap me any in my training," Tunney said. "I think I am a better judge of my condition than anybody else. I also know that a boxer must have plenty of glove work to prepare for a championship fight. I will box at least two days next week and wind up my ring work on September 19, three days before the fight.

"If this cut in my eyelid is not reopened I feel as though I will get in all the boxing necessary to prepare me for the big fight."

Game at Hasbrouck Park.

The Clermonts and the Blue Sox will meet on the Hasbrouck Park diamond Sunday afternoon in a double-header, the first game to start at 2 o'clock. The championship of the park is at stake and the last time supremacy was the goal of both organizations who use the diamond as "home grounds" the result was a tie.

Ancient Topography

The road followed by the dead on their way to the Elysian fields, based on the actual topography of the Nile valley, is depicted on one of the earliest maps known. In a lecture before the Royal Dutch Geographical society, Dr. F. C. Wieder said that the first map makers of whom there is any record were the ancient Egyptians and Babylonians. The way to Elysium was pictured on a sarcophagus of the old empire of Egypt now in Berlin. A plan of the Nubian gold mines, he continued, is preserved on a papyrus of the Fourteenth century before Christ. Road maps made into a household necessity by the automobile had precursors in the clay tablets into which the Babylonians baked charts of their roads 50 centuries ago, according to the Dutch scientist.

GOLDEN RULE INN
MIRROR LAKE
GOOD MUSIC
DANCING
NO COVER CHARGE

While our recommendations are confined to

HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT ISSUES

we are frequently addressed concerning

SPECULATIVE STOCKS.

There is available now, details of one selling at a very low price which we will impart to any who are interested.

You are invited to ask for particulars.

Max L. Reben

518 Broadway, Kingston
Tel. 3144.

"For Goodness Sake" Buy Good Securities.

Morgan Davis & Co.

Successors to Gwynne & Day.
(Established 1854)
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office Connected By Private Wire
48 MAIN ST., KINGSTON, N. Y.
R. B. Osterhoudt, Manager.
Telephone 2444.
Weekly Market Letter On Request.

PARKER, McELROY and COMPANY

Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
BRANCH OFFICE
260 FAIR STREET, KINGSTON, N. Y.
Under the Management of
MR. GEORGE G. BROOKS

Hodson's Participating Bonds
Yield 6% Plus Share of Profits
Write for Your Copy of Investment Facts
W. E. WILLARD & CO., INC.
Distributors
25 West 43d St., New York
H. E. KING, Representative
79 Maiden Lane, Kingston—Tel. 2822W
No Bond Issue Distributed by Hodson Has Ever Defaulted

ELLENVILLE FOLKS IN SINGULAR ACCIDENT

Ellenville, Sept. 10.—Manager John Spadaro of the Shadowland Theatre, with his wife and family experienced an unusual accident while driving across the Manhattan Bridge on their way to Brooklyn last week. Driving at a moderate speed over the wet surface of the bridge, a slowing up of the car ahead called for the use of the brakes, which when applied caused the sedan which Manager Spadaro was driving to slew around suddenly against a large truck. The impact crashed a glass, a splinter striking the chin of his youngest daughter, Gloria, necessitating three stitches. Mrs. Spadaro received several slight bruises and the rest of the party a slight shaking up. Besides the broken glass, the car had a broken wheel and a crumpled fender and had to be left in the city for repairs, while Mr. and Mrs. Spadaro and family were forced to return by train. The truck was not damaged.

Gloria, who is two years old, had the stitches removed at the hospital on Tuesday and is making excellent recovery.

MONTOMA.

Montoma, Sept. 10.—G. K. MacMurdy and family of New Paltz spent Tuesday at O. F. DeGraff's.

Nearly all of the city people have returned to their homes.

There will be an annual picnic at the Glenford Grove, Wednesday, September 14. All are invited.

C. W. Stoutenburg and family of Brooklyn, who have been spending their vacation at Robert Stoutenburg's, have returned to their home in the city.

Mrs. King Carey of Baltimore, Md., has been spending 3 weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Joshua Rosett.

Mrs. Benjamin De Graff is visiting her parents at Phoenicia. Mr. and Mrs. Scholl.

Mrs. M. J. Augustine of Kingston spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Maude D. Stratton.

Mrs. Kathryn Silkworth of Glenford spent Sunday with Mrs. O. F. DeGraff.

Mrs. J. A. Shultis of Wittenberg spent Friday with her parents in this place.

Mrs. Fred Shultis and son of Bearsville spent Monday visiting relatives here.

Tar Babies

"Scientists have found olive oil shampoos best for blondes and pine tar shampoos best for brunettes," says a news item. Tar? Brunettes are not as dark as that.—Woman's Home Companion.

Financial and Commercial

New York, Sept. 10 (AP).—Speculators for the advance regained control of the price movement in today's stock market after an early period of irregularity. Buying orders for both accounts were distributed over a broad list, with the standard industrials again in the forefront of the advance.

Frequent efforts to unsettle the list by hammering supposedly weak issues made little gain and short covering was rather general in late trading. While a good investment demand was reported for some of the seasoned dividend paying issues, pool activities were believed to be largely responsible for the rally.

Heavy buying of Studebaker, which crossed 61 to a new peak, and a renewed demand for General Motors which moved up four points to within a fraction of its peak price, were the features. New top prices also were recorded by Mullins Body, Associated Dry Goods, Oppenheim Collins and Bush Terminal.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximated 800,000 shares.

Quotations given by Parker McElroy & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 120 Broadway, New York city, branch office, 260 Fair street, Kingston, N. Y. 'Phone 295.

NOON QUOTATIONS.

Allis-Chalmers	112½
American Can	63⅞
American Car & Foundry	
American Locomotive	110¼
American Smelting & Ref. Co.	177⅝
American Sugar	92
American Tel. & Tel.	171⅝
American Woolen	25¾
Anaconda Copper Mining	46¼
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	194⅛
Baldwin Locomotive	261¼
Baltimore & Ohio	121
Bethlehem Steel	64⅝
Briggs Mfg. Co.	26
California Petroleum	
Canadian Pacific	
Cerro de Pasco Copper	65½
Chandler Motors Pfd.	
Chesapeake & Ohio	198¾
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	109⅝
Chrysler Motors	59¾
Consolidated Gas	117¼
Corn Products	56⅝
Crucible Steel	92¾
Du Pont	216
Erie	60
Famous Players	105
Fleischmann	62½
General Asphalt	74⅝
General Electric	140¼
General Motors	249⅞
Goodrich Rubber	77⅞
Great Northern, Pfd.	102
Great Northern Ore	24⅞
Int. Comb. Engine	48¾
Int. Nickel	65⅛
International Paper	54½
Jordan Motors	19⅞
Kennecott Copper	73⅛
Lehigh Valley	
Mack Truck	102
Marland Oil	8⅝
Mid. Cont. Pet.	30½
Motor Wheel	26⅞
New York Central	160½
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford	50⅝
New York, Ontario & Western	34⅝
Norfolk & Western	186½
North American	55¾
Northern Pacific	94⅝
Nash Motors	91¾
Packard Motors	40¼
Pan-American Pet. & Trans. A	49¼
Pan-American Pet. & Trans. B	49½
Pennsylvania Railroad	67
Philips Petroleum	43⅞
Pierce Arrow	11½
Pressed Steel Car	72
Radio Corp. of America	63¼
Remington Rand	39¼
Reading	116
Rep. Iron & Steel	68
Royal Dutch	
Sinclair Consolidated	17⅛
Southern Pacific	120⅝
Southern Railway	134¾
St. Oil California	54½
St. Oil New Jersey	59¾
Studebaker	61⅝
Texas Co.	50½
Texas & Pacific Ry.	86¾
Tobacco Products	99½
Union Pacific	189⅛
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	196
U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	
U. S. Rubber	54
U. S. Steel	155¼
Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co.	86¾
White Motors	41
Willys-Overland	17⅛
America La France	7⅞

GOVERNOR'S PARTY AT CORNERSTONE LAYING

In the Governor's party at the cornerstone laying were Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Frederic S. Greene, Miss Agnes McNulty, and Miss Rose Pedrick and Mrs. John Gilchrist. Governor Smith was accompanied by his staff including Adjutant General Ward and Col. Charles E. Walsh, commander of the 10th N. Y. Infantry.

ASHOKAN.

Ashokan, Sept. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Morris and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Craig and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Every motored to Woodcliff Park, Poughkeepsie, Sunday.

Alonzo Winne has purchased a new radio of Chester Lyons.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Winne and daughters called on Mr. Winne's brother, Alonzo, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gollomon have been entertaining company from Amsterdam, N. Y.

Miss Lulu Gollomon, Kenneth Cudney and Isaac Jones are attending Kingston High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morris of Kingston called on Mr. and Mrs. Herman Morris Wednesday evening.

Fred Markle of Newton, N. J., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Amelia Morris.

Mose Palen recently made a business trip to Kingston.

Mrs. Lincoln Smith called on Mrs. Amelia Morris Wednesday evening.

New York Egg Market.

New York, Sept. 10 (AP).—Eggs firm; receipts 11,045. Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 51c@54c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 37c@50c.

Thousands at Birthday Party

(Continued from Page One)

the conclusion of the address Governor Smith had not yet arrived. After waiting for a few minutes Captain Fowler announced that he had been unavoidedly detained and that the President of the Senate, John Knight, would substitute for him and lay the wreath on the tomb of Clinton.

The wreath was a large one, three and one-half feet across, made of laurix nobilis and fastened with a red, white and blue ribbon. As soon as this had been done the crowd broke up and made their way over to the new State Historical Museum, where the second formal exercises of the day were held.

The Governor Arrives.

Three minutes after the crowd had broken up Governor Smith, accompanied by a detail of State Troopers and his reception committee, put in its appearance at the First Dutch Church.

The Governor expressed his disappointment at not having arrived in time to place the wreath on the tomb of New York's first Governor and then made his way to the new State Historical Museum.

Odds and Ends

Eddyville and Rifton Methodist Episcopal Churches. Sunday services. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. C. G. Gorse at Rifton at 9:30 a. m. followed by the Sunday school and at Eddyville at 2 p. m.

Franklin Street A. M. E. Zion Church. The Rev. E. O. Clarke, pastor. 10 a. m., class meeting; 11 a. m., morning worship; 12 m., Sunday school. The Sunday school was largely attended on Sunday and the superintendent hopes that the number will be doubled. 8 o'clock, evening worship. The members and friends who have not as yet paid in their pledges are kindly asked to do so at this time.

ROSENDALE.

Rosendale, Sept. 10.—The village school opened on Tuesday morning for the coming year with Miss Helen R. White principal and Miss Vera Barnum as assistant. Several new scholars enrolled for the coming term.

Mrs. Joseph Durse and children who have been spending the past two months at the Ollry cottage, returned to their home in Brooklyn Tuesday.

Mrs. Harry Hefty and children returned to their home in Mount Vernon Sunday after spending several weeks with Mrs. Hefty's parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Houst.

Harold Henze has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent with friends in New Jersey.

Mrs. Grace Zugalla and son Earl, who were guests of the Misses Caroline and Lois Anderson the past few days, have returned to their home at Watervliet.

Mrs. Seliz and children, Clifford, William and Anna of Astoria, L. I., spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Engel of this place.

Miss Lavonia Hasbrouck, who spent the summer at Lake Minnewaska, has returned home and will return to the New Paltz Normal the coming week.

Leander Schoonmaker, a former resident of this village, died at Caanan, Conn., Monday. A number of his relatives and friends from this village attended the burial service conducted by the Rev. James Cameron of All Saints' Church, at Fairview Cemetery, Stone Ridge, Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Gertrude McAvoy expects to return to Long Island this week where she will teach school again the coming year.

Miss Isabel DeWitt is employed at the New York Drug Store.

Charles Christiana of Germantown spent the week end with friends in this village.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beach, who have been touring northern New York and Canada with Mr. and Mrs. John Osterhoudt arrived home last week. They report a very enjoyable trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Israel and son Calvin of New Jersey spent the week end with relatives in this village.

Miss Helen R. White returned from her vacation spent with her sisters at the city of Rochester, on Tuesday morning.

Miss Alice Houst left on Monday for Albany where she expects to teach school the coming year.

Mrs. Charles Clinman, who was called to Walden the past week owing to the death of her mother-in-law, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wesp and little Helen left on Wednesday for the North Woods where they will be the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. C. V. W. Bedford for the next two weeks.

The interior of the Reformed Church will be redecorated and a new metal ceiling put on. The work will be started in a few days. Nicholas Solwedel has the contract to put on the ceiling and Harry Wesp the painting.

Mrs. Alan Mackenzie was called to Mount Vernon Wednesday owing to the illness of her sister.

Miss Maude H. Snyder of New Jersey is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Snyder, of this village.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Strader with a party of friends from Brooklyn called on Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ten Hagen Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Feasel, who spent the week end with relatives on Long Island, returned home Tuesday.

Ancient Custom

According to a Dutch tradition originating in the middle ages, the first new herrings of the summer season are offered to the queen. Every year the fishing smacks compete to bring in the first catch.

Local Death Record

Miss Alice Hill, a retired school teacher, died today at her home in West Shokan. For many years Miss Hill taught in schools of Ulster county. Funeral from the West Shokan Baptist Church on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, daylight saving time.

Gladys Dumbar, wife of Harold D. Lawton, died at her home in Woodstock on Thursday. Mrs. Lawton was teacher in the Woodstock school until her illness. She is survived by her husband, also her father, Marcene Dumbar, of Winsted, Conn., and one brother, C. S. Dumbar, of Fairfield, Conn., and one sister, Helena Dumbar, of Winsted, Conn. Funeral services were held at the home of Victor N. Lasher in Woodstock this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in Torrington, Conn., on Sunday.

Milton, Sept. 10.—Elizabeth Northrip, wife of Albert Cosman, of Newburgh died Friday afternoon at St. Luke's Hospital; aged 59. Besides her husband she is survived by her mother, Mrs. C. S. Northrip, of Milton, and two sisters, Mrs. Leo Green of New York, and Evelyn of Poughkeepsie, and a brother, Curtis Northrip, of Milton. Funeral services will be held from her late home Sunday at 2 p. m. Interment will be in Cedar Hill cemetery. Mrs. Cosman was a former resident of Milton and was always known as Bessie Northrip. She was greatly beloved by all who knew her and the family have the sympathy of their many friends in this community.

The funeral of George Samuel Howell, who died of injuries received in an automobile accident on the Rosendale road near Maple Hill Monday, was held from the home of his mother, Mrs. Stanley Jordan, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock where the Rev. C. V. W. Bedford conducted the services. Services were also held at the Bloomington Reformed Church, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bedford, who also officiated at the committal service in the Bloomington cemetery. The Colonial Chapter DeMolay conducted a ritual service at the grave. A large cortege and profusion of beautiful flowers attested to the high esteem in which the young man was held. The bearers were Oscar Dierdolf, Edward Hoffman, Harold Taylor, Frank Rowe, Milton Zuelch and Joseph Kelly.

Lillian E. Warner, wife of Oswald C. Neher, died Friday noon suddenly at her home in Port Ewen. While she had been ill for some time the end came suddenly and very peacefully. She was the daughter of the late Urcilla Hamilton and John A. Warner of Connelly and was born there. She had lived in Port Ewen since her marriage 41 years ago and was a member of the Port Ewen Methodist Church. She was a loving wife and mother and endeared herself to her friends and neighbors. Besides her husband, O. C. Neher, she leaves two sons and three daughters, Ross H., at home, Henry O., of Port Ewen, Mabel L., wife of Ed. J. Carpenter at home, Alda, wife of Rufus S. LeFevre of Brooklyn, and Urcilla H., wife of Holt N. Winfield of Ulster Park, and three grandchildren. Also one brother, William F. Warner of Lyndonville, N. Y., and one sister, Etta, wife of the Rev. M. O. Bennett of Liberty, N. Y. Funeral at the late residence in Port Ewen Monday at 2:30 p. m.

The funeral of Frank M. Heaney was held from his late residence, 45 Foxhall avenue, this morning at 9:30 and at St. Mary's Church at 10 o'clock where a solemn requiem Mass was offered for the repose of his soul by the Very Rev. Joseph B. Scully, V. F., assisted by the Rev. William H. Kennedy, deacon, and the Rev. John P. Byrne, subdeacon. The Rev. William Humphrey of New Paltz was seated in the chancel. During the offertory Joseph L. Murphy rendered "Pie Jesu" and at the conclusion of the Mass Mrs. J. William Leary sang "My God, My Father, While I Stray." A large funeral cortege and profusion of beautiful flowers attested to the esteem in which the deceased was held. St. Mary's Holy Name Society, Weiner Hose Company, No. 6, and the Exempt Firemen's Association were represented and the organizations, also paid their last respects at the late home Friday night. The bearers were John Fallon, Joseph Fallon, Manuel Suarez, Louis Kolts, William Kolts and George Kolts. Interment was in the family plot in St. Mary's Cemetery where the final absolution was pronounced by the Rev. Fathers Kennedy and Humphrey.

Leather Centuries Old

Pieces of leather believed to be six centuries old, dug up in excavating for the foundation of a new building in the city of London, were still in serviceable condition and were used by the workmen to repair their shoes. The find was made in a heap about ten yards square of waste and manufactured leather in a layer of black mud, which apparently had been the dump of a medieval leather worker, deposited in the Fourteenth or Fifteenth century. The wet earth had preserved the material.

Most Children on Farms

More than half the farm population of the United States, 50.4 per cent to be exact, is made up of persons under twenty-one. In the cities only 37.5 per cent of the people are less than twenty-one. Which is as it should be, for the country is the place to raise children. And farm-raised boys and girls are the life-blood of all large cities.—Capper's Weekly.

Looks Like It

New York.—This talk of the "changed younger generation" must have been exaggerated. Twenty-three boys ranging up to fourteen years were haled to court, charged with the age-old juvenile pastime of "hitching rides."

WRONGED HUBBY IN AFRICA HAS HIS MONEY RETURNED

Domestic Tangles Do Not Involve Shooting or Expensive Court Proceedings.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Travel articles illustrated with photographs of African natives clothed in little or nothing have created an impression that these natives are immodest; on the contrary, they actually wear more clothes than most American girls.

E. K. Gade, cotton ginner from Dar es Salaam, German East Africa, made this comment at the Biltmore on the popular conception of the Swahili women in his country. These women actually are quite shy and modest in the cities where they mingle with crowds, he said. They wear a thin shawl that covers them from neck to ankles as a general thing, and they are as fond of gaudy colors as gypsies, he declared.

Back in the jungles where the negroes live by themselves without mingling with the whites, the native men and women appear as they do in the travel pictures, he said. And here he had another observation to make on a popular fallacy. Many people defending present dress of women have declared that familiarity with legs causes them to lose their attraction and have pointed to the scantily-clad Africans as proof of their statement. These negroes are very moral and faithful to their spouses, they say.

All wrong, says Mr. Gade. The negroes are not moral, but he hastened to add that he doesn't lay the blame to the lure of the legs for this condition. Men there buy their wives, paying perhaps $25 for them, and they look on them as property, not as sweethearts. Frequently the wife later meets some man who attracts her and poor hubby is forgotten.

Does he get out the old bow and arrow or spear and rid the tribe of the home wrecker? Not a bit of it, says Mr. Gade. He goes back to the girl's papa and gets his $25 back.

But with all its interesting features, Africa is a disappointment to one who is seeking to develop a country, Mr. Gade said. He has lived there for 21 years and declares that progress there is so slow as to be almost negligible. Gade declared he has sold most of his interests there and plans to locate in the United States or England. He is in Los Angeles visiting his brother, Svend Gade, a motion-picture director.

Hunger Conquers Fear in Park Deer Herds

Washington.—Hunger is nature's common denominator.

It tames the wildest deer and brings the stately elk to feed on man-made hay.

In the Kaibab reservation 50,000 deer dart from man's approach in summer, for Montana grass is green and their appetites are appeased. Yellowstone's 10,000 elk stamp in regal fright when the national park is verdant.

But winter comes, and with it forage is curtailed. Starvation stalks the herds. Deer over-reach the Kaibab food supply, nor can they move out, for the Grand canyon halts them on one side and a desert on the other. The wild state wavers, and the deer turn to human friends.

All summer Uncle Sam has mowed alfalfa for his hungry wards. They come for it for food and survive the winter.

Holland Refuses to Yield on Cleanliness

Zaandam, Holland.—Many quaint country traditions are passing in Holland with the widespread adaptation of modern agricultural methods. But scrupulous cleanliness is not one of them. It still is literally true that many cow stables in Holland are carpeted.

The windmills which used to pump the water for much of the scrubbing that goes on are disappearing, however. A national society for the preservation of windmills recently sprung up to counteract the tendency of hard-headed Dutchmen to allow their windmills to fall down for lack of repairs, once they discovered that it was cheaper to use motors.

Lovely Son!

White Plains, N. Y.—Paul Mateyoke was sentenced to four years in Sing Sing by County Judge Bleakley for beating his mother and forcing her to live in a chicken coop in the rear of their home.

Beauty Patients Give House Mysterious Air

London.—London has its "mystery house," little more than a mile from Piccadilly, out toward the open country. After nightfall mysterious veiled figures may be seen issuing from the house and wandering about the neighboring parks.

These figures are not ghosts. The house is the headquarters of a famous beauty specialist. While women patients are in course of having their faces altered they do not permit themselves to be seen abroad in daylight. Fresh air, however, is necessary, and at night they stroll about the purlieus of the private hospital, hooded and mysterious.

Relatives Kill Murderers

In Abyssinia murderers are executed in a little hut wherein they are tied to a post, rifles are trained on them through tubes in the wall, and the triggers are pulled by relatives of the murdered man.

Michael J. Sills Drowned Friday

Father of Harry and Joseph Sills of This City Found Drowned Off Poughkeepsie on Friday Morning—Heart Attack Caused Death Says Coroner.

Deep mystery surrounds the death of Michael J. Sills of Jamaica, L. I., whose body was found floating in the Hudson river off Main street, Poughkeepsie, Friday morning says the Poughkeepsie Evening Star. A slight cut alongside the right eye, evidently caused by a glancing blow, led to the theory that Sills might have met with foul play and been thrown into the river. Coroner E. Kingsland Johnson, expressed the opinion however, that Sills suffered from a heart attack and tumbled into the river.

The dead man is the father of Harry and Joseph Sills of this city, who were notified of the finding of the body.

Coroner Johnson said he thought that Sills may have been a passenger on a river boat as a Day Line ticket from Poughkeepsie to Yonkers was found on his person. The time of the drowning was fixed as Thursday, or early Friday morning, although the condition of the body indicated it had been in the water for many hours. The time of the drowning was fixed by a copy of Thursday's New York American which was found folded in a pocket of Sills's suit. An Ingersoll watch was stopped at 1:34, indicating that he may have been pushed off or may have fallen off a night boat. Authorities believe he was drowned Thursday night, since there were no reports of drownings Thursday. From papers found on his person he resided at 38 Grand street, Jamaica, Long Island. A card for the Jamaica Local Union No. 254, United Body of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was included in his possession. Glasses, pencils, $2.82 in change and a Day Line ticket from Poughkeepsie to Yonkers completed his personal possessions. The coroner said he had directed an autopsy to be held by Dr. Howard P. Carpenter of the Hudson River State Hospital and Dr. William H. Conger.

LAKE KATRINE.

Lake Katrine, Sept. 10.—The Grange will hold their annual picnic at Leggs Mills Monday, September 12. Supper will be served about 6 o'clock. All members expected to be on hand for a good time. At the meeting held on Wednesday evening the program was in charge of Mrs. Fred Kukuk. Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Weaver, Jr., were present and Mrs. Weaver gave an interesting report. Cake and cream were served at the close of the meeting.

Mrs. Frances Witte, superintendent of Ward's Hospital, N. Y., was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Crosby and others here Sunday.

"The Hoodooed Coon" was presented for the benefit of the Methodist Church at West Camp Friday evening.

Mrs. Lewis Shaw is visiting relatives at Port Chester, N. Y.

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, Sept. 10 (AP).—Closing prices:

Wheat—September, $1.30⅞; December, $1.35⅝.

Corn—September, 99½c; December, $1.01⅝.

Oats—September, 44⅞c; December, 47⅞c.

Pride of Detroit Reaches Shanghai

Shanghai, Sept. 10 (AP).—The round the world monoplane, Pride of Detroit, arrived here from Hongkong tonight, after a flight of 1,000 miles.

The Pride of Detroit landed at the Chinese nationalist government airdrome, ten miles outside the international settlement.

WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR COMING WEEK.

Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair Monday and Tuesday followed by a period of showers middle or latter part. Cooler Monday, warmer by middle of week and temperature mostly normal or above thereafter.

Elks' Clambake.

Charles J. Maloney, secretary of the Kingston Lodge of Elks will be at the Elks' Club from 9 to 12, Sunday, where members who have secured reservations for the annual clambake to be served at the Dimick grove, Rifton, can secure their tickets. No tickets will be sold and only members will be served.

DIED.

AIKEN—Suddenly in this city, Thursday, September 8, 1927, James J. Aiken beloved husband of Carrie McNierney.

Funeral from his late residence, 77 Hasbrouck avenue Monday morning, September 12, at 8:45 o'clock and at St. Mary's Church 9:30 o'clock where a high Mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in the family plot in St. Mary's cemetery.

MOWERS—In this city September 9, 1927, Cornelia, wife of the late Garry Mowers.

Funeral at residence, 113 Abeel street, on Monday at 1 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment in Mt. Zion Cemetery.

NEHER—At Port Ewen, N. Y., Friday, September 9, 1927, Lillian E. Warner, wife of Oswald C. Neher.

Funeral at the family residence Monday at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment in Port Ewen Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Ruth Nestell who died four years ago today:

Dear little Ruth I miss her so
All through the day wherever I go
All through the night how lonely it seems
For no little Ruth wakes me out of my dreams.
I miss her all through the weary hours,
I miss her as others miss sunshine and flowers.
Daytime or nightime wherever I go
For dear little Ruth I miss her so.
Her loving mother,
MRS. ESTHER NESTELL.

Nicholas D. J. Murphy
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
46 Maiden Lane
Residence 9 Andrew St.
PHONE 81.

THE BEST IN RADIO
Backed by an RCA Guarantee
Plus a Year's Efficient Service.

$69.50 and up

The Reception You're Looking for at
THE RADIOLA STORES
HARDER'S
The Electrical Store
UPTOWN
53 N. Front St.
RCA
TUDOROFF BROS.
38 Broadway
DOWNTOWN.

THIS BREAKFAST SET
Can be purchased in grey oak with blue lines or any other finish such as golden fumed, brown, blue or any shade you prefer.
GREGORY & COMPANY

SUNDAY SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES

Notices for this column will not be printed unless received before 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Bethany Chapel, North Washington avenue. 2:30, Sunday afternoon Sunday school. 7:30, Sunday evening, preaching by the Rev. J. B. Steele. 8:00, Friday evening, devotional service. Services free to all.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 161 Fair street. Sunday service at 11 a. m. Subject, "Substance." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Testimonial meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45. Reading room at 40 John street.

The many friends of Miss Lois Kamp, musical director and contralto soloist of the Rondout Presbyterian Church will be pleased to know that she has recovered from her serious illness and is again taking up her work with the chorus choir this fall.

Ponckhockie Congregational Church, the Rev. F. W. Moot, pastor. Divine worship at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning theme, "Old Kingston or Do the Years Mean Anything?" Evening, "Obedience the Test of Love." Bible school at 11:45 a. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Hunter and Wurts streets, the Rev. George Lindsay Withey, minister. Services for Sunday, September 11: 10:00, Sunday school. 11:00, morning worship. At this service the pastor will preach a sermon in keeping with New York State's Sesquicentennial. The subject will be, "Moving to a Conclusion." 6:45, Epworth League. 7:30, Evening worship and sermon, "What Price Glory?"

St. Paul Lutheran Church (Independent), the Rev. Carl A. Romoser, pastor. Services are held at present in the Odd Fellows' Building at Broadway and Brewster street. Bible school at 9:30. Church services at 10:30. Subject, "What is the Church's Answer to Governor Smith's Request that it Join in the Sesquicentennial and to the Mayor's Suggestion that it Render Thanks to Almighty God?" The council meets Monday at 7:30.

Wurts Street Baptist Church, corner Wurts and Spring street, the Rev. Charles E. Smith, D. D., minister. The congregation will please note the change in the time of services. Morning worship at 10:30. Topic of sermon, "Love Made For the Church, a Supper." Sermonette to the children preceding and the Lord's Supper following the morning sermon. Bible school at 11:45 a. m. Christian Endeavor service at 6:45 and preaching at 7:30 p. m. Topic: "The Immutable Christ." Midweek service at 7:45 p. m. Thursday.

Rondout Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Charles G. Ellis, Ph.D., pastor. Bible school 10:00. Morning service 11, when the Sacrament of Our Lord's Supper will be administered. Subject for the address, "The Communre of the Blood and Body of Christ." Musical program:

Prelude—"Melodie" ..... Schumann
Anthem—"Behold the Master Passeth By" ..... Berwald
Offertory Solo—"Not Understood" ..... Albert H. Houghton
Miss Lois Kamp.
Postlude "in C" ..... Raff

St. Mark's A. M. E. Church, Foxhall avenue, the Rev. J. M. Proctor, pastor. This Sunday will be observed as trustee day. All persons having books for the rally will please turn them in and those who have not paid their subscription or failed to contribute are asked to do so. So far the faithful few have done well and are to be commended. Regular service with special Bible reading. The leaders expect to see each member of their class. 8 p. m., special topic, "It's Good To Be With Jesus." Harvest home festival September 20 to 23.

Free Methodist Church on Tremper avenue, between Downs and O'Neil streets, the Rev. A. B. Collier, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching service at 11 a. m. Evening worship at 7:45. Preaching both morning and evening by the pastor. The evening service will be of the nature of a farewell as the Rev. Collier leaves for Conference at Washington, D. C., next week and her return to the Kingston pastorate is uncertain. Large congregations are expected at all services. Everyone welcome. Regular prayer and class meeting Thursday evening at 7:45.

Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, Livingston street, the Rev. E. L. Witte, pastor. Annual Mission Sunday. Sunday school and Bible class, open to all, meets at 9:30 a. m. English festival service at 10:30 a. m. The Sesqui-centennial celebration and our mission obligations will both be stressed in this service. A children's mission service will be held at 2:30 p. m. German service at 7:30 p. m. The theme will be, "Motives that Compel Us to Do Mission Work." The regular congregation meeting has been postponed to September 18. Tuesday, 8 p. m., meeting of the Immanuel Society.

First Baptist Church, Albany avenue, the Rev. Arthur S. Cole, pastor. Sunday will be Home Coming Sunday with services resumed in our own church. Morning service, communion and observance of college Sunday at 10:30; sermon topic, "Religion and Education." Bible school session at 11:45 a. m. In the evening the church will unite in a union sesquicentennial service in the First Reformed Chuch.

MORNING SERVICE.

Prelude—Pastorella in A Flat ..... —Warin
Solo ..... Selected
Offertory—Largetto .... Beethoven

St. James M. E. Church, the Rev. J. Wilbur Tetley, minister. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 o'clock. The evening worship will be a union service of the uptown churches in the First Dutch Church. President John M. Thomas, President of Rutgers University, will be the speaker. The morning service will be "Communion." Mid-week prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Musical program.

MORNING.

Prelude, "Summer Idyl," ..... E. B. Smith
Anthem, "O Saviour of the World," ..... Gounod
Solo, "Lord, God of Abraham," "Elijah" ..... Mendelssohn
Mr. Miller.
Postlude ..... Corn

Fair Street Reformed Church, the Rev. F. E. Seeley, D. D., pastor. Bible school meets promptly at 10 a. m. Divine worship 11 a. m. Preaching by the pastor. Subject, "Our Heritage and Our Duty." In the evening at 7:30 the congregation joins in the union service in the First Reformed Church to be addressed by Dr. John Martin Thomas, President of Rutgers University. Mid-week prayer service Thursday evening, 7:30. Music for morning worship:

Organ Prelude, "Andante Tranquilla" ..... Fairclough
Anthem, "Come Unto Me, Ye Weary" ..... Williams
Solo, "By the Waters of Babylon," ..... Howell
Mr. Main.
Offertory Anthem, "At the Feet of the Master" ..... Coombs
Postlude in B Flat ..... West

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Spring and Hone streets. The Rev. William H. Pretzsch, pastor. 9 a. m., German service; all German speaking persons welcome. 10 a. m., English Sunday school; all children welcome. 11 a. m., English service. Let us thank God in his sanctuary for his blessings during the past 150 years. Everybody welcome. Monday night at 8 o'clock Senior Luther League. Tuesday night at 8 o'clock Brotherhood.

Musical Program.

Prelude—My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice ..... Saint-Saens
Duet—(German Service)—Selected
Soprano, Mrs. Katherine Thiel
Alto, Miss Elizabeth Melbret
Violin Solo—(English Service)—Traumerei and Romance. Schumann
Henry H. Lowatsch
Offertory—Andante Pastorale .. Moir
Postlude—Postlude in D Minor ..... Heller
William H. Pretzsch, Jr., organist.

First Dutch Church, the Rev. Lucas Boeve, D. D., minister. This church cooperates with the state sesquicentennial committee in fittingly observing the inauguration of our state government. The service begins promptly at 10:30. Dr. John Martin Thomas, the President of Rutgers University, will be the guest of Dr. Boeve. The Gloria Trumpeter Quartet of Brooklyn will play at this service. The Bible school will hold its annual Rally Day service at 12 o'clock. The Gloria Trumpeters will play at that service also. All teachers and members of the school should be present without fail. In the evening at 7:30 a union service is to be held in this church in which several of the ctiy churches join. The speaker for the evening will be Dr. John Martin Thomas. The public is cordially invited to this service also. The weekday prayer meeting will be held Thursday evening at 7:30. On Friday evening at 8 o'clock the Men's Club will hold its monthly meeting.

Clinton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Ernest G. Reith, pastor. 9:30 a. m., the Sunday school session. 9:30 a. m., the Men's Bible Study Class, conducted by the pastor. 10:45 a. m., the morning service of worship with the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. All welcome. 7 p. m., the Epworth League devotional meeting. Topic for consideration, "Institute Memories—Follow the Gleam." Delegates who attended one or other of the Summer Institutes will have charge of the meeting. There will be no evening service in this church. The congregation is asked to join with those of the uptown churches in the special sesquicentennial commemorative service to be held in the Old Dutch Reformed Church at 7:30 p. m. Musical program follows:

Prelude, "Communion in E Minor," ..... Guilmant
Solo, "The Lord is My Shepherd," ..... Scott
Rolland Heermance.
Offertory, "Ave Maria" .... Schubert

The Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, corner Wurts and Rogers streets, the Rev. William J. Nelson, pastor; Prof. Frederick Richens, organist and choirmaster. The Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity: The chimes will ring twenty minutes before the services. Morning service at 10:30. Immediately after this service there will be a special meeting of the congregation to take action on the pastor's resignation. Evening service at 7:30. Sunday school at 9:15. The music:

MORNING.

Choral Prelude on S. Michael, ... J. E. West
Melodie ..... Fontaine
Fugue in D. Minor ..... Bach
Anthem, "Master, What Shall I Do to Inherit Eternal Life?" Bowes

EVENING.

Cantilene A. Minor ..... Salome
Berceuse in D ..... Lemare
Postlude ..... Sheppard
Anthems,
"At the Close of the Day," Nevin
"God That Madest Earth and Heaven" ..... Fisher

Reformed Church of the Comforter, Wynkoop Place, the Rev. Wilbur F. Stowe, pastor. Session of the Bible school at 9:45. Morning worship at 10:45. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, children will be baptized and new members received into the fellowship of the church. Any who wish to join on confession of faith will meet with the pastor and consistory in the church hall at 10:20. Mr. Schiebel will sing a solo, "Lead Kindly Light," by Geoffrey O'Hara. Beginning with this service the pastor and choir will wear gowns. While this is quite an innovation, yet it is felt that it will add greatly to the dignity of the services. Every member of the church is urged to be present at the communion service. The evening preaching service will be united as the congregation has been invited to join in the union service at the First Reformed Church. Monthly meeting of the consistory at the parsonage Tuesday evening at 7:30. The monthly meeting of the adult Bible class will be held in the church hall Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that all the members will be present so that plans can be talked over for fall. Mid-week prayer service on Thursday evening at 7:30. Every member of the church is invited and urged to be present.

Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Pine Grove avenue, near Broadway, the Rev. Gregory Mabry, rector. Services for the Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity: 7:30 a. m., Mass for communion; 10:30 a. m., sung Mass of thanksgiving in connection with the sesquicentennial celebration and historical address by the rector. 3:15 p. m., church school; 4:00 p. m., vespers and benediction. Weekday services: Wednesday, September 14th, Holy Cross Day, Masses at 7:30 and 9:00 a. m. Other weekday Mass at 7:30 a. m.; Friday, 9:00 a. m.

HIGH MASS, 10:30 A. M.

Prelude—Fugue ..... Chopin
Introit—O God Our Help in Ages Past ..... Croft
Kyrie Eleison (Serbian) .. Dubovitch
Gloria in Excelsis ..... Dubovitch
Sequence—Rise, Crowned with Light —Warren
Credo ..... Dubovitch
Offertory—God of Our Fathers ..... —Warren
Sanctus and Benedictus .. Dubovitch
Agnus Dei ..... Dubovitch
Playing of the National Anthem.
Postlude—Marche Pontificale ..... —Lemmens

Walter J. Kidd, organist and choirmaster.

First Presbyterian Church, Elmendorf street, the Rev. Putnam Cady, D. D., pastor. Morning worship, 10:30 with sermon by Dr. Cady, "What Message Has the Church for the World of Today?" Bible school 12. Evening worship with special music at 7:30. Dr. Cady will speak briefly on the topic, "With Christ on the Mountain." Musical program:

MORNING.

Prelude—"Meditation in San Marco" ..... Barbour
Tenor Solo—"Repent Ye" .... Scott
Mr. Martin.
Offertory—"Barcarolle" ..... Diggle
Anthem—"God That Madest Earth and Heaven" ..... Warhorne
Violin Solo—"Simple Aveu" .. Thorne
Mr. Zeliff.
Postlude—"Fugue in C" ..... Bach

EVENING.

Prelude—"Boatman's Night Song" ..... Harris
Soprano Solo—"The Ninety and Nine" ..... Sheldon
Miss Rand.
Offertory—"Romance" .. MacDowell
Anthem—"To Thee, O Country" ..... Eichberg
Trio—"A Perfect Day" ..... Bond
Flute, violin and organ.
Organ solos—
a. "Largo" (New World Symphony) ..... Dvorak
b. "Hymn of Nuns" ..... Lefebure-Wely
c. "Allegro in B Flat" ..... Mendelssohn
Anthem—"Light at Evening Time" ..... Stults
Postlude—"Marche Melodique" ..... Diggle

THE KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

Let's just be glad, the gypsy wind is blowing
Across the clover meadow, sweet and free,
And who could sigh who hears the merry challenge
"Cast care aside, and follow, follow me."
Let's just be glad.

EVERYDAY FOODS

The onion is one of our most valuable vegetables. The following way of serving them is worth trying:

Onions Stuffed With Peanut Butter.—Select mild, medium sized onions. Peel and [illegible] until tender, cut out centers from each, leaving a shell of the onion. Chop the onion removed, add an equal quantity of peanut butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one-half teaspoonful of paprika. Mix and fill the onions. Place in a buttered baking dish and baste with hot cream three times during the baking. Serve with a sauce using the liquid from the pan, thickened.

Scalloped Chicken With Corn.—Use the leftover meat from a stewed or roasted fowl. For each cupful of the meat add one cupful of fresh corn or of cornlet (corn prepared by pressing out the centers) and one cupful of cream sauce. Place the chicken mixed with the sauce in layers with the corn. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake until the crumbs are brown.

Best Cake.—Cream three-fourths of of a cupful of butter, add one and one-quarter cupfuls of sugar gradually, the beaten yolks of four eggs, one-half cupful of cold water, two and one-half cupfuls of flour sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and lastly the stiffly beaten whites folded in. Put together with a coffee filling and cover with maple frosting and nuts.

Hot Butterscotch Sauce.—Stir and cook together one cupful of sugar, one-fourth cupful of corn sirup, and one-half cupful of boiling water with one-third of a cupful of butter. Cook until brown, then add one-third of a cupful of boiling water and serve over ice cream. The sauce should harden slightly on the cream.

Chicken Baked in Milk.—Cut up the chicken as for frying and dredge with seasoned flour, fry in butter until nicely browned, then cover with milk and bake in a slow oven. The gravy will be already made with the milk and flour.

Nellie Maxwell

ELEANOR GUNN ON FASHIONS

A Wool Georgette on Soft Lines Subscribes to the Ruling for Higher Waistlines, but Ignores the Edict for Longer Skirts.

New York—It is usual to think of a wool dress in terms of severe types and tailored lines, yet here is pictured a three-tiered model developed in wool georgette, one of the fabric high lights of the season.

This particular model does not appear to subscribe to the longer skirt movement. What would a rule be without exceptions? The rule applies more for evening, anyway, although afternoon dresses call panels and flares to their aid to give a suggestion of length to the silhouette.

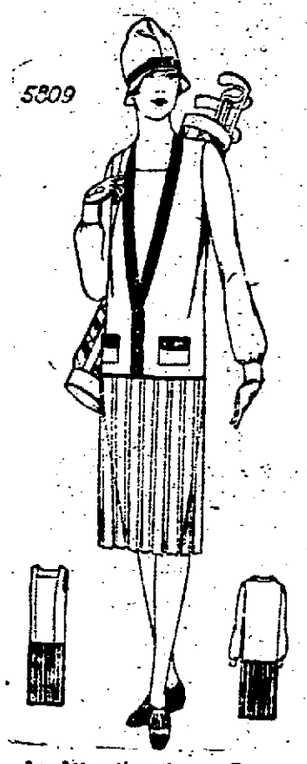
One of the most important developments of the season is the tendency toward one-sided treatments, not only to lengthen the skirt and to achieve the greatly to be desired irregularity of silhouette, but as

Tan Wool Georgette Provides the Fabric for a Triply Tiered Dress, Belted and Designed to Give a Hint of the Bolero in the Slight Drape at the Side. The Paton Neckline with Symmetrical Bows Is Variously Interpreted at This House.

ways and means of trimming. Many of the best-looking models are thoroughly modernistic in their use of squares and diagonals, yet in direct opposition to this are the many softly draped models that have already won their spurs.

(Copyright, 1927, by Metropolitan Newspaper Service, New York).

OUR DAILY PATTERN.



An Attractive Sports Dress.

5809. In this design the popular "cardigan" is combined with a box plaited skirt, mounted on an underbody that forms the vestee, which the blouse fronts outline.

The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the dress for a 38 inch size as illustrated will require 1⅞ yard of 36 inch lining and 4⅝ yards of material 40 inches wide, together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material 36 inches wide for the band facings. The width of the skirt at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2⅝ yards.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in coin or stamps by the Pattern Department, The Freeman, Kingston, N. Y. Be sure to state the size wanted.

Fashion Book Notice.

Send 15c in coin or stamps to The Freeman for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1927 Book of Fashions showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Modernistic Note in Paris Fashions

New Modes Will Blaze Their Own Trail; Small Hats to Hold Prestige.

The modernistic note is pronounced in the showings made at the Paris autumn openings. The new fashions will blaze their own trail, neither masculine nor feminine in the accepted sense. Thus the fall fashions are briefly summarized by a prominent Paris authority.

Paris is no longer a stern dictator setting forth fashion dicta along definite and concerted lines. The haute couture, of whose showings it was formerly said that they were each as similar to the other as peas in a pod, no longer appear to consult among themselves before issuing their seasonal creations. If you will consider the openings of the last four seasons, observes a fashion writer in the New York Herald-Tribune, you will clearly recognize a strong and certain trend toward diversification, which gives an entirely new aspect to the fashion question. There have been in a single season pencil silhouettes and widely bouffant outlines, ankle-length skirts and knee-length skirts, long sleeves and no sleeves, and the question of chic becomes seasonally more complex.

Beacon Lights to Chic.

The simplest solution, of course, is to take it for granted that every style sponsored by the Paris contouriers is correct, and that to be smart you need only select without too great thought the type which becomes you most. This method has its undoubted compensations, yet it unfortunately will be found frequently insufficient. The beacon lights to chic, after all, are what the really smart continentals are wearing, and while it is possible to dress adequately without paying too great attention to their raiment, smartness surely does not lie that way. It lies rather in the discretionary adaptations of such styles as have the authoritative approval of the haute couture and the equally haute monde.

Curiously enough it is easier to point out those tendencies now than it will be later, when the tremendous melange of fashion themes will make a temporary babel out of the mode. For one thing, fall fabrics and colors may be easily determined because the Paris fabricants must necessarily be a little previous with their new offerings. Thus it is already evident that beige, so popular during the summer, is giving way to gray. This latter color will not be confined to any one sector of fashion; it will be prominent in suits, in formal and informal frocks, and it is even destined to invade the scintillant robe du soir. This vogue for gray is an excellent guide to the general tenor of autumn colors. They are to be discreet rather than vivid, delicate rather than garish. A feature in evening clothes will be the continued eminence of black and white. Apparently the mesdames of

Magenta Red Wool Crepella, Embroidered in Wool Thread.

the mode will never tire of this attractive duo. Separately they are smart; in combination they still occupy the center of the modal stage.

Wool Georgette Popular.

As to material, it can safely be prophesied that wool georgette will occupy a place at or very near the top during the fall and winter months. It is used particularly for ensembles, but its vogue will not be arrested there; it will be bound to penetrate into every domain of the new fashions. Another undoubted visitor for fall will be crepe romain, which will have its usual wide appeal. Printed silks and chiffons again appear, and their new feature is this: instead of the large and vivid patterns the tendency is toward delicate, minute effects. Among other autumn fabrics are georgette, crepe de chine, chiffon and, of course, the inevitable velvet. Indeed, there are some highly attractive velvets in small patterns being shown for fall and winter, with black and white, gray and white and black and gray the favored combinations. Another attractive velvet variation is the use of figured velvet patterns on such transparent backgrounds as georgette and chiffon. In the sports realm tweed, crepe de chine, finely woven tweeds and wool georgette are destined to lead all the rest.

There is apparent a slight but definite reaction against satin. Worth believes that the vogue for this material has been overplayed. He does not feel that its sheen is conducive to the chic of the current season and he definitely prefers the glitter and richness of metal-threaded cloths.

Millinery is another phase of fashion which usually reaches a decision before the rest of the mode. For the fall season the situation is highly interesting. You may remember that during the last spring and the current

Ensemble of Crepe de Chine in a Soft Gray Blue Hue.

summer the broad-brimmed sombrero finally attained a definite prestige; it was worn by numerous of the Paris impeccables, and it was confidently anticipated that by autumn the final dethronement of the hardy cloche would be accomplished. Coupled with this prediction were rasher prophecies that even the bob was going the way of all flesh.

Petite Chapeau to Rule.

It is not so to be. The threatened rise of the large hat was but a mushroom vogue which perished overnight. Paris gives not the slightest evidence of any weaning away from the petite chapeau, which once more will rule millinery realms. Autumn will see little rounded crowns replacing the pinches and tucks which have been so popular during the current months. It will witness a sharp vogue for turbans, helmet effects and, above all, the skull cap. The essence of the new chapeau will be the fitted crown. Among the new hat materials velvet, sometimes used alone and often combined with felt or hatter's plush, will occupy a prominent position.

Among the autumn dress tendencies that attain an authoritative vogue are first the flared outline, back again in some novel forms, the uneven hemline, which will attain a wider prestige this autumn than ever before, and the uneven neckline, a new note which has already attracted a smart following. You may consider it certain that there will be an abatement of the sports frock tendency and a definite inclination toward more formal types of dress. As to the perennial debate about masculine and feminine types, the less said the better. Compared to the frocks of a decade ago, no modern dress could possibly be feminine; in comparison with the mannish garb of several seasons back what mode could be masculine?

It seems inconceivable, but there is no great perturbation over where the much-mooted hemline shall rest for fall and winter. High as it is, it could rise higher without causing any great comment—and that is the principal reason why it will rise no farther. Instead there are indications for an added inch or two, and this tendency will be particularly emphasized in robes du soir. The most significant point about the fall skirt length is not its shortness or longness—it is the curious apathy that now hovers over what was once Fashion's liveliest topic.

Combination in Lingerie

If you cannot decide whether a certain dress will require a slip or petticoat, be on the safe side and wear one of the new combination step-in and petticoat. The step-in has a hanging shadow-proof panel suspended from the waistband in both back and front, thus doing away with the necessity of wearing an extra garment.

For Travel Wear

The sweater frock of knitted wool in shades of beige and tan, worn under a beige or tan-tweed coat trimmed with brown fur, makes an admirable costume for travel.

Kerchiefs Are Square Because Shape Is Liked

Handkerchiefs are square, and not oblong or round, because in 1784 Louis XVI, king of France, solemnly issued an edict from the palace of Versailles that only square handkerchiefs might be manufactured in the kingdom. Until then handkerchiefs had been long scarflike affairs.

But Louis XVI's laws being considerably out of date, modern handkerchiefs continue to be square not because the law demands it, but because customers prefer them that way since they fit into the pocket more easily than oblong ones.

Frocks for Girls Eight to Twelve

Problems Faced by Mothers Are Very Easily Solved, Says an Expert.

When a child's legs lengthen, when her feet grow big and her arms grow skinny, when she knocks against all the corners of all the tables, then she needs some camouflage, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. And at this critical moment the mother is prone to lift her hands in despair and say: "I can do nothing with her!"

But there is a great deal to be done with her. The eight-year-old child of average size should wear the same sort of wash frocks she did when six. Those that hang straight and full from the neck or from a yoke are still the smartest for her. They should of course be above the knees and full.

For dancing school the same model of crepe de chine is preferable to the batiste and lawn frocks urged on the littler ones. These models are usually manufactured in sizes up to eight years.

Little girls who fit an eight-year size, even though ten years old, should wear the same dress as an eight-year-old.

If the child feels awkward and senses that she is different from her four-year-old sister, then it is wise to compromise. But by no means let her have a miniature grown-up dress.

For winter a soft wool fabric with tiny check or irregular weave may be worn with a gingham, pongee or crepe de chine guimpe and the result will be distinctive and smart.

In summer plain linen, barred handtoweling, pin-checked gingham and the gingham patterns which have a tiny lane of color barring off the white of the background into quarter-inch

Sweater and Plaited Skirt Make Interesting Combination.

squares are refreshing. If the dress is barred the guimpe should be plain; if the dress is plain the guimpe may have the checks.

The sweater and plaited skirt make another perfect costume for this age. For dress-up occasions the long straight waist with two-tiered plaited skirt is youthful. It gives a swagger that is a decided help to an early-age inferiority complex.

Sometimes a deep yoke which buttons up in the front is more becoming to a long-legged child than the shallow yoke. When a very deep collar is added the effect is pleasantly picturesque without being fussy. If you must put a print on your daughter this is the model to choose for it.

Nose Veils Gain Favor at Noted French Places

Many a season has passed since the little nose veil was seen with every smart street costume. But this year such a decided revival of the dainty mesh veilings is in progress abroad that many stylists have predicted their return to stronger favor than ever.

The youthful miss whose costume ensemble is considered smart in proportion to its simplicity and scantiness may not welcome the veil very joyfully. But the older woman, who must ever fight the crow's feet which menace facial beauty, will doubtless be glad for the flattering aid of lace and net.

The new veils, which frequently are seen at the French races, just cover the eyes. Several Parisiennes noted for the care of their toilettes wear them with the small sports hat, an innovation of combination. Unquestionably they are a softening note to the severe lines of the smart chapeau with its helmet silhouette. A few models show the lace veil going beneath the chin, but these are rare and probably not destined for wide popularity.

Boleros of Snakeskin, Lizard on Fashion List

What's a bolero? Well, about anything that goes round. Originally it meant a short round jacket, but nowadays it means almost anything that gives a short round effect on the bodice. The designers have tired of making this effect with velvet or the same material as the dress and now are sponsoring boleros of snakeskin or lizard.

Gospel Truth

Simpler living, deeper joy in worthwhile things of life, courage to say and do what is best for you individually—all these make for contentment, self-respect, and high thinking. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he," is sound truth.—Grit.

Plans for "Dry" House Cleaning

Assistant Secretary Lowman Announces That a General Dismissal of Dishonest Federal Agents Is In Progress.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10 (AP).—Declaring that there has been much improvement in the promotion of sobriety and temperance through prohibition in the United States, Assistant Secretary Lowman of the treasury has disclosed that a general dismissal and combing out of dishonest and incompetent federal agents is in progress to attain more complete enforcement of the dry law.

Mr. Lowman, who has been in charge of the prohibition service for six weeks, charged "bribery is rampant" and "there are many wolves in sheep's clothing" among the agents, but added the service contains "a lot of splendid, fearless men who greatly outnumber the crooks."

The assistant secretary's plans for the house cleaning of the prohibition service were issued in a statement following a conference yesterday between him, Prohibition Commissioner Doran and Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney-general.

It was ridiculous to claim prohibition was a complete success, the assistant secretary said, but there has been much improvement. "If America can be made sober and temperate in 50 years, a good job will have been done," he added. He cited decreased drinking at hotels and banquets as benefits of prohibition.

"The great mass of Americans do not drink," Mr. Lowman asserted. He described the persons who are hunting for booze as comprising "two fringes of society—the so-called upper crust and the down and out in the slums," and added that "they are dying off fast from poison 'hooch'."

The average hubby doesn't care what kind of bird the wife has on her hat—just so the bill's small.

ATTENTION THEATRE GOERS!

SEATS NOW SELLING

Broadway Theatre

For One Entire Week, Starting Next Monday Night

31st ANNUAL TOUR

MYRKLE HARDER

ASSOCIATE PLAYERS

Direct from Three Months in Utica, America's Foremost Stock Organization in Broadway's Latest Successes

DON'T MISS MONDAY NIGHT

BUILT FOR RECORD RUNS—

TUESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT

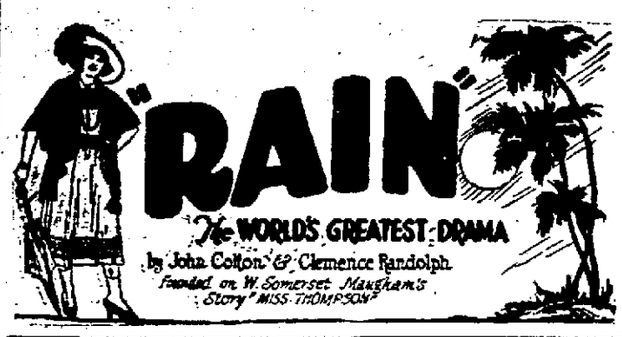
The Sensation of Two Continents

WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT

"THE WRONG BED"

If You are annoyed by laughing do not see this play.

THURSDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT



FRIDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT

"STELLA DALLAS"

A tremendous epic of romantic womanhood.

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT

"MASTER CROOKS"

A complete story of the underworld.

IN ALL THE WORLD NO AMUSEMENT VALUE LIKE THIS!

A Bonafide $3.50 Attraction at the scale of

POPULAR PRICES

MATINEE	SATURDAY MATINEE PRICES SAME AS EVENING	EVENING
ORCHESTRA, 50c		ORCHESTRA, 75c
BALCONY, 40c		BALCONY, 50c
LOGE, 75c		LOGE, $1.00

DAILY MATINEES STARTING TUESDAY

CURTAIN TIME EVENING, 8:30; MATINEES, 2:30.

OFFICE CAT

By Junius

Your Little Wife.

Who plans to make your future bright?
Who cooks to tempt your appetite?
Your little wife.
Who tells her women friends that you
Are one grand husband through and through?
Who is the best girl you ever knew?
Your little wife.
Who pats your cheek when you get home?
Who smoothes the thin hair on your dome?
Your little wife.
Who looks at you, her brown eyes clear,
And snuggles to you, extra near.
Says, "This is pay day, ain't it dear?"
Your little wife.

It is our sincere belief that the most successful debating club in the world is one in the hand of a policeman.

Discrimination is the art of determining whether the woman ahead of you is seventeen or seventy without asking her to turn around.

Johnny was in the habit of swearing mildly when anything did not please him. One day the minister heard him and said:

"Johnny, don't you know you must not swear? It is naughty of you to do so. Why, every time I hear you swear it positively makes a cold chill run down my back."

"Then," said Johnny, "if you'd been at my house the other day when my dad caught his nose in the clothes wringer, you'd froze to death."

Teacher: "The captain was singing during the battle. What do you suppose he was singing, William?"

Little Willie: "Show Me the Way to Go Home."

Traveller—"Who's the close-mouthed individual over in the corner? He hasn't spoken for ten minutes."

Village Wit—"Hy Blackmore. He ain't close-mouthed. He's just waitin' till Pete comes back with the spittoon."

Heard on the street:

First Girl: "Why on earth do they call it a permanent wave?"

Second Girl: "Because once you've started waving it you have to keep a-waving it permanently."

"Oh, ma! C'mere quick!"

"What is it, Mary?"

"Look, Johnny ate all the raisins off that sticky brown paper."

The honorary B. A. conferred on some of the big boys obviously stands for Bachelor of Applesauce.

The Tardy Guest.

At last the tardy wedding guest
Left off the hard-boiled shirt.
Because he saw his wife was dressed
With less than half a skirt.

The lady from the city who is conducting her first garden complains that although she planted half a pint of birdseed and two weeks with plenty of rain and sun have elapsed, not a feather is yet sticking up above the ground—only some funny-looking little green leaves!

The reason some fellows never look ahead is that they might see their finish.

The path of duty runs parallel with the road to happiness.

(Copyright, Office Cat Syndicate, Washington, D. C., and Greensboro, N. C.)

SEPTEMBER MEETING OF Y. M. C. A. AUXILIARY.

The September meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. was held on Friday afternoon with the devotions in charge of Mrs. Grove Brown.

One new member was welcomed in Mrs. Ida DuBois of 138 Prospect street from Clinton Avenue M. E. Church.

The president Mrs Longyear announced the following chairmen for the year: House, Mrs. Frank Hines; devotions, Mrs. Chester Hall; Jr. boys' work, Mrs. I. W. Satterlee; Sr. or High Y boys' work, Mrs. George DuBois; reception, Mrs. W. N. Fessenden; flowers, Mrs. E. O. Allen; dormitories, Mrs. William Campbell; program, Miss Frances Osterhout.

Mrs. Satterlee announced the Junior boys' bean suppers would start in November.

Mrs. Campbell reported that her committee had mended 26 sheets, 12 pillow slips, 2 table cloths, 2 towels and made 12 dish towels and 5 dish cloths.

Mrs. Chester Hamilton as chairman for the rummage sale announced that the sale would start on Monday, October 10, continuing for 4 or 5 days, the place to be announced later. All were requested to furnish and solicit as much as possible.

It was voted to serve a Virginia baked ham supper on Wednesday, September 28. Mrs. Frank Hinds was appointed chairman and an attractive menu planned.

It was voted to hold the October meeting at the Y's Men's Camp at Glenerie Lake. Owing to the rummage sale being held during the scond week of October, it was decided to hold the Auxiliary meeting on October 7, one week earlier than the regular meeting day. Mrs. I. W. Satterlee was appointed chairman to plan refreshments, the time of leaving and means of transportation to be announced later.

The program consisted of two vocal solos "At Dawning" by Cadman and "The Alice Blue Dress" by Tierney, sung by Mrs. Nelson Smith, Jr., and two readings, "Dorothy Entertains the Minister" and "Sarah Emma's Photographs" given by Miss Maud Hoppen. All were much enjoyed. At the close of the program, refreshments were served by Mrs. W. N. Fessenden and her helpers.

An Exception

An English physician says there is no ailment for which golf is not good. What about sore feet?

AUDITORIUM THEATRE

Opposite Central Post Office.
HARRY LAZARUS, Manager.

Program Changes Daily | Mat.—2:30 Night—7-9

TONIGHT
WINNING THE FUTURITY
with
CULLIN LANDIS
Fox Comedy.

MONDAY
LON CHANEY
—in—
"THE UNKNOWN"

COUNTRY STORE
EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT.
25 PRIZES

PRICES
Mat.—Adults 20c. Children 10c
Night—Adults 25c. Chil. 10c
Saturday and Holiday Matinee Same as Night.

LAST TIMES TONIGHT

"THE POOR NUT"

With CHARLIE MURRAY and JACK MULHALL

COME AND HAVE A GOOD LAUGH

ALSO OUR USUAL GOOD VAUDEVILLE

Prices MATINEE Orchestra, 40c Balcony, 25c Loge, 30c
EVENING Orchestra, 50c Balcony, 40c Loge, 75c
Children (under 12) 25c All Shows.
SATURDAY MATINEE SAME AS NIGHT.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY—2, 6:45 & 9. | PROGRAM CHANGES MONDAY and THURSDAY

SPECIAL PARKING GROUNDS — FIELD COURT — OPPOSITE THEATRE

Highway Courtesy And Cooperation

Highway Courtesy and Cooperation Defined by A.A.A. on Basis of Answers to Questionnaire Submitted to Local Clubs.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—Highway courtesy and cooperation are two ideals that constantly are held before motordom. One of the chief difficulties standing in the way of their attainment by motorists generally is the failure of their advocates, in too many instances, to define precisely what is meant by the terms, says a statement issued today by National Headquarters of the American Automobile Association.

"As one of the most enthusiastic and persistent advocates of the ideals the American Automobile Association has submitted a questionnaire to its club executives in 928 different communities in an effort to get an accurate and up-to-the-minute definition of courtesy and cooperation between motorists," says the statement.

From the large number of answers received, officials of the national motoring agency have essayed to translate the terms in such a way that they may be applied to street and highway conditions as they are met [illegible]

Carelessness in Signaling.

[illegible] the statement. [illegible] the replies to the [illegible] emphasized this point and [illegible] with the primary [illegible] For with millions [illegible] the various highways, it is obvious that one driver cannot [illegible] another in doubt as to his [illegible] The careless attitude [illegible] as bad as no signal at all. Yet many thousands of motorists do not realize that they are being discourteous to say the least, when they fail to give the signal that is clear. It is not sufficient to extend one's arm furtively outside the car to indicate a turn or let the arm hang limply along the door to reflect one's intention to stop. The signal should be given positively and for a sufficient length of time for the person behind or coming toward one to see it."

The giving of signals does not stop with those involving the extended arm, the statement points out. Parking lights are very important signals that frequently are overlooked, the A. A. A. finds. "To leave a car without a light to inform other motorists of its presence is to invite them to what may be physical disaster. From this, it may be seen that there is much more to being the motorist that merely escaps being a 'hog' to traffic or [illegible]

Ways to Cooperate.

In actual operation of the car on the street or highway, there are many ways to cooperate. These are known to virtually every driver but must be [illegible] of them [illegible] in cooperation with other motorists, the statement says. They are cited as follows:

"Be cautious at all times, whether travelling at a speed of five or fifty miles an hour.

"Observe strictly the right-of-way regulations.

"Always drive up to the right curb or right side of the road.

"Never try to pass another car until the way is absolutely clear.

"Use the horn with discretion.

"When surrendering the right-of-way to a car from the right, stay back of the street line in order to let machines from the left pass.

"Park with an eye to conserving space to the utmost.

"Remember that pedestrians should be accorded courteous treatment."

Other points could be added to this list, but if motorists generally would practice "those here enumerated, constructive strides toward real highway courtesy and cooperation would have been taken," the statement concludes.

READE'S KINGSTON THEATRE KINGSTON

L. A. Texier, Manager. Direction of Walter Reade. Telephone 271

NOW PLAYING

TODAY CONTINUOUS 1:30 TO 11 P. M.

PRICES: MATINEE NIGHT ADULTS, 50c CHILDREN UNDER 12 20c

6 BIG KEITH-ALBEE ACTS

ON THE SCREEN

CLARA BOW in "ROUGH HOUSE ROSIE"

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY—3 DAYS ONLY

ANOTHER BIG SCREEN THRILLER

JOHN GILBERT in TWELVE MILES OUT

with

ERNEST TORRENCE

JOAN CRAWFORD

This has been hailed as John Gilbert's most thrilling picture since "The Big Parade." The year's dramatic sensation! Notable supporting cast! Adapted from the great Broadway success!

DIRECT FROM THE CAPITOL THEATRE, NEW YORK CITY.

Gilbert's Greatest Thiller Since "The Big Parade"

TOGETHER WITH OUR REGULAR PROGRAM OF

KEITH-ALBEE VAUDEVILLE

—COMING ATTRACTIONS—

Noah Beery, Ronald Colman in "BEAU GESTE." Louis Moran in "WHIRLWIND OF YOUTH"
Mary Astor, Noah Beery in "THE ROUGH RIDERS". Lon Chaney in "MOCKERY."
Emil Jannings in "THE WAY OF ALL FLESH."

ALWAYS THE BIGGEST SHOW AT THE SMALLEST PRICES

Registration in The City Schools Show Increase

Students Number 175 More Than in 1926—Registration at the High School is 1,000—Prof. Michael's Report.

An adjourned meeting of the board of education was held at the high school Friday evening at which time routine matters were transacted. Prof. Michael submitted a report, including figures for registration in 1926 and 1927. There are registered in the city schools 175 more students in 1927. The registration at the high school for 1927 is 1,000 students.

All members of the board were present with the exception of Trustees Van Etten and Brignier.

The August payroll amounting to $3,151 was audited and ordered paid. Bills amounting to $16,065.94 were audited.

A report from the building committee was received. The committee reported that all of the school repairs ordered by the board during the summer vacation period had been completed except at School No. 4, and these repairs will be completed in about ten days.

In several of the schools crowded conditions exist in a number of rooms and the teachers' committee was authorized to investigate and relieve that condition.

Registrations in the first room of the schools on the opening date was:

No. 2	31
No. 3	35
No. 4	49
No. 5	42
No. 6	44
No. 7	60
No. 8	50

Teachers' Committee Report.

The teachers' committee offered the following report, which was adopted:

To the Board of Education:

Your teachers' committee would respectfully report the resignation of Ralph J. Cocks. We recommend that it be accepted.

In the place of Mr. Cocks we have secured the services of George E. Kenny at a salary of $2,000. Mr. Kenny is a graduate of St. Lawrence University and has had eight years of successful experience.

Prof. Michael's Report.

Prof. Michael made the following brief report on school conditions, and the board then adjourned.

To the Board of Education:

I respectfully report that the schools opened according to schedule on Tuesday morning of this week.

In two parallel columns I present the registration for 1926 and 1927. The figures in the 1926 column were taken at the close of school on Wednesday and in the 1927 column at close of school on Thursday.

	1926	1927
No. 1	85	91
No. 2	370	340
No. 3	289	308
No. 4	352	412
No. 5	460	458
No. 6	478	496
No. 7	432	474
No. 8	461	461
High School	938	1,000
	3,865	4,040

I have visited each school building and find that they are in a clean and sanitary condition; that the work on installation of folding doors at No. 8 is completed and that the work on the new toilets at School No. 4 is nearing completion. The new library room and principal's office in No. 4 are now in use. The improvements at No. 4 when finished will give us a pleasant and sanitary building.

The interior painting at the high school has greatly improved its appearance and the repairs to the torrazzo floor in the lower corridor are most satisfactory.

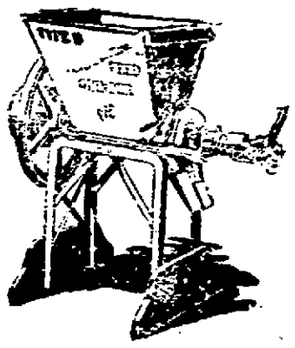
Registration in the part time school is as follows:

Boys	154
Girls	139
	293

This number will be considerably increased within a few days after class work begins.

Registration for the evening school will take place at the high school on Monday and Tuesday evenings, September 12 and 13, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Class work in the night school will begin on Wednesday evening, September 14, at seven o'clock.

Respectfully submitted,
M. J. MICHAEL,
Superintendent of Schools.
Kingston, N. Y., September 9, 1927.



Grind Your Feed and Save All Waste

See Our Line of Mills.

CANFIELD SUPPLY CO.

Your Big Downtown Store

16-18 Strand 35-37 Ferry St.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

1,700 Sail for Paris Convention

"Doughboys" of Ten Years Ago Bound For American Legion Convention Enjoy Palatial Accommodations Aboard Leviathan.

New York, Sept. 10 (AP).—War time memories were revived today on the steamship Leviathan, pride of the American Merchant Marine, which after seizure from Germany during the war helped transport 2,000,000 young Americans to France to fight.

Seventeen hundred "doughboys" of ten years ago, bound for the American Legion convention in Paris, enjoyed palatial accommodations aboard ship in contrast to 1917-18 when 10,000 men crowded the vessel on each trip.

Arrangements were made to have the dirigible Los Angeles circle over the ship as it sailed down the bay, while a convoy of six destroyers were waiting off Ambrose Channel Lightship to pick up the giant liner and escort her until sunset tonight.

Even the submarine watch of the war time days was revived, only this time instead of hostile submarines the watcher scanned the sea for trace of the missing monoplane Old Glory and its crew.

Sailing today also was their war time chief, General John J. Pershing, who declared he had the same faith in the legionnaires' conduct in France as he had in them when, as soldiers, he sent them into battle.

With the arrival of the Leviathan, the flagship of the "second A. E. F." and ships sailing from other ports, the total Legionnaires in Paris for the convention is expected to reach 27,000. There are now 8,000 legion members in Europe and 12,000 more on the seas and 7,000 ready to sail. The convention opens September 19.

The Legionnaires, at a "bon voyage" dinner aboard the ship last night, heard themselves described by Secretary of War Davis as "ambassadors of good will from America to our ancient friend and recent ally—France."

Among the speakers were Vice-President Dawes, Ambassador Paul Claudel, of France, General Pershing, Newton D. Baker, war time secretary of war, and Secretary Davis.

Society Notes

A Variety Shower.

Miss Olive Krom of Alcazar avenue was delightfully surprised Wednesday evening when a number of her friends gave her a variety shower in honor of her approaching marriage. Refreshments were served at a late hour and the girls departed wishing Miss Krom a very happy future. An enjoyable evening was spent by all and the bride-to-be received many useful and lovely gifts. Those present were the Misses Genevieve Davis, Edith Davis, Genevieve Short, Gertrude Burt, Marion Tunney, Louise Pfromer, Mary O'Meara, Gertrude Lane, Mary Kyer, Evelyn Christiana, Alice Cole, Mrs. Bernett Crispell, Mrs. Melvin Steen, Mrs. Leo Sickles and Mrs. Ethel Hull.

Reis-Quest.

Miss Katherine Quest, daughter of Mrs. Mary Quest of 77 Downs street, was united in marriage to John W. Reis of 549 Delaware avenue, this morning at 9:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's Church, the service being a nuptial Mass, the Rev. Louis M. Cusack officiating. The bride was gowned in white satin and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Miss Mary Quest was the bridesmaid, her gown being of pearl taffeta with hat to match. She carried a bouquet of Orphelia roses. Henry Kelsch, a cousin of the groom, was the best man. During the ceremony Mrs. J. William Leary sang sweetly "Believe Me if all Those Endearing Young Charms," and Gounod's "Ave Marie." Prof. John Schwalbach presided at the organ. After a short honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Reis will make their home at 77 Downs street where a newly furnished home awaits them.

Goldstein-Steinhorn.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the Hillcrest Hotel, on the Briggs Street Road at Ellenville, last Sunday evening, September 4, when Minnie Steinhorn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steinhorn of Ellenville, was united in marriage to Milton Goldstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Goldstein, of Brooklyn, Rabbi Katz officiating. Miss Sadie Steinhorn, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. Jack Goldstein, the groom's brother, was best man and little Eddie Goldstein, brother of the groom, was the ring bearer. Three hundred guests attended the ceremony, among whom were many from Ellenville. Following the ceremony an elaborate reception was held in the ball room of the hotel with the Hillcrest Orchestra furnishing the music. Following a honeymoon spent at Atlantic City, the young couple will make their home in Brooklyn, where the groom is employed with the Metropolitan News Company. Many Ellenville friends extend to the young couple their very best wishes.

Laborers Were Few

The Lord appointed other seventy, also, and sent them two and two before his face into every city and place, whither He Himself would come. Therefore said He unto them, the harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few.—Luke x. 1 and 2.

Unfinished Business

For every self-made man there is some woman willing to undertake the contract of making the necessary alterations.

PORT EWEN

Port Ewen, Sept. 10.—Mrs. James Rodeman of Hasbrouck street is spending a few days in Nyack, N. Y., with her niece, Miss Margaret Sutton.

Hope Temple, No. 50, Pythian Sisters will meet in their rooms Monday evening, September 12, at 8 o'clock. As this is the first meeting since the summer vacation the M. E. C., Mrs. Lillian Mable will be pleased to greet a large representation of the membership. At this meeting P. C., Mrs. Grace Zimmerman, representative to Grand Lodge, will give her report of the proceedings and all the members should hear her. A pot luck supper will be served during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Newan of Pasadena, Florida, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Van Leuvan on Broadway. Mr. Newan is mayor of Pasadena.

The following is the menu to be served at the supper to be held in the Methodist Church House Wednesday evening, September 14: Roast beef, mashed potatoes, brown gravy, succotash, tomato salad, cabbage salad, pie, cake, tea, coffee, white and brown bread. The supper is given under the auspices of the officials of the church. An entertainment of unusual interest will be held at 8 o'clock. Every one should be present.

Mrs. Kate Burr of Yonkers is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Hutchings and Miss Etta Ellsworth on Broadway.

All members of Garfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., are requested to be present at the meeting Thursday evening, September 15, as special business is to be transacted.

Mr. and Mrs. William Merritt of Kingston called on Mrs. Merritt's aunt, Mrs. S. W. Perrine on Broadway Friday.

The cake sale given under the auspices of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church Friday afternoon was a complete success. Many thanks for all those who helped make it so.

Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Charles G. Gorse, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Samuel P. Tinnie, superintendent. Men's Bible class 10 a. m., Mead Davis, teacher. Morning worship and sermon at 11 o'clock. Sermon theme, "Power from Above." League Devotional meeting at 6:45 p. m. Topic, "Follow the Gleam." Leader, Mrs. John Lynn. Evening worship and sermon at 7:30 o'clock. Sermon theme, "Lifted Up." Let us rally to the work and to the support of all the services of the church. Vacation is over.

Church of the Presentation, the Rev. Martin J. Leddy, rector. Mass 7:30-10 a. m. Sunday school 11 a. m.

Reformed Church the Rev. Philip Goertz, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. C. D. Van Orden, superintendent. Morning worship 11 o'clock. Evening worship 7:30.

The Reformed Church, the Rev. Philip Goertz, pastor Sunday school at 10 a. m. C. Van Orden, superintendent. Morning worship at 11. Topic, "The Strands Which Percept a State." Evening worship at 7:30. Topic, "The Foundation of the State."

MOTORCADE LEAVES FOR UPSTATE NEW YORK

Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 10 (AP).—After a night spent in this city, the New Orleans to Quebec motorcade of 100 cars left this morning for Elmira and Watkins Glen, N. Y.

The party planned to stop for lunch at Watkins Glen, then proceed to Binghamton to spend the night, going on to Troy and Glens Falls tomorrow.

The delayed arrival of the motorcade here last night was followed by a hospitality banquet. Emerson Collins, of this city, a member of the Public Service Commission gave the address of welcome and the Rev. John A. White of Savannah, Ga., responded.

The tour is sponsored by the Atlantic Journal and is advertising the beauty of the Appalachain scenic highway.

NEW MONKEY IN GOVERNOR SMITH ZOO

New York, Sept. 10 (AP).—Governor Smith's zoo at the executive mansion in Albany has acquired a new monkey. His name is Jockerino, his tail is ringed and he comes from Java.

Joseph Travers, dealer in pet animals, who sold the monkey to Mrs. Smith, said he was glad to get rid of him. The other day, says the dealer, Jockerino hurled some bird seed holders at everything in the shop, just because he didn't neglect his business to talk to him.

"He'll have a good home at Albany awhile," said Travers, "and then he'll be living in Washington."

OBTAINS FIFTH DIVORCE, WILL MARRY AGAIN

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 10 (AP).—Five times married and five times divorced, Mrs. Flossie Lane, 21, still believes in marriage.

She obtained her fifth divorce yesterday and then announced that she expected to marry again. She was married for the first time when only twelve years old.

Rosendale Dance.

The third annual dance of the Rosendale Democratic Club will be held on September 14. John Erne's Imperial Orchestra will furnish the music. It is planned to make the dance one of the best ever sponsored by the club.

Love is like taking a picture; you never know how it will turn out.

Four Officials of Indiana Indicted

Governor Ed Jackson Is Charged With Conspiracy To Commit a Felony and With Attempted Bribery.

Indianapolis, Sept. 10 (AP).—From a prison cell where the former grand dragon of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan is serving a life sentence for murder, the finger of political corruption has been pointed at Indiana's chief executive, at the mayor of Indianapolis and at two other prominent political figures of the state.

Indictment of Governor Ed. Jackson, Mayor John L. Duvall, George Coffin, chairman of the Marion County (Indiana police) Republican, and Robert I. Marsh, formerly a law partner of the governor's, was the culmination of an investigation started nearly a year ago by revelations of D. C. Stephenson, the former high Klansman, now in prison at Michigan City.

Under the indictments, returned yesterday by a Marion county grand jury, Governor Jackson, Coffin and Marsh are charged with conspiracy to commit a felony and with attempted bribery. Mayor Duvall was indicted under the corrupt practices act.

Governor Jackson is the second successive Indiana chief executive to face criminal charges. His predecessor, Warren T. McCray, was paroled only a few days ago from federal prison where he was sent for conspiracy to use the mails to defraud.

News of the Day In Wall Street

(By The Associated Press)

New York, Sept. 10 (AP).—Burroughs Adding Machine Company earned $3.89 a share on 800,000 shares of stock in the first half of 1927, against 3.99 a share on 600,000 shares in the first half of 1926.

Sales of stock to customers, employes and other individuals in the communities service by the Central Station Companies in June amounted to $20,000,000 and consisted of 361,000 shares, sold in 28,800 transactions. This estimate is based on data compiled by electrical world for companies serving about 85 per cent of the total number of customers on the lines of all companies making a practice of selling stock locally.

Commercial failures in the United States this week are put at 340 by R. G. Dun and Company, 41 more than a year ago.

About the Folks

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hallenbeck of DeWitt street have returned to their home from Schenectady, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. William Edmonds.

Miss Gladys K. Reynolds of 85 West O'Reilly street left Monday for Livingston Manor. She is teaching French and Latin in the high school of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Poole and children, Virginia, Alfred and June, of Thompsonville, Conn., spent Labor Day with Mrs. Poole's mother, Mrs. A. McGinnis, of 67 Abruyn street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Streeter, Chester Campfield and Edward McQuatters of Amsterdam, N. Y., spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Wingert, 67 Abruyn street.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Porter and son, Doyle, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smith have returned from an automobile trip to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they attended the International Y's Men's Convention.

Federal Reserve Board Power

To Fix Rediscount Rates at Federal Reserve Banks Appears Likely to Draw an Opinion From Attorney General Sargent.

Washington, Sept. 10 (AP).—Under what economic circumstances the Federal Reserve Board has the power to fix rediscount rates at Federal Reserve Banks appears likely to develop into an issue upon which Attorney General Sargent is likely to render an opinion and Congress may be called upon to define by legislation.

The board recently established a rediscount rate of three and one-half per cent for the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank in place of a four per cent rate. The action was understood to have been based on the desire of the board to institute the rate reduction in the Chicago district which has been adopted by most of the Federal Reserve Banks of the country.

However, from several sources disagreement to the board's order is indicated to have reached including the disclosures that the board itself was not unanimous in its decision and that Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, a Democrat, of the Senate Banking Committee and co-author of the Federal Reserve act, had protested the reduction as "arbitrary" and not within meaning of the act. The Virginia Senator in a statement later at his Lynchburg, Va., home, expressed the view that Congress should permanently enact legislation on the board's rights "which nobody will misinterpret".

The executive committee of the Chicago bank his instructed its attorney to request the attorney general to render an opinion on the right of the board to establish the reduction. At the time of the reduction in the other banks, the Chicago bank's directors were said to have declined to make the reduction.

15 Balloons in Bennett Race

Detroit, Sept. 10 (AP).—Variable winds whose shifting currents tended in a southeasterly direction offered the track over which 15 balloons of eight nations were to race today for the Gordon Bennett international classic.

The trend of the air currents toward the southeast was regarded as a favorable "break" for the balloonists. If it prevails during the hours the balloons remain aloft, a majority of the bags eventually will be carried through northern Ohio toward Florida, which should provide approximately 2,000 miles of land flying.

Should strong west winds develop, this land distance would be cut because of the comparative proximity of the Atlantic ocean.

Work of inflating the balloons got underway at the Ford airport. Ground crews of 15 men were provided each balloon by Edsel Ford, official starter. Starting positions were drawn by lot.

A leg on the Gordon Bennett trophy will go to the nation whose entry travels the fartherest from Detroit.

Dairymen's League Meeting.

The regular sub-district meeting of the Ulster County Dairymen's League will be held in Grange Hall, Stone Ridge, N. Y. on Thursday evening, September 22, at 7:30. Millard Davis, sub-district president, will be in charge of the meeting. Refreshments will be served.

Stale Eggs Float

Fresh eggs sink when placed in water, and stale eggs float, because the fresh eggs contain more water.

GOVERNOR OF A BRITISH ISLE

Mrs. Gerald Beaumont has just been inducted into office as governor of the Isle of Sark, in the British Channel. She is the second woman in Sark's history to hold this honor.

(International Illustrated News)

Children Must Be Safeguarded

To Insure the Continued Supremacy of the State and Country, Says Dr. Albert Pfeiffer, in Radio Health Talk Over WGY.

To insure the continued supremacy of the state and country, children of tomorrow must be safeguarded by a medical examination of expectant mothers and of those contemplating marriage was the substance of a health talk from Station WGY Friday evening given by Dr. Albert Pfeiffer, Director of the Division of Social Hygiene of the State Department of Health.

In explanation of this significant statement, Dr. Pfeiffer said:

"Every child has the right not only to be born healthy having a physical inheritance that will insure him to be able to meet the trials and exigencies of life that is daily growing more complex, but he also has the right to an education, an environment that will allow him to develop into a good and useful citizen.

"It has been said that 'whatever is inimical to the welfare of the child and family threatens the welfare of the state.' This has become such an established fact that this century has been referred to as the 'century of the Child.'

"When children are crippled, blinded, paralyzed or reduced to imbecility and incapacity the state is deprived of citizens who should have been self-supporting and useful and, in addition to this it is compelled to build and maintain institutions for these human derelicts.'

"The diseases which have the most devastating influence on the race, that are the causes of the most sociologic and ecinomic disturbance due to their pernicious and far reaching influence on youth are the so-called social diseases, in medical parlance, gonorrhea and syphilis.

"The responsibility of properly raising children shall always be upon parents in spite of the obvious desire of many to have the state train, educate and care for their children. For generations parents have side-stepped their personal responsibility to their children, the modern tendency apparently being to depend upon the state for their entire education.

"It is desirable that all contemplating marriage should have an examination by a physician to insure that they are free from disease and are physically fit. Expectant mothers should have a blood test and if it is required, treatment during pregnancy to insure the birth of a healthy child. Children born or acquiring these diseses early in life can be treated, thereby preventing possible blindness, deafness or other physical disabilities.

"To prevent liability to exposure and infection for adolescents, the main line of defense is proper education; character building; teaching of health habits—the earlier they are acquired the more fixed they become and more difficult to replace.

"Habit formation to a great extent determines the disposition and the future outlook on life. Habits of health should be acquired early beginning before the school ages.

"The habits and morals of adults are mainly the result of habits formed in early life.

"The place that playing fields and recreation grounds form in social education are now recognized.

"Self-control, the main part of character formation, is developed while engaged in sports, besides general physical improvement and a sane mental outlook on life so necessary for self and national preservation.

"The boy and girl scouts and the C. M. T. C., conducted by the Government, are outstanding examples of movements that build character in youths leading to social and national health.

"The State Health Department at the Capitol, Albany, has specialists who can be consulted at any time upon any phase of individual or community health."

Compensation Awards Made

Referee L. A. Kilburn, of the compensation department of the State Industrial Commission, held a hearing Friday morning at the supervisors' room in the Ulster county court house of claimants for compensation under the Employers' Liability Act. Awards were made as follows:

Clyndon M. Southard, 32 Franklin street, employer Joseph Southard, Kingston. $25.55.

Edgar Gray, Mt. Tremper, employer Sherman I. Short, Mt. Tremper. $16.01.

Julia Tamey, Fleischmanns, employer Joseph Greenberg, Fleischmanns. $26.66.

Louis Gakenheimer, 157 Bruyn avenue, employer Samuel Messinger, Kingston. $102.56.

William Engle, 29 Voorhees avenue, Kingston, employer Irving Krom, Wrentham street, Kingston. $12.82.

Leo Stauble, Ruby, employer town of Ulster. $2.57.

George L. Zelie, 183 Green street, employer The Leader Co., Kingston. Total award $1,626.67 for 33 1-3 per cent loss of use of left hand for 81 1-3 weeks. To be paid $400 at once, balance to be paid in two weekly installments.

Richard Hillis, 203 Abeel street, employer A. Terpening, 142 Abeel street, Kingston. $300.

Ralph H. Burgher, 132 Foxhall avenue, Kingston. Employer, Harvey M. Burgher, Kingston. $7.69.

Dominick Massus, Glasco. Employer, Washburn Bros. Co. $115.10.

George York, Clermont street, Saugerties. Employer, The Martin Cantine Co., Saugerties. $22.97.

William F. Hall, Big Indian. Employer, Big Indian Wood Products Co., Ltd. $35.23.

Newspaper Boys' Outing.

The New York Journal will sponsor an outing for the newsboys of the Kingston News Service at Golden Rule Inn Sunday. The "newsies" will be given a dinner and a chance to compete with the Newburgh paper deliverers for prizes in various games.

DANCE!

Every Saturday Night

By the Eddyville Volunteer Fire Department at

Fireman's Hall,

EDDYVILLE, N. Y.

Music by Erne's Orchestra.

NOW—Ice From Heat

SOUNDS ODD DOESN'T IT ?

Yet all you do with this wonderful new refrigerator is strike a match, light a tiny gas flame—once—and then forget about ice for the rest of your life.

See the new ELECTROLUX SERVEL at

HARDER'S

53 N. Front St. The Electrical Store. Tel. 2140.

SUGGESTIONS BY

GREGORY & COMPANY

FOR WEDDING GIFTS

Book Racks	Candle Sticks
Brass Ware	Jugs
Glass Ware	Waffle Sets
Flower Holders	Slips
Lamps	Chinese Scatter Rugs
Trays	Pottery
Bronze Dinner Bells	Tea Pots
Cigarette Boxes	Baskets

GREGORY & COMPANY

How Kingston Celebrated State's Centennial in 1877

Big Military Parade Followed by Oratory, and Fireworks to Close the Day—Speakers Were Senator Depew, General Sharpe, Judge Westbrook and the Rev. Dr. Hoes—Full Description of the Parade and Text of the Speeches.

Fifty years ago Kingston celebrated the centennial of the state of New York on time and with enthusiasm. The exercises were held on July 30, 1877, the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of George Clinton as first governor of the state. There was artillery firing, a military parade, oratory, feasting and a big display of fireworks in the evening. The event was advertised in The Freeman and other newspapers for weeks in advance in regular circus poster language and it was estimated that there were 30,000 visitors in the city on the day of the celebration.

Of those who were the speakers on that occasion only Senator Chauncey M. Depew is now living. Of those who marched in the parade one commissioned officer still living is Major Alfred Tanner, who 50 years ago was captain in command of B Company, 20th Battalion.

The Freeman on July 30, 1877, told the story of the day very completely and in order that the old-timers may be reminded and the younger folks may be informed of the things that Kingston did 50 years ago the main report, which includes the speeches, is reprinted herewith:

All day yesterday the weather tokens were eagerly watched and prophecies and hopes for the display today were equally blended. Heavy rains fell during the night, and the day broke with weeping skies, but it was ushered in by the booming of a hundred guns from the common down-town which were reechoed by the guns up-town, and the ringing of the bells from the spires that point their taper fingers toward heaven proclaimed us a God-loving as well as a God-fearing people. Before the morning fairly dawned the city was festooned with a forest of flags and garlanded with a parterre of flowers. Public buildings, places of business and private houses, were gay with bunting and evergreens, and the brave old flag floated from masthead and staff and balcony all along the city limits. The steam and sail craft in the stream had

All their ensigns dight,
As if for a great sea fight.

The Decorations of Historic Kingston.

The decorations in the upper part of the city were very fine. Hardly a building could be found that did not make some display. It is impossible to name all, so we can only give the most prominent as they caught the eye of The Freeman reporters while they hastened over the streets.

On Wall street all the stores and other places were handsomely decorated, notably those of Bernstein, Merritt & Co., Crosby, George B. Merritt, D. E. Brodhead, which store also displayed a pair of slippers that were made in 1763, also a Bible dated in 1741; C. J. Townsend's, Benson, Hart & Hubbard's, Low's, Sleight's, and Charles B. Safford's. On the front of the last named was suspended a large shield, that had been most tastefully gotten up by one of the young gentlemen, Clark's, Winchell & Winne, Dimmick & Webster, the two banks corner of John and Wall streets, Wynkoop, the Crosby building, Hardenbergh's restaurant, Theron Johnston, the large clothing store, Wood & Radcliffi's, St. John's restaurant, Journal office, Schoonmaker & Van Gaasbeek. The court house was decorated by bunting and flags which hung in graceful festoons from the windows, while in the doorway was a large inscription, as follows: "On this spot July thirtieth, 1777, George Clinton of Ulster, seven times governor and once vice-president of the United States, was inaugurated first governor of New York." The trees in front were wrapped with bunting and the appearance was fine. Across the way was the Broas House, which was fairly covered with gay decorations. Kerr's store made a bright display, so did Davis & DeGraff, while the Ulster County Savings Institution was elaborately adorned with bunting and flags, the marble pillars being covered with the national emblem. The Argus building, which also contains Mr. Freeman's millinery establishment, was very handsome, the front being draped and festooned with flags and bunting, while streamers floated from the roof. From this point all along to the end of the street the decorations were showy and in exceeding good taste. On North Front street Horace Humphrey, Brower & Humphrey, Conrad Hull, Colonel Young, Teller & Company, Gibson & Son, O'Neil, Captain Everett's feed store, the two ice-cream saloons near the head of Crown street, McElroy, Mrs. G. J. Smith, Fries & Myers, C. S. Stilwell, Kraft and Gallagher were decorated most prominently, while the large boarding house of Mrs. Townsend, at the head of Clinton avenue, was as handsomely ornamented as any in the city.

On Clinton avenue could be seen the old house of F. L. Westbrook, which had once been occupied by the Senate. On this building is a large inscription, "Senate of the State of New York, 1775." The boarding house of Mrs. R. H. Hill looked very handsome, a superb display having been made. Hon. F. L. Westbrook's house was also decorated in a very tasty manner and made a fine appearance standing at the head of John street.

On Albany avenue the display was perfectly magnificent. The residences of General Sharpe, William B. Fitch, H. D. Darrow, Peter Dumont, Mrs. John Smith, Peter Masten, C. J. Townsend, Captain Jacob H. Tremper, Colonel Tremper, Alderman Hayes, and General J. S. Smith were decorated from top to bottom, and the most of the trees in these fronts were also ornamental with flags that floated from the branches.

On Union avenue we noticed John A. Gross's foundry, William Krauser, Van Aken & Kiersted, Hon. E. M. Brigham, Jacob Chambers, Dr. Walter Van Renssalaer, Frederick Diehl, John Myers, Peter J. DuBois, Andrew Jansen, George Ballard, J. M. Brinnier, Peter Frickle. Over the door of the last mentioned were the words: "1777—Welcome—1877." Michael Haning, D. C. Overbaugh's residence, which is some distance from the avenue, A. Coons, Lowry, Grand Central Hotel decorated with banners and flags, besides a large number of tall plants (sun flowers) in full bloom. Also, Jacob Ludawick, and Eathan A. Durham. At Durham's there was a handsome banner stretched across the street, Eisenla, with flags, evergreens and plants.

On Bowery the houses of Hiram Davis and William H. Whitaker were decorated. John Pettitt's was decorated with a number of Japanese lanterns, and with flags and bunting. John Reilly's, George Walker's and Coogans, were also ornamented.

On Elmendorf street, H. D. Baldwin, P. F. Radcliffe, A. Herrick and E. Walker's places.

On St. James street, William H. Romeyn, Charles Brodhead, and A. J. Story's houses were also decorated.

On Main street, William U. Mason and James E. Ostrander, Maiden Lane, C. P. Ridenour, A. Benson, and General Van Buren corner Fair and Maiden Lane. Other decorations, Luke Noone's house, D. M. Dewitt, Henry Abby, William Van Aken, Edgar Van Aken, A. Schepmoes, Artemas Sahler, Charles G. Cooper, Charles Reynolds, John Kerr, H. G. Crouch, Charles A. Fowler, R. Bernard, Mrs. Bevier, A. H. Decker, Swart Brothers, the Kingston post office, E. T. Van Nostrand, William H. Romeyn, A. B. Paynter, M. T. Trumpbour, C. D. Roosa, Hon. H. C. Connelly, C. Burhans, Dr. Hoes, I. Bernsteen, William D. Hill, A. B. Parker's, Sieba Tienken's, E. Winter's, Van Buren's, Messrs. Stone, Senator Schoonmaker, Mrs. Jacob Hardenbergh, T. L. Johnston, Kingston Hotel, Jacob Freilewch, American Hotel, J. S. Burhans, and at least a thousand other residences that we cannot mention.

All the ministers in that part of the city showed their patriotism by displaying from their houses and grounds flags and streamers. A fine flag waved from the house of Judge T. R. Westbrook. The houses of all the candidates were more or less handsomely decorated.

Among the old houses is that occupied by the Van Steenburgh family, at the lower end of Wall street, well known to be the only house not burned by the British in October, 1877. It was then far on the outskirts of the town, and General Vaughn, fearing the approach of General Clinton, hurried away without waiting to see it destroyed, though the torch had been applied. The colored servants of the Van Steenburgh family had fled to the Key Kout nearby, and when the British left they returned and extinguished the flames. It was appropriately decorated.

The Arrivals and Decorations Uptown

Large numbers of people came to the upper part of the city on Saturday night and the streets presented a lively appearance until a late hour. On Sunday the churches were crowded, among the congregations being a sprinkling of regimentals that gave these places of worship an unusually interesting appearance so far as concerned temporal matters, especially to the ladies, who have taken a great liking to the military lately, they understanding as fully as the men, that the soldiers are the bulwark of the nation during crises such as set the country in a turmoil last week.

During the church service at night the preachers made appropriate mention of the Centenial to be celebrated on the morrow, they generally treating it in a mixed religious and secular vein, and the manner in which they were listened to by the large congregations showed how interested they were in the coming event. Precisely at the hour of midnight, as the Centennial was ushered in, the bell of the First Reformed church began to ring, which was soon followed by the bells of the other churches, and those who were asleep sprang from their beds, at first supposing it to be a fire alarm. These bells continued to peal for several minutes and then all was quiet again until 5 o'clock, when the whole place, as if by magic, became all life and bustle. The bells rang out full and clear, peal on peal, while the cannon belched forth a thundering salute and the boys exploded crackers and torpedoes, all of which made such a tremendous noise the most slothful were glad to leave their beds and decorate their houses in a style becoming the grand occasion. Before many hours had passed, the streets began to wear a bright, picturesque look with gay flags, and red, white and blue decoration that could be seen on nearly every house in the place. Wall street, long before the procession appeared, from North Front street to Main, was arrayed as it never before had been arrayed, with thousands of gay streamers, flags and banners, that floated, danced and quivered in the air. When the first train came down the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, which was a few minutes after 7 o'clock, it brought a large delegation of people even at that early hour while every succeeding train, both on this road and the Wallkill Valley, was crowded with passengers, who thronged the walks so they were at times almost impassable.

Representations from the County.

Delegations from the country came in by the wagon loads, on all the roads, it being one continual stream up North Front street from early in the morning until noon. From some places a dozen wagons would come in together. Long lines of conveyances also came in on the Lucas turnpike, the Rosendale road, Saugerties road and down the stone road. At times there was such a jam on the streets it seemed almost impossible for the teams to get through, but everything passed off with the best of order and no accidents up to noon were reported. Some of the vehicles that paraded the streets were well worthy of being called Centennial carriages, for they bore strong marks of having come down from Mount Ararat. There never before was known such a crush on the trains on the railroads. When a train stopped at the depot the people swarmed from the cars like bees from hives. Even those who had been most sanguine of a successful turnout, had not anticipated such a rush. It is safe to say that not a place in the county but was represented by a number of people. Wherever there was a fire company or military company in front of their quarters getting ready to march, there would be gathered a crowd of country girls with their "particulars," who gazed upon them with opened-eyed and open-mouthed wonder. During the afternoon it seemed but little spirituous liquor was drank which no doubt was owing to the excellent supply of water, coffee, soda water and other temperance beverages that could be had almost anywhere on the streets.

The greatest fascination for the firemen and military, and in fact every one of the male sex, were the thousands of handsome women that crowded the windows and doorways of the houses uptown along the line of march. In some windows a dozen forms could be seen, and which was the most handsome or the most graceful, it would have been hard indeed to tell.

Arrival of Major-General Husted And His Division.

Major-General James W. Husted, commanding the Fifth Division, N. G. S. N. Y., with his staff, arrived in this city on Saturday evening and the general, who was the grand marshal, was on Sunday taken over the line of march by Colonel McEntee, the marshal of the day. The general established his headquarters at the Mansion House, from which was displayed the white, orange and blue of the division, denoting where arriving commands must report for assignment in the line. The first arrival were the Eagle Mounted Troops from Yonkers, forty men, splendidly mounted and equipped with the cavalry uniform of the regular army, and the following named commissioned officers: Captain, Howe, First Lieutenant, Jarvis; Second Lieutenant, Embrey; Third Lieutenant, Graham. They arrived in company with the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Colonel John Underhill, and the Sixteenth Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooley, by the steamer William Cook and one of Starin's barges, which contained their horses. They embarked at Yonkers at 10 o'clock last night, and detachments of the commands were taken on board at other landings in the department, and they reached this city this morning soon after 6 o'clock. The Twenty-seventh are uniformed in grey with black trimmings, and they were in heavy marching order with knapsacks and rolled blankets. The Sixteenth Battalion and the Twenty-seventh Regiment are a spleindid body of men and an honor to the National Guard.

Arrival of the "Thomas Cornell."

At a few minutes past 11 o'clock the steamer Thomas Cornell arrived from her trip from the towns on the lower Hudson in General Husted's military division, and swelled the crowd with about five hundred troops and over two thousand excursionists. She was so loaded her guards were in the water but by the good seamanship of Captain RuTon, his pilots and engineers, the steamer landed her numerous living cargo with safety and no accident whatever occurred to mar the harmony of the trip.

Arrival of the Washington Continentals.

Their arrival was followed by that of B Company, Washington Continentals, of Albany, under command of Captain B. Corliss, with First Lieutenant, S. P. Stackpole; Second Lieutenant, T. H. Lane; Third Lieutenant, T. A. Sheppard, and several officers. The company had Doring's band of twenty-two pieces and arrived about 7 o'clock by the steamer Jacob Leonard. Among the guests of the Continentals were Major Charles E. Davis, Fire Commissioner Austin, Captain John Capron, A. J. Cherritree and Leonard Brainard. They were received at the wharf by B Company, Twentieth Battalion, and by train over the Ulster & Delaware Railroad were escorted to the upper part of the city where they breakfasted and were otherwise entertained until it was time to fall in and march to the formation of line.

Arrival of the Jackson Corps.

The Jackson Corps left Albany this morning at 7 o'clock on the steamer Thomas Powell, accompanied by a large number of excursionists and Adriance's full band, numbering fifty-two pieces. They arrived here about noon and were received by Colonel McEntee and his aides and the usual demonstrations from other troops who had preceded them.

Before noon the sun behind the clouds was shining, and before the hour for forming the line arrived the mists were scattered and the skies cleared, and brilliant was the array when the troops and the civic societies got into position on The Strand, the right resting on Union avenue and formed in the following order:

The Review by General Husted.

The major-general and staff, in the brilliant uniform of the national guard, with his color guidons rode down the line as the troops stood at a "present," and was formed on The Strand at noon, and reviewed his troops. As he reached the end of the line the command was given to "carry arms," and the troops were formed in company front and the order "forward march," rang down the line. In solid platoons of steel the infantry formed into company front and swung up The Strand, followed by the artillery that came with ranks aligned and solemn, and then came the cavalry with thunderous tramp. The marching of the Sixteenth and the Twenty-seventh elicited great applause, and they received the compliment of a marching salute from hands that know what marching and "the manual of arms" are; but when the Jackson Corps came along, clad in red coats, white pantaloons and bear-skin caps, and every man bearing himself like a drill-sergeant, the enthusiasm of the spectators was not restrained. Third-class men at West Point could not perform the wheel they made from Union avenue into Abeel street in a more soldierly style than they did; and "the bulwark of the republic has not been knocked away yet."

The line of march was up Union avenue to Abeel street, to Wurts street, to Holmes street, to Union avenue (passing the City Hall) up Union avenue to Albany avenue, to Clinton avenue (passing the Westbrook House, where the Provincial Senate held its sessions), down Clinton avenue to North Front street, to Wall street (passing the site of the court house, where the first governor of the state was inaugurated), down Wall street to Main street, to Fair street (passing the Van Buren house, corner Fair street and Maiden Lane, where the Constitution was adopted), up Fair street to Bowery street and thence to the grounds. Never did Kingston witness such an array of troops as was here to celebrate the State Centennial and

In solid platoons of steel,
Under heaven's triumphal arch,
The long lines break and wheel—
And the word is, "Forward
march!"

The colors ripple o'erhead,
The drums roll up to the sky,
And with martial time and tread
The regiments all pass by.

The fire departments and other organizations helped swell the procession and added greatly to its imposing effect. Colonel McEntee and his aides were early on duty receiving visiting organizations and assigning them positions in the procession. General Husted and his staff were kept actively employed in the manifold and various duties required of them to take care of the large number of troops in the Fifth Division; and "the staff, ever flowery and gay," never appeared to better advantage than when amid a spray of tossing forelocks and manes they surrounded their chief at the head of the long line of bristling bayonets which went up Union avenue.

Mayor's Review of the Procession at the City Hall.

Mayor Lindsley and the common council of this city, with the city officers of Poughkeepsie as the guests of Kingston, were on the lawn in front of the city hall precisely at 1 o'clock, to receive the compliments of a passing salute from General Husted and the visiting military, with that of the civic portion of the procession, which had been tendered when an aide of Colonel McEntee, the marshal of the day, reported to the mayor that the fire department were insubordinate and would not take the position assigned them in the line, thereby delaying the moving of the line fully thirty minutes. The mayor immediately requested Colonel McEntee to move the procession, dismissing the firemen, which was done. At 2 o'clock the line of march was again resumed, General Husted in command, and the entire military passed in review paying the city authorities and their guests a marching salute. From the city hall the line of march was over the route prescribed to the grove where the exercises were held.

The Centenary Grounds.

The Centennial grounds are situated in the center of the city, midway between the former villages of Rondout and Kingston, about half a mile on the western side of Union avenue, the broad acres of John O'Reilly, covering between thirty and forty acres of the land between the two cemeteries, Wiltwyck and Montrepose, and is peculiarly adapted to the movement of large bodies of troops and the assembling of thousands of people, because of the wide flats between ridges that are surmounted with rocks and groves, admirable places to seat such a multitude as congregated in these grounds today. In the center, commanding a view of the whole grounds, a grand stand was erected capable of seating at least four hundred people. On the northerly and southerly sides of this stand, several hundred feet distant, were quite high ridges running parallel to each other on a line, east to west, leaving a level space on either side of the stand between them, capable of containing from twenty to thirty thousand people. Nature had thus provided just the spot required.

The voices of the speakers could be heard for a long distance, as the breezes that floated through carried the tones along with them to the crowd of people assembled before them. Besides, the music of the bands, the drums and fifes, had a grander effect, as it echoed and reechoed from knoll to knoll, hill to hill, and grove to grove.

The Exercises.

At 3:15 the procession filed into the Centennial grounds, which, by this time presented a magnificent scene, not less than ten thousand people being gathered, notwithstanding the temperature was decidedly torrid. After taking their positions the exercises were opened by Mayor Lindsley, who presided, and who introduced Rev. Dr. Van Slyke, who opened with the following invocation:

Invocation.

By Rev. J. G. Van Slyke

We draw near to Thee, Thou great sovereign of the universe, to invoke Thy presence and Thy blessing upon us. Our fathers looked unto Thee and were lightened; they looked unto Thee and were holpen and their faces were not ashamed. We, too, look up unto Thee for that same light and help. Thou art the God of nations. Thou rulest in the armies of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth. We recognize Thy hand in all the shapings of our national life, and praise Thee for all the way by which Thou hast led us.

And now, as we stand on the threshold of this day, which, in our minds, gathers so much of interest round it, we come to seek, first of all, that spiritual influence and inspiration which may quicken our minds and exalt our hearts till we be led to perceive how all the springs of our national as well as individual life are in Thee; may Thy spirit continue to stream through all the life of our people, till we be that people whose God is the Lord. Let Thy guardianship be round about us—round about our hearth-stones, our institutions, and every cherished heritage of our fathers. Command Thy blessings on this great state, whose birth we commemorate and a century of whose strong life we review today. As in response to the prayers of now translated souls, Thou hast strengthened our defenses and filled our borders with good, so do Thou vouchsafe an answer to our appeal which we send up to Thee from this threshold of a new era, that Thou wouldst continue to impart to us whatever influence may strengthen us in virtue, whatever may make us secure in peace, or strong in justice or noble in life. O Thou who sittest on the circle of the earth and who rollest the cycles of time with thine own mighty impulsion, preside over all our destinies as a people; conserve all that was best in the past, and shed upon the future all Thy fullness of blessing. May Thy peace be within our country's walls, and prosperity within her palaces; may the voice of complaining be hushed; may Truth spring out of the earth and Righteousness look down from Heaven! for Christ's sake. Amen.

Judge Westbrook's Address of Welcome.

Honored Guests and Fellow-Citizens of the State of New York:—To me has been assigned the pleasant duty of bidding you, one and all, welcome to this historic ground, which, one hundred years ago today, witnessed the inauguration of the first government of the Empire Commonwealth under a written constitution emanating from the will of its people, and which in its first section enunciates this grand principle, "that no authority shall, on any pretense whatever, be exercised over the people, or members of this state, but such as shall be derived from and granted by them."

How well, and wisely our fathers reared the structure of the future majestic state upon that great cornerstone of Republican truth, you and we are here this day to declare and commemorate. As we review the history of the century, which has just closed, and recall the marvelous growth and development of the colony, which, with its beginning, was made a state, in population, wealth, material development, civil and religious liberty, our hearts exult with honest pride, and a common anthem of praise issues from all our lips to Him, who gave to our fathers the courage and wisdom to found, and to their children and successors the like wisdom and courage to preserve the structure of the state, which today we call ours.

Throughout all its borders, from the imperial city, which rests queenly by its ocean's gateway, to its numerous bright and smaller sisters, and to all the villages and abodes of industry and peace, the laws which govern, and the hands which execute them come from the people, and are only the creations of their wisdom, and the representatives of their power. The unfettered genius of our people has, by steam and wind, made of river and lake rapid arteries of travel and commerce, and across mountain and plain, upon highways of its own creation, is now transporting the wealth of a great nation, which, thank God, is yet "one and inseparable."

Today, we rejoice together over the way by which a Divine hand has led us. We all, those of us who are allied by birth and blood to the men of the Revolution, and those who have come to us from other shores, both sharers in the blessings and privileges they won and bequeathed, children alike, whether by birth or adoption, today call them fathers, as we recount and recall their heroism, their devotion, their wisdom. We forget none of the trials, the difficulties, nor the progress of the past. They are all ours. The legacy of bravery and honor bequeathed to us by New York's fallen sons in the recent great struggle for the nation's indivisability, as well as the laurels won by those who have returned to us, are all ours. And, today we see order and peace from the ocean's waves to the waters of the great lakes. As today we witness the triumph of law over riot—the prompt suppression of mob and lawlessness, the pride is also ours to know that the self-reliance derived from our fathers taught us to look to the arm of the state, and not to that of the nation for deliverance and safety; and that we so recently witnessed, in the conduct of our volunteer soldiers, the wisdom of that organic enactment which one hundred years ago declared, "that the militia of this state, at all times hereafter, as well in peace as in war, shall be armed and disciplined, and in readiness for service."

Once more, in the name and in behalf of our historic city I bid you welcome. Around us are the same grated old mountains which witnessed the birth of our state. This beautiful plain and yonder smiling valley, filled up with happiness and beauty, still smile as they then smiled upon the new commonwealth. Close beside us is the road over which a few months later, the soldiers of a foreign monarch marched to burn and waste the spot which cradled it. May the century to come, if it does bring with it, as the past has done, trial, peril and death, have as peaceful an end, and the new one to be born witness as this does, a powerful and mighty republican state, wherein dwell a happy, united, and prosperous people.

Address by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Fellow Citizens:—Centennial celebrations crowd upon us. Appropriate commemorations of events of the revolutionary period are the pleasure and duty of the year. Most of them are upon historic battle fields, and recall the feats of arms of our victorious ancestors.

The occasion which calls us together has deeper significance than any battle. It is the anniversary of the declaration and establishment of those principles of constitutional liberty without which the continental soldier had fought and died in vain. The story of the formation and expression of popular opinion upon popular rights during the colonial era, its development in the Constitution of 1777, and its results for a century, can only be sketched in the limits of an address. Unlike the other colonies, New York had no chartered rights; there were no limitations on the royal prerogative, and it was only by long and continued struggles that any immunities or privileges were secured.

The Dutch had brought with them from Holland ideas of toleration and liberty, of which that country was for a time the only asylum in the world; the English colonists were firm in their devotion to representative government.

By every process short of revolution during the early period of the English rule, the arbitrary exactions of the royal governors were resisted, and the demands for an assembly of the people never ceased.

The claim was based upon the natural and inherent rights of a free people.

In 1683, the home government, unable longer to resist, called together an assembly elected by the people. It was the dawn of representative government in New York. The first assembly of our ancestors immediately asserted and enacted into laws the fundamental principles of civil liberty. They passed laws for a triennial assembly; they declared all power to vest in the governor, council and people met in general assembly. The privileges of members of parliament were conferred upon the assembly and its members; their consent must be had to the levy of any tax, and all the guarantees contained in Magna Charta, in the bill of rights, in the habeas corpus act, together with trial by jury, and freedom of conscience in matters of religion, were declared to be the rights, liberties and privileges of the inhabitants of New York. They created the township—that school of self-government—provided the civil divisions upon the plan which has substantially prevailed ever since, and organized superior and inferior courts for the administration of justice. The rights and liberties thus established were often violated and arbitrarily suspended or denied, but every repetition of such tyranny only served to inflame to passionate devotion the people's love of liberty, and to prepare the way for the Declaration of Independence. Fifty-three years after this memorable assertion of popular rights, petition and remonstrance having alike failed, the people determined to peril life and fortune to maintain and enlarge them. In 1776, New York was without a regular government. The Council was dissolved; the General Assembly prorogued, and the Royal Governor a fugitive under the protection of the guns of the British fleet.

The Provincial Congress sitting in New York owed its existence to the necessities of the times. It was a revolutionary body, its only charter an election by the people. On the 15th of May of that year the Continental Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, adopted a resolution requesting the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies "where no government sufficient for the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such government as should in the opinion of the representatives of the people best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general."

They also recommended the suppression of all authority derived from the crown of Great Britain, and the assumption and exercise of government under authority from the people of the colonies. Of the thirteen colonies, all, except Rhode Island and Connecticut, adopted the recommendation. Their charters did not reserve to the crown the control over or veto upon their internal affairs, and with them such action was necessary. Virginia's constitution was first, and New York's fifth, in the order of adoption.

A few days after the passage of this resolution the Provincial Congress met in New York. Gouverneur Morris, a delegate from the county of Westchester, then but twenty-four years of age, signalized his entrance into public life, by urging immediate action, in a speech remarkable for its courage and radicalism and its strong presentation of the thought of the time. He boldly declared that reconciliation with the mother country was a delusion, and that peace, liberty and security could only be had by independent government, and moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a plan for the frame of a government.

These men, acting upon well-understood principles, and jealous of every assumption of power, thought that this Congress was not elected for this purpose.

A committee was finally appointed, to whom the whole subject was referred, and the 27th of May they reported "that the right of framing, creating or remodelling civil governments, is and ought to be in the people," that the old form of government was dissolved and a new form was absolutely necessary, and that, as doubts existed whether the Provincial Congress had power to act, the people of the colony be called to elect a new Congress specially instructed upon the question of a new government. This report is remarkable as the earliest, clearest and most emphatic declaration of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. It was New York's contribution to American liberty learned by more than half a century of increasing struggle of the representatives elected by the people with the representatives of the royal power.

The report of the committee was adopted and on the 31st a series of resolutions, prepared by Mr. Jay, were passed, calling upon the several counties to elect a new body, with power to form a new government, and instructed also upon the question of united colonial independence. In the meantime the seat of war was transferred to New York. On Sunday afternoon of the 30th of June, the British fleet and army under Lord Howe having entered the harbor, the Congress, apprehensive of an attack by the enemy, resolved that the next Congress should meet at White Plains, in the county of Westchester, and adjourned. On the 9th day of July, 1776, the newly-elected delegates met at the courthouse in that place and elected General Woodhull president, and John McKesson and Robert Berrien secretaries. During the forenoon, a letter was received from the delegates of New York, in the Continental Congress, inclosing the Declaration of American Independence, which had been adopted on the 4th.

It was immediately read and referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jay, Yates, Hobart, Brashier and William Smith. It was a critical moment for these men. They had been just elected; only a few hours had elapsed since they had qualified and entered upon their duties, and now their first legislative act was to make up their record upon an issue which if successful, made them patriots; if it failed, traitors and felons. How firm was their resolve; how clear their purpose, how serene their minds, is evidenced by the fact that on the afternoon of the same day the committee reported resolutions concurring in the Declaration, fully adopting it, and instructing our delegates in the General Congress to support the same, and give their united aid to all measures necessary to obtain its object.

The convention immediately adopted the report. On the morning of the next day, the 10th of July, this body "Resolved and ordered, that the style and title of this House be changed from that of the 'Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York,' to that of "The Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York," and thus on the 10th of July, 1776, the State of New York was born. In the afternoon of the 10th they resolved to enter on the 16th upon the formation of a state government, but by that time the situation of affairs here became too alarming for deliberation. Washington was contemplating the abandonment of New York. British ships of war were anchored off Tarrytown, within six miles of where they were sitting. Their whole attention was occupied in raising troops and supplies, and providing for the public order.

On the 16th they postponed the question till the 1st of August. In the meanwhile they provisionally ordained that all magistrates and civil officers, well affected toward independence, continue the exercise of their duties until further orders, except that all processes thereafter must issue in the name of the State of New York, and declared it to be treason and punishable with death for any one living within the state and enjoying the protection of the laws to adhere to the cause of the king of Great Britain or levy war against the state in his behalf.

With dangers threatening on every hand, the British fleet in possession of New York bay, the Hudson river and Long Island Sound, a veteran army in overwhelming numbers but a few miles distant, thus boldly and fearlessly did the representatives of New York assert her sovereignty. On the 27th of July the convention found it necessary to remove to Harlem, and there, on the 1st of August, on motion of Gouverneur Morris, and seconded by Mr. Duer, a committee was appointed to prepare and report a constitution or form of government.

This committee was composed of the most eminent men in the convention and in the commonwealth. For a generation after independence was achieved a majority of them continued to receive, in positions of honor and trust, the highest marks of the confidence and affection of their countrymen. Their labors in the Cabinet and in Congress, in the State Legislature and upon the bench, and in the diplomatic service, form the brightest pages in the history of the nation and the state.

John Jay was chairman, and his associates were Gouverneur Morris, Robert R. Livingston, William Duer, Abraham and Robert Yates, General Scott, Colonel Broome, Mr. Hobart, Colonel DeWitt, Samuel Townshend, William Smith and Mr. Wisner. The committee were to report on the 16th of August, 1776; but such was the perilous condition of the state, and so manifold the duties of the members of the convention, that no report was made till March, 1777.

The convention, meanwhile, by the alarming situation of affairs, was migrating from place to place, and performing every class of public duty. It was a committee of public safety; it providing the ways and means to continue the contest; its members were now serving in the Continental Congress, and again with the army; they were acting as judges and negotiators. Today they were flying before the enemy, tomorrow furnishing protection for the sorely pressed Commonwealth. At one time meeting at Kingsbridge, then at Odell's in Phillipse' Manor, then at Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, and finally at Kingston. At Fishkill they supplied themselves with arms and ammunition, and thereafter legis-

[illegible] their swords by their sides, [illegible] the peaceful fabric [illegible] government, in the [illegible] of the alarms, the [illegible] carnage of war. On [illegible] 1777, at Kingston, [illegible] appointed to prepare a [illegible] were required to [illegible] following Wednesday, [illegible] the 12th, the com[illegible] report, which was [illegible].

[illegible] was drawn by John Jay, [illegible] handwriting. This draft [illegible] until the 20th [illegible] underwent some [illegible] and additions. The [illegible] in the debates, and in [illegible] of the amendments [illegible] were John Jay, Gouverneur [illegible] Robert R. Livingston and Mr. [illegible] The constitution, however, [illegible] passed almost as it came [illegible] hands of Mr. Jay, and was [illegible] with one dissenting voice on [illegible] 20th of April, 1777. It was the [illegible] of Sunday; the president, General TenBroeck, was absent, and [illegible] the vice-president, General [illegible] Van Cortlandt, but revolutions [illegible] neither days nor individuals. General Leonard Gansevoort, acting [illegible] president pro tempore, attested [illegible] document.

The same night Robert R. Livingston, General Scott, Gouverneur Morris, Abraham Yates, John Jay and [illegible] were appointed a committee to report a plan for organizing and establishing the form of government. They next directed one of the secretaries to proceed immediately to Fishkill, and have five hundred copies of the constitution, without the preamble and twenty-five hundred with the preamble printed, and instructed him to give gratuities to the workmen to have it executed with dispatch. They then resolved that the constitution should be published on the next Tuesday, in front of the court house, at Kingston; and the village committee were notified to prepare for the event. This latter body seem expeditiously and economically to have performed their duty by erecting a platform upon the end of a hogshead, and from this Vice-President Van Cortlandt presiding, Robert Berrien, one of the secretaries, read this immortal document to the assembled people.

The convention having promulgated their ordinance for the formation of the state government, and filled up, provisionally, the offices necessary for carrying it on until an election could be had, and appointed thirteen of their number to act as a committee of safety until the Legislature should assemble, adjourned sine die on the 13th of May, 1777. Thus passed into history this remarkable convention. In lofty patriotism, steadfastness of purpose, practical wisdom and liberal statesmanship it had few, if any, equals, even among the legislative bodies of extraordinary merit which marked the era. Its address to the people, drafted by Jay, and declared by Jefferson the ablest document of the period, is a most compact and eloquent statement of the fundamental principles of free government, and was republished by Congress for the whole country, and translated into foreign tongues. Of the many distinguished men who were its members, three stand out conspicuously, and form an unequaled triumvirate of social distinction, character, culture and intellect. They were John Jay, Gouverneur Morris and Robert R. Livingston. All young men, possessing the best education of the time, belonging to the wealthiest families in the state, by birth and opportunity certain of royal favor, and having the largest stake in loyalty and stable government. They yet risked all, and periled their lives, for civil liberty and self-government. John Jay became governor and cabinet minister and foreign envoy, and the first Chief Justice of the United States. Gouverneur Morris distinguished himself in the councils of the nation and the diplomatic service of the country. Robert R. Livingston rendered the most eminent services, both to this state and the United States, and in foreign courts. Their examples, efforts and contributions in educating and nerving the colonies to the Declaration of Independence, in the events which led to the recognition of the Republic, and in molding the internal regulations and foreign policy of the new government, are the special pride of New York and the glory of the nation.

No one can today read the Constitution of 1777, without wondering how little we have been able to improve upon it in one hundred years. When we consider that purely representative government was then an almost untried experiment, this instrument becomes more and more an enduring monument to the wisdom and foresight of its framers. It begins with a preamble setting forth the causes which led to the formation of a separate government, and the authority conferred upon the convention by the people to do this work. It recites the Declaration of Independence, and the unanimous resolution of the convention on the 9th of July, 1776, indorsing the declaration and instructing the New York delegates in the Continental Congress to give it their support. By virtue of which several acts and recitals, says the preamble "All power whatever in the state hath reverted to the people *thereof*, and this Convention hath, by their suffrages and free choice, been appointed and authorized to institute and establish such a government as they shall deem best calculated to secure the rights and liberties of the good people of this state."

Its first section, which was unanimously agreed to, is the key-note of its spirit. It ordained, determined and declared that no authority, on any pretense whatever, should be exercised over the people or members of this state, but such as should be derived from and granted by the people.

The declarations of 1683 were to secure for British colonists every liberty granted by the crown to the British subject. The purpose of the men of 1777 was to substitute the popular will for the royal prerogative, and natural rights for charters wrung from the reluctant hands of hereditary power.

Their experience with the colonial governors had made them jealous and suspicious of individual authority, and so, to prevent the passage of laws inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, or the public good, they placed the veto power in the hands of a council of revision, consisting of the governor, the chancelor, and the judges of the supreme court.

All bills passed by the legislature were to be submitted to them, and their veto was absolute, unless the bill was repassed by two-thirds of each House.

It followed the English model in its legislature, and created two bodies, Senate and Assembly, and vested in them all legislative power. The Senate, twenty-four in number was to be elected for four years by the freeholders of their districts having freeholds of the value of £100, and the Assembly of seventy members for one year, by freeholders possession freeholds of the value of £20, or renting tenements of the yearly value of twenty shillings and paying taxes. Provision was made for increasing both branches, but the Senate was never to exceed one hundred or the Assembly three hundred. It was the universal belief of the time that those who paid the taxes and supported the government should govern. Universal suffrage was not deemed an inherent right, but a privilege to be hedged about with restrictions and limitations, and while we have enlarged the limit, our legislation has always held to the theory, until recently, as to people of color, and still as to women, and minors, and others. It was the change of sentiment on this great question which led to the convention and new constitution of 1821. The executive power was vested in a governor and lieutenant-governor to be chosen for three years, and to this term we have returned by an amendment adopted in 1874. The judicial power was vested in a chancelor, and judges of the supreme court; and local county courts and a probate judiciary were constituted, and they respectively held during good behavior and until sixty-five years of age; while a final appellate court, both in law and equity, was formed by the senate, the chancelor, and the judges of the supreme court. Says the most eminent authority of our time: "The first New York judiciary administered public justice and protected private rights during the whole period of its existence, in a manner which satisfied our people and won applause from all disinterested observers."

The appointing power was vested in a council of appointment, consisting of four senators, selected annually by the assembly who, with the governor, were to form the council. To this body was given the appointment and removal of all officers in the state, except the chancelor, judges of the supreme court, and first judges of counties. As the state increased in wealth and population, the power and patronage of this council became enormous. It controlled the politics of the Commonwealth for forty years, and, at the time of its abolishment, had within its gift fifteen thousand offices. Such parts of the common law of England and the statute law of Great Britain and the colony of New York, not inconsistent with the independence of the state, as were in force on the 19th day of April, 1775, were declared to be the law of New York, thus deliberately fixing in the fundamental law the day when the British soldiers fired upon the patriots at Lexington as the close forever of the supremacy of British authority.

The manner of voting was the subject of much discussion in the convention. The object was to get the freest and most unbiased expression of the popular will. At first the advocates of the viva voce seem to have had the majority; but this convention was wonderfully free from prejudice, or pride of opinion, or slavery to precedent. As stated in the constitution, their object was to do that which best "would tend to preserve the liberty and equal freedom of the people." They were willing to fairly try any reasonable experiment. While the vote by ballot was negatived by two-thirds, a compromise was adopted by thirty-three to three, ordaining that, after the termination of the war, the legislature should provide for all elections by ballot, and if, after full and fair trial, it was found less conducive to the safety and interest of the state, the viva voce practice might be restored. In 1787 the requisite law was enacted for voting by ballot, and that method has continued ever since.

The question of religious tolerance excited great interest and the longest debate. By personal experience and family tradition these men were very familiar with the results of bigotry and intolerance. With the exception of Holland, there was scarcely a place in the world where religious freedom was permitted. John Jay, true to his Huguenot recollections and training, threw the weight of his great influence and ability on the side of restriction. He moved to "except the professors of the religion of the Church of Rome, until they should take oath that they verily believed that no Pope, Priest, or foreign authority hath power to absolve the subjects of the state from allegiance, and unless they renounced the false, wicked and damnable doctrine that the Pope has power to absolve men from their sins." this having been voted down by nineteen to ten, it was then moved, "that this toleration shall not extend to justify the professors of any religion in disturbing the peace or violating the laws of this state." this too was rejected, and the convention, to their immortal honor and glory, established liberty of conscience in these immortal words: "This convention doth, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, ordain, determine and declare, that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever hereafter be allowed within this state to all mankind." Thomas Jefferson forced a like expression from Virginia, but with that exception New York alone among the thirteen states began its existence with absolute and untrammeled religious liberty.

The constitution provided for the naturalization of foreigners, for trial by jury, for a militia service with recognition of the Quakers, and for protection of Indians within the state limits. Acts of attainder were prohibited, [illegible] was to be de[illegible] law of the [illegible] of his peers [illegible] the common [illegible] Mr. Jay [illegible] president of [illegible] universally approved [illegible] New England, where few New York [illegible] have [illegible] unanimous and emphatic, that it deserves a high place among the few immortal documents which attest and [illegible] the progress of the people, and the growth and defense of human liberty. Its principal features were incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, and followed by a majority of the new commonwealths, which from time to time were admitted into the Union. The men whose virtues we celebrate here today, did not build better than they knew. It is the crowning merit of their work that it fulfilled its purpose.

The peril of their position, the time—nearly the darkest and most hopeless of the revolution—so purified their actions and intensified their thoughts, that reason became almost prophecy. The brilliance of the promise is equaled by the splendor of the performance. The salient principles of the old constitution underlie the new, and every present effort to abandon other experiments and restore the ancient forms, is the best tribute posterity can pay to the marvelous wisdom of the members of our first state convention. The constitution of 1777 remained in force for over forty years, and then with some minor modifications, the extension of suffrage, and the concentration of more power in the governor, it continued substantially unchanged until 1846. The public improvements of the state, its growth in population, and local necessities demanded some amendments, and to provide for the public debt, and limit the debt contracting power, and to enlarge the judiciary, the convention of 1846 was called together. While preserving many of the essential features of the old constitution, this convention made changes which radically altered our scheme of state administration. The governor was stripped of nearly all power, the authority of the legislature was restricted, and appointments to office and local administration given directly to the people. The whole civil service, which for seventy years had been appointed by the council of appointment and the governor and senate, was reduced to elective offices. The judiciary, which had been selected by the executive, and held its place during good behavior, was submitted to popular nomination and election, and very short terms of service. The whole instrument is a protest against the concentration of power in any branch of the government, and a demand for its surrender at the shortest possible intervals by the executive, the legislative and the judicial officers, back again to the people. It cut up and sub-divided, for the election of the legislature, the large districts, with their guarantee of larger men for representatives, and made statesmanship difficult in proportion as it multiplied the opportunities and increased the influence of the local politician. It so widely distributed official authority and responsibility that each soldier of a vast army of placemen was accountable only to the hazards of a reelection at the end of a brief term, and the governor was the head of an administration beyond the reach of appointment, removal or control by him. The wisdom of the revolution, especially in the judiciary, has never ceased to be doubted, and within the past five years, by duly adopted amendments, more permanency and dignity have been given to our higher and appellate courts, by reorganizing them upon a more harmonious basis, with more symmetry and concentration and longer terms of service. The tendency of recent constitutional reform has been to old methods in respect to the executive, both in regard to his length of service and general powers, and happily to drive from the legislature special legislation for the benefit of individuals, corporations or localities, and compel the enactment of such general laws as will bear equally in both grant and limitation upon all, giving to none the exclusive benefits and franchises of the state. But the methods provided by the constitution of 1846 to preserve the credit of New York, to reform and simplify the practice and codify the laws, are worthy of all praise, and have been adopted by a large number of the states. Let us hope that very soon our fundamental law may be still *further amended to stop the increase* of local and municipal debt, the source and fountain of extravagance, peculation and fraud, and the greatest curse of our time.

This brief review of our constitutional history leads naturally to an inquiry as to what practical results have been obtained by these principles and plans of government. The first election for state officers and members of the legislature was held in June, 1777, in all counties not in possession of the enemy, by the officers appointed by the convention. A majority of the council of safety sought to control the matter by nominating Philip Schuyler for governor and George Clinton for lieutenant-governor. As Jay said, in proclaiming these nominations: "Our constitution is universally approved and does honor to our state. Let us not lose our credit in committing the government of it to men inadequate to the task. These gentlemen are respected abroad. Their attachments to the cause is confessed and their abilities unquestionable. Let us endeavor to be as unanimous as possible."

Notwithstanding this powerful nomination, forty-one candidates ran, 12,17? votes were cast, and General George Clinton was elected both governor and lieutenant-governor. He resigned the latter office, and General Pierre Van Cortlandt, as president of the senate, became lieutenant-governor.

The newly-elected governor was cast in the mold of the sternest and most inflexible patriotism. The highest office in the gift of the people had come to him unsolicited, but he hesitated long before accepting it. Regardless of personal sacrifice or ambition, he wanted first clearly to see whether his duty to the cause could be best performed in the field or the executive chair. The council of safety, restive under their great responsibilities, demanded that he immediately leave his command and assume the helm of state.

Washington and Putnam advised his acceptance, and among the expressions of opinion from all quarters, the consistery of the Dutch Reformed Church, at Kingston, addressed him a most earnest appeal and congratulation. "From the beginning of the present war," they said, "the consistory and people of Kingston have uniformly been attached to the cause of America, and justify, upon the soundest principles of religion and morality, the glorious revolution of a free and oppressed country. Take, then, with the acclamation and fullest confidence of the public—take, sir, the government into your hands, and let the unsolicited voice of the whole state prevail upon you to enter upon this arduous task. The consistory esteem themselves especially happy in having cause to believe that religious liberty, without which all other privileges are not worth enjoying, will be strenuously supported by your excellency."

He yielded his own judgment to the universal anxiety, and the Thirtieth of July, 1777, was fixed for the inauguration. And so, one hundred years ago today, upon this spot, the council of safety surrendered its powers, General George Clinton was inaugurated governor, and the State of New York, under a constitution and duly organized government, began its history. He came from the very presence of the enemy to assume the robes of office, to return to his post when the ceremony was over, and the proclamation which made him governor, general and commander of the militia and admiral of the navy of the state, was the first state paper bearing the startling attest "God save the People." Forts Clinton and Montgomery were attacked in the Highlands, Herkimer was battling in the valley of the Mohawk, Burgoyne was marching from the north, and it was months before he could summon from the field and gather in council the first legislature.

New York had but two hundred thousand people; was without manufactories or internal improvements, and hemmed in and invaded on every side by hostile fleets and armies. One hundred years have passed, and today in the sisterhood of states, she is the empire in all that constitutes a great Commonwealth. An industrious, intelligent and prosperous population of five millions of people live within her borders. In the value of her farms and farm products, and in her manufacturing industries, she is the first state in the Union. She sustains over one thousand newspapers and periodicals, has eighty millions invested in church property, and spends twelve millions of dollars a year upon popular education. Upward of three hundred academies and colleges fit her youth for special professions and furnish opportunities for liberal learning and the highest culture, and stately edifices all over the state, dedicated to humane and benevolent objects, exhibit the permanence and extent of her organized charities.

There are three hundred millions of dollars in her savings banks. Three hundred millions in her insurance companies, and five hundred millions in the capital and loans of her state and national banks. Six thousand miles of railroads, costing six hundred millions of dollars, have penetrated and developed every accessible corner of the state, and maintain against all rivalry and competition her commercial prestige. In 1825 a cannon was fired upon the Battery in New York city, in response to the reverberations of the guns from Sandy Hook, its echoes were caught and repeated by another shot at the Palisades, and so from Tappaan Zee to the Highlands, and along the Catskills and the valley of the Mohawk, and past the falls of Genesee, till lost over the lake at Buffalo, the thunders of artillery announced, in one hour and twenty minutes, the whole length of the state, that the waters of the lake had been wedded to the ocean and the Erie Canal was completed. It marked a new era in the prosperity of the state and the history of the nation. It sent the tide of emigration to the northwest, developing there great agricultural states, and added immensely to the wealth of New York. All honor and gratitude to the men who at that early day had the courage and foresight to plan and pursue these great public improvements, and whose wisdom has been proven by a repetition of the lessons of the ages, that along the highways of commerce reside population, wealth, civilization and power. The glory of each state is the common property of the nation, and we make this day our Centennial exhibit. Our inquiry has shown that we need not step beyond our own boundaries to find illustrious annals and noble examples. We are rich in battle fields, decisive in results upon the freedom of the nation.

Jay, Morris and Livingston, Schuyler and Montgomery, Clinton and Herkimer, Hamilton and Kent, are names which will live among the soldiers, patriots and sages of all time. In every crisis of its history, the virtue, courage and wisdom of the people have been equal to the needs of the present and the wants of the future.

Let us welcome the second century and enter upon its duties with the stern purpose and high resolve to maintain the standard of our fathers in the public and private life of the state and the honorable superiority of New York in the Federal Union.

Address of Rev. John C. F. Hoes, D. D.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—A few weeks since, I was in the state library at Albany, seaching for information relative to the early settlement of Kingston, and the establishment of the Reformed Dutch Church in this place, when I found among the Clinton papers the original of the letter, which it is deemed proper and appropriate should be read on this Centenary occasion. It was written by Rev. Dr. George J. L. Doll, in behalf of the Consistory of the Church of Kingston, of which he was at that time pastor, and addressed to His Excellency George Clinton on the occasion of his inauguration as the first governor of the state of New York. The Consistory was composed of the following named gentlemen: Elders—Johannes Van Keuren, Herman Roosa, Benjamin Ten Brough, Ezekiel Masten. Deacons—Gerrit Freer, Abraham Elmendorf, Conrad Newkirk, Tobyas Swart. Herkmeester or church warden, William Elting.

Dr. Doll was the last of that venerable catalogue of divines, commencing with the Rev. Hermanus Blom in 1659, who were thoroughly educated in the universities of Holland and Germany, and who, as pastors, preached in the Dutch language to the people in this place and vicinity. His ministry commenced in 1775, and continued until his death in 1811. He was the father-in-law of the late Hon. James Vanderpoel, and his granddaughter was the wife of John Van Buren, and the daughter-in-law of the late ex-President Van Buren.

The Reformed Dutch Church of which Dr. Doll was pastor for the period of thirty-six years was established in 1659—that is, one hundred and eighteen years before the inauguration of George Clinton as the first governor of the State of New York.

The church edifice in which Dr. Doll commenced his ministry in Kingston was dedicated to the worship of God by the Rev. George Wilhelmus Mancius, November 29, 1752, N. S., and was burned on the 16th of October, 1777, when Kingston was taken by the British under General Vaughan. There are some reasons to believe that the British forces, at first, hesitated to burn the church, but when they learned of the patriotism of Dr. Doll and his consistory, they no longer hesitated sacriligiously to apply the torch to the house of God. It is only a few weeks since that I first learned of the existence of anything which would give a true conception of this church. I take the liberty of holding up to your view the only picture in existence of this ancient and venerable house of the Lord.

But I proceed to read the letter of Dr. Doll:

To His Excellency, George Clinton, Esq., Governor, General, and Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the State of New York:

May it Please your Excellency:—At the commencement of the new constitution, and at the very hour of your inauguration, the minister, elders and deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, in Consistory assembled, beg leave to congratulate your excellency upon the highest honors the subjects of a free state can possess, and to assure you of the part they bear in the public happiness of this occasion.

From the beginning of the present war, the Consistory and people of Kingston have been uniformly attached to the cause of America, and justify upon the soundest principles of religion and morality the glorious revolution of a free and oppressed country. Convinced of the unrighteous design of Great Britain upon their civil and religious privileges, they chose, without hesitation, rather to suffer with a brave people for a season, than to enjoy the luxuries and friendship of a wicked and cruel nation.

With an inexpressible perseverance, which they trust the greatest adversity and persecution will never change, they profess anew to your Excellency their interest in the Continental Union, and loyalty to the State of New York.

While the constitution is preserved inviolate, and the rulers steer by that conspicuous beacon, the people have the fairest prospects of happiness, unanimity, and success. With you they choose to launch, that future pilots may form a precedent from your vigilance, impartiality and firmness, and the system obtain an establishment that shall last for ages. For as nothing can be more agreeable to the conscious patriot than the approbation of his country, so nothing can more promote the general good than placing confidence in established characters, and raising merit to distinguished power.

Take, then, with the acclamations and fullest confidence of the public—take, sir, the government in your own hands, and let the unsolicited voice of a whole state prevail upon you to enter upon the arduous task.

All ranks, in placing you at their head, have pledged their lives and fortunes to support and defend you in this exalted station, and the Consistory of Kingston cheerfully unite in the implicit stipulation, and promise you their prayers.

As a reformation in morals, and the prevalence of virtue is the immediate object of the Consistory of Kingston, they esteem themselves especially happy in having cause to believe that religious liberty (without which all other privileges are not worth enjoying) will be strenuously supported by your excellency, and they congratulate themselves and the state, that God has given them a governor who understands, and therefore loves the Christian religion, and who in his administration will prove a terror to evil-doers, and an example and patron to them that do well.

Signed by order of the committee,
GEORGE J. L. DOLL, Praesis.
August 2, 1777.

General George H. Sharpe's Address.

When the consolidation of the Roman Empire seemed to be well nigh attained, at about the commencement of the Christian era, Caesar Augustus instituted or revived the secular games. They were intended to mark the centennial periods of Rome. Heralds were employed to convoke the people by a solemn summons in these words: Convenite ad ludos spectandos, quos nec spectavit quisquam, nec spectaturus est. They were invited to a spectacle which no one present had ever beheld, and which no one present would ever behold again. At the special celebration spoken of Horace prepared the hymn, which was sung by a chorus of youths and maidens. We can well believe that at these centennial epochs the most popular orators were called to celebrate in fitting terms the great deeds of their ancestors. While the glories of Rome would form the general theme, a particular recital would be rendered to commemorate the successes of the hundred years just past. And when such an epoch had been marked by some of the mightiest achievements of Rome, care would be taken that a minute narrative should be made of the incidents and actors who figured in the triumphs. It has been therefore thought proper that, in addition to the broader discourse to which you have been called to listen, I should endeavor to make a picture to you of the scene and actors when the independent government of this great Commonwealth was first set in motion.

Kingston as connected with the convention will, then, by my brief topic.

The revolutionary government of this state was carried on by a provincial congress, issuing out of a convention, and during its recesses its powers were confided to a committee, or council of safety. The first, second and third provincial congresses met in New York. The exigencies of war required the fourth to meet at White Plains, in Westchester county, where the Declaration of Independence was read and unanimously agreed to on the 10th of July, 1776. On the 29th of the same month the provincial convention adjourned to Harlem, where it continued for thirty days, when it again adjourned to Fishkill. The accommodations there were insufficient. The Episcopal church had been chosen for the sessions of the convention, but being very offensive with the dung of dogs and fowls, and without any benches, seats or any other conveniences whatever, it was considered unfit for the use of the convention, and the members unanimously agreed to adjourn to the Dutch church in the same village. Those present from this county were Charles DeWitt and Christopher Tappen. Brief sessions were held until the 15th of October, when the convention again resigned the care of public affairs to the committee of public safety, and on the 31st day of January, 1777, Messrs. Duane and Robert Yates, having returned from Kingston, reported, in substance, that they had conferred with the committee in Ulster county, and find that if the convention should move to that place, fifty members can obtain good accommodations; that the price will be twenty shillings per week, and that the court-house, or a large room in the said building, would be convenient for the convention to meet in.

This village had been already subjected to extraordinary burdens; its jail was made the custodian of a large number of state prisoners, and as it was situated upon the road principally used by troops passing to and from the northern and southern armies, the town committee was frequently obliged to make reclamation for extraordinary acts, committed by the troops.

On the 1st of February the committee of safety authorized the committee of Kingston to appoint a guard for the safe custody of the state prisoners, six of the said guard to watch every night; and an allowance of two shillings and sixpence was made to each member for every night on duty; and the town committee was authorized to provide candles and firewood for the guard, to be reimbursed out of the treasury of the state.

On the 11th of February Mr. Gansevoort, of Albany, moved that the convention will adjourn, to meet at Kingston on the 19th. Mr. Wisner, of Orange, endeavored to have Goshen chosen instead of Kingston, and moved an amendment to that effect. Debate arose thereon, and the journal informs us that when the question was put on the amendment it was carried in the negative. Mr. Duane, of New York, then introduced a preamble reciting the great and momentous affairs under the consideration of the convention, and the necessity of the advice and assistance of all its members, and an order was made that all the members of the convention should be peremptorily required to give their attendance at Kingston, and letters were written to the committees of the respective counties, inclosing copies of the above resolution, and informing them that it is the intention of the house as soon as they meet in Kingston to proceed to the business of forming a plan of government.

On the 19th of February, 1777, the committee of safety assembled at Kingston, there being present only Colonel Pierre Van Courtlandt, acting president; Messrs. Philip Livingston and Van Zandt, of New York; Mr. Tappen, of Ulster; Mr. Taylor, of Albany, and Mr. Newkirk, of Tryon, the latter county comprising nearly all that part of the state now westerly of Schenectady.

No business was done on this first day, except the consideration of a letter from General George Clinton, dated at New Winsdor on the 14th instant, informing the committee that pursuant to the resolve of the convention he had raised five hundred men in the counties of Orange and Ulster.

The committee of safety continued its sessions from day to day, with accessions of members, passing upon the most important business relating to this province, a large part of which, including the city of New York, was in the possession of the enemy, the northern and center portions being threatened by the great invasion of Burgoyne.

On the 6th of March the committee yielded its powers to the convention, of which Brigadier-General Ten Broeck, a member from Albany, was present.

Kingston was at this time the third place in size, wealth and importance in the State. I find a census made in 1783, when it is probable that the number of inhabitants did not greatly differ from what was at the date we are considering. The population of Kingston was then computed at 2,652, and the total population of the county at 16,542.

Within a few days past, in the company of General D. T. Van Buren, I made an examination of the old stone dwellings still standing, which in all probability, existed essentially in their present condition in 1777. These ancient relics are passing away, many of the best specimens having been removed within late years. There are, however, about forty-eight stone houses presenting substantially the same appearance which they did to the distinguished men who for long months resided here, directing the energies of the province against the mighty armies of Great Britain, and giving the principle of life to the constitution of an independent state.

In 1777 the greater part of the village still lay within the confines of the palisaded inclosure which had formed the fortified post of the Esopus from the year 1658. This area, comprising about twenty-five acres, lay within the boundaries of North Front, East Front, Green and Main streets. The houses were built of blue limestone, the largest proportion of them being only one story high, with an attic and as the interior walls were made by plastering immediately upon the stone, very little woodwork was found inside of them. I call attention to this fact because it is frequently stated in various writings, permanent and fleeting, that but one house is standing today in Kingston in the likeness it exhibited during the Revolutionary war.

At the time the village was fired by Vaughan's troops, in October, 1777, the inhabitants had ample warning of the disaster; and although, by reason of the absence of the greater part of the male population at Saratoga or with the southern army, they were unable to resist the invader, a great part of their household goods and movable effects was sent to Hurley or Marbletown. The inflammable material, therefore, remaining within these stone walls was small in amount, and where the house was not large the fire was not sufficiently strong to crack the walls. The restoration, therefore, of the doors, shutters and roofs would restore the dwelling to its former external appearance, and such restoration was likely to be made by the mechanics of that day after the old models.

The village was mainly within the ancient precincts, but had overflowed somewhat towards Hurley, and more extensively over the plains on the south. Some of the larger houses, like Molly Elmendorf's, which stood between the present site of the Kingston Bank and Mr. Howard Chipp's and the Vanderlyn mansion, which occupied the space across Wall street between the present sites of the Ulster County and State of New York banks, received so much injury from the intensity of the fire on account of their size, that they were suffered to fall into ruin. And I have been told by those now living that they played as children within the walls and under the arches of these ruins, seeming to them of vast size, and creating sentiments of awe and veneration.

Others of the larger houses were only partially rebuilt, the new courses of stone being laid in the same position as the old ones. Of these, Christopher Tappen's mansion, late on the corner of Wall and North Front; the large Tappen house, still occupying the triangle on Green street; the old Bruyn mansion, with its handsome hipped roof, on the corner of North Front and Crown; Bogardus' tavern, afterward the Constitution House, standing where William F. Romer's residence now is, and the old Hasbrouck homestead, lately on East Front street at the easterly termination of Main, are fair specimens, and will readily be recalled by most of those who hear me. Bogardus' tavern, with the Elmendorf house diagonally opposite, now owned by General Van Buren, were the two principal hotels, and in them the committees who prepared the constitution undoubtedly met. The convention, however, sat in the court house, a substantial building of blue limestone, occupying about the same superficies of ground as the present noble building, and overlooking the fine inclosure and old burying ground of the Dutch church.

The convention having organized on the 6th of March, we learn from its journal that already on the 12th the committee for preparing and reporting a form or plan of government brought in their report, which was read by Mr. Duane, of New York, in his place.

On the 18th of March, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, of Westchester, moved, and was seconded, that the members be permitted to smoke in the convention chamber, to prevent bad effects from the disagreeable effluvia arising from the jail below. A debate arose thereon, and, the question being put, the house divided as follows: For the affirmative, Westchester, four votes; Albany, six votes; Ulster, four votes—total, fourteen. For the negative, Tryon, three votes; New York, eight votes—total, eleven. The counties of Dutchess and Orange were divided. This division was immediately followed by a motion of Mr. Jay, which was passed, directing that Captain Platt, Mr. Cuyler and Mr. Duane be appointed a committee to devise ways and means for clearing the jail below and moving the prisoners.

The convention proceeded from day to day, transacting the military business and discussing the several sections of the new constitution; and on the 20th of April, the whole plan of government was read through, the last division being taken upon the two methods of voting at the popular elections—by ballot or viva voce. On the evening of the same day, which was Sunday, the constitution or plan of government of this state as amended, was read throughout, and, the general question being put thereon, it was agreed to by every member present, except Colonel Peter R. Livingston, who desired that his dissent thereto be entered on the minutes.

The draft of this constitution was in the handwriting of John Jay, and

containing a full recital of the Declaration of Independence, is equal, in the dignity of its language and in the scope of its provisions, to any similar instrument prepared by the hand of man. The proceedings of the day were closed by the appointment of Mr. Robert R. Livingston, General Scott, Mr. Morris, Mr. Abraham Yates, Mr. Jay and Mr. Hobart a committee to report a plan for establishing a government agreed to by this convention; and it was ordered that one of the secretaries should proceed to Fishkill, where Mr. John Holt, the editor of the New York Journal, and the state printer, was then established. The secretary was authorized to direct the printing of three thousand copies of the constitution, and to give gratuities to the printer and his workmen, at his discretion, to obtain dispatch, and the printer was ordered to lay aside all other business. The proceedings of the committee was concluded with the following action by the convention:

Resolved, That the constitution of this state be published at the court house, at 11 of the clock, on next Tuesday morning.,

Ordered, That the chairman of the committee of Kingston, be furnished with a copy of the above resolution, and that he be requested to notify the inhabitants of Kingston thereof.

On the following Tuesday, at the hour named, the bells of the Dutch church and of the court house called the inhabitants to the front of the latter building, where, surrounded by the members of the convention, the secretary of that body, standing upon a barrel, read the constitution to the people.

The little capital of the state began to increase in importance, and on the following Saturday, April 26th, the convention ordered that the treasurer of this state advance to John Dumont, Esq., chairman of the committee of Kingston, the sum of £100, to defray the expense of the night watch over the state prisoners and the public records. Meantime some vessels belonging to the Continental Congress, which had taken refuge up the Hudson river, and by reason of the enemy's strong naval force at New York were unable to put to sea, had been placed at the disposition of this colony for the purpose of receiving state prisoners. These vessels lay at Twaalfskill, now Wilbur, one of them being named the Lady Washington; and on the 28th of April the convention ordered that two hundred men be raised to protect the Continental ships and the public records and treasury of this state against the designs of disaffected people, as well as to guard the different passes and roads frequented by such persons for the purpose of conveying intelligence and going over to the enemy. This force was organized into three companies of able-bodied men, well armed and accoutred each with a good musket or fusee, a sword or tomahawk, a powder horn and bullet pouch or cartouch pouch, and they were officered respectively by Captains Evart Bogardus, Isaac Belknap and Frederick Schoonmaker.

Much time of the convention was subsequently occupied by the trial of a number of Tories, with which the northern part of our country abounded. The enemy sought to corrupt the farmers of the mountain towns from their allegiance to the state by an offer of one hundred acres for heads of families, and fifty for children, to be partitioned out of such lands as should be confiscated from the patriots. A considerable number, whose trials are set forth at length upon the journal of the convention, were found guilty and ordered to be hung; but it would seem that the gates of mercy were easily opened, as from one cause and another all were reprieved, with the exception of two, Jacobus Roosa and Jacob Middagh; whereupon it was ordered that Egbert Dumont, Esq., high sheriff, have permission to go aboard all the vessels at the landing, at his pleasure, or to send any person on board who shall be the bearer of a copy of this order, to endeavor to obtain an executioner. It is, therefore, to be presumed that the two traitors who were hung at this time perished at the hands of one of their royalist sympathizers.

On the 8th of May it was voted that Levi Pawling be first judge of Ulster, and that Dirck Wyncoop be one other judge for the same county; and it is interesting to state that Judge Wyncoop's residence is still standing on Green street, presenting, in all probability, the same appearance that it did to our revolutionary fathers, and is the only house existing in this county, with the exception of the Lounsbery mansion at Stone Ridge, where we can trace the footsteps of Washington.

George Clinton, having in the meantime been appointed a brigadier-general in the Continental army, sent to the convention his resignation of his commission, of like rank, in the militia of Ulster and Orange, and on the 13th of May, having declined to accept the resignation, the provincial convention adjourned, turning over the business of the state to a council of safety, to hold power until the election and qualification of the governor and legislature. I am at a loss to know whether the council of safety continued its sitting in the court house or met in some smaller place; but am inclined to believe, in the absence of evidence, that the council remained in session in the former building.

At the afternoon meeting of the council the record tells us that Egbert Benson, Esq., attorney-general of this state, attended the committee of safety, and in council took and subscribed on the roll the oath of allegiance to this state and an oath of office.

The election having been held on the 9th of July, the council, acting as a board of canvassers, declared the results as regards the offices of governor, lieutenant-governor and senators for the three districts, George Clinton being found elected to both of the first mentioned offices. A letter was prepared, advising him of the result, and requesting him to make such arrangement of his affairs as to come with all convenient speed to Kingston to take the oath of the office which he should think proper to accept. On the 14th, his letter of the 11th, dated at Fort Montgomery, was received, accepting the office of governor and resigning that of lieutenant-governor.

On the 15th it was ordered that lieutenant-colonels Elmendorf and Hoornbeck do by drafts out of the regiments of militia under their commands furnish a captain and detail to guard the prisoners confined in Kingston jail and on board the deet prison, and that said guards be relieved weekly by similar drafts from the same regiments until the companies of guards which this board is endeavoring to raise can be completed.

On the 21st the council, premising by a preamble that the late convention had constituted the council with full powers until a meeting of the legislature, and had ordained that the executive powers of the state should be vested in the governor as soon as he should be chosen and admitted to office, and further, that the council do not think themselves justified in holding and exercising any powers vested in them longer than is absolutely necessary, resolved, "that Brigadier-General George Clinton be, and he hereby is, most earnestly requested to appear before this council, to take the oath and enter upon the discharge of the important duties of his said office of governor of this state."

On the 30th of July, which was Wednesday, the council prepared a letter to his Excellency, General Washington, wherein they convey to him some military information, and conclude by saying: "Governor "Clinton will be qualified this date, "so that your excellency's future requisitions from this state will be "directed to him." And later, in the journal of the same day, the following entry appears: "His Excellency "George Clinton, duly elected governor of this state, appeared in council of safety and took the oath of "allegiance to the state, and also the "oath of office as governor, as prescribed by the ordinance of the convention of the representatives of the "said state, made and passed the 8th "day of May last, for organizing and "establishing the government agreed "to by the said convention. The said "oaths were administered by the "president in council, and are subscribed on the roll by the governor "in council." A proclamation was thereupon prepared for declaring the governor, and an order was made that Mr. John Holt print five hundred copies of the proclamation. It was further ordered that the said proclamation be made and published by the sheriff of Ulster county, at or near the court house in Kingston, at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

"Resolved and ordered, that Captain Evart Bogardus and Captain "John Elmendorf do cause the companies of militia under their respective commands to appear at the "court house in Kingston, at 6 "o'clock this afternoon, properly "armed and accoutered, at which "time and place His Excellency, "George Clinton, will be proclaimed "governor of this state."

With these notes of preparation, on the evening of this day a hundred years ago, the simple but great ceremonial took place. The principal actor in the scene, of course, was George Clinton. The people of this county, with all the other people of New York, owe a great debt of gratitude to many distinguished men of the revolutionary era. Their names are emblazoned in the annals of the state and nation, and will live in all future time. But Clinton was a son of this county. Born in our midst, educated upon our soil and ever claiming it as his home, he was the friend and elder brother of our fathers—cast in the most heroic mold, of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, a Hebrew of the Hebrews. His father was a man of culture, residing near Coldenham in that part of the county which is now embraced within the limits of Orange, and his personal supervision over the education of his son was aided by the scholarly attainment and discipline of a Scotch minister.

The father, and an elder brother of George James Clinton, gave early proof of military ability. In the old French war George enlisted in a privateering expedition, and on his return from it he accompanied his brother James, as a lieutenant in the expedition against Fort Frontenac, Can. On his return he studied law in the office of the historian William Smith, one of the most conspicuous advocates at the New York bar, who afterwards became chief justice of Canada. His abilities and character were soon recognized, and beginning with 1753, he held successively the offices of clerk of the court of common pleas, clerk of the court of sessions, and surrogate in this county. In 1768 he was a member of the house of assembly, under the old colonial government, and was acknowledged as one of the leaders in debate in the resistance which was interposed by the colonial legislature to the encroachments of the crown. In all the struggles which followed, equal in constancy and dignity to those of any other province, George Clinton, Philip Schuyler and Nathaniel Woodhull, of Long Island, acted the most distinguished parts.

In 1769 he again entered the general assembly, and continued a member until the adjournment in 1775, which proved its final dissolution. In the same year he was a member of the first provincial convention of this province, which assembled on the 20th of April, and two years afterwards he was elected one of the delegates to the Continental Congress. On the 19th of December succeeding he was appointed brigadier-general of the militia of Ulster and Orange, and in June, 1776, we find him again in the Continental Congress. In the next month he was chosen a deputy to the fourth provincial congress, which, on the 9th became the convention of the representatives of the state of New York; and in August of the same year he was placed in command of all the levies for the defense of the Hudson river. In March, 1777, he was appointed by Congress a brigadier-general in the line, with command of the forces in the Highlands, and in May he received the thanks of the New York convention for his services in Congress and to the colony and state. As we have seen, on the 9th of July, 1777, he was elected governor and lieutenant-governor, accepting the former office, and on October 4th he left the legislature to take command of Fort Montgomery, threatened by the British, which under his command was valiantly defended, against a greatly superior force of the enemy, until night came, when the garrison forced its way through and escaped. His great military object at this time was to prevent a union of the British forces at New York and those under Burgoyne moving south from Ticonderoga. How well he performed this duty may be gathered from a letter written by Burgoyne to the British minister, Lord George Germain, on the very day that Clinton was inaugurated governor, in which Burgoyne says: "I have spared no pains to open a correspondence with Sir William Howe. I have employed the most enterprising characters and offered very promising rewards; but of ten messengers sent at different times, and by different routes, not one has returned to me, and I am in total ignorance of the situation or intentions of that general."

In a letter to Sir Guy Carleton, General Burgoyne says: "I have no news of Sir William Howe. I have only to add, in regard to my future progress, that I shall be obliged to wait some days for the arrival of provisions and batteaux, by which time I think it probable the enemy will have fallen back to Saratoga, where I mean to attack them if they stand."

They did stand at Saratoga; and if Burgoyne could obtain no information concerning Sir William Howe, he received full advices regarding the Continental army under Gates.

The crowning success of this campaign, which put the cause of American independence beyond doubt, both here and abroad, was partly due, in the great sweep of the military operations, to the magnificent ability with which Governor Clinton performed his part of the work. In October, 1780, Clinton led, in person, the militia to repel the invasion of the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys by Sir John Johnston and Brandt, whom he defeated and drove out of the state. But why should I recount his services, or the numerous marks of appreciation he received for them from his fellow-countrymen?

In 1783 he was reelected governor, and again in '86, in '89, '92 and 1801; and in 1805 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, followed by a reelection to the same office in 1808, and died in Washington on the 20th of April, 1812, being the anniversary of the adoption of the New York constitution, while administering the second office in the gift of the country, and at the age of seventy-three years.

General Clinton was prepossessing in appearance, not tall, but massive in stature. His demeanor was dignified, and his strongly marked face, indicative of courage, decision and energy would be taken as a type of the best specimens of Ulster county farmers, broadened by education and participation in important affairs. His portrait in the New York Historical Society represents a bronzed and manly person, carefully dressed in the costume of the day, with short breeches and buckles, and with ruffles in the bosom and at the cuffs. At the time of his inauguration he was in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

Toward evening of the Thirtieth of July, 1777, the bells of the Dutch church, the court house and Kingston academy were heard ringing as if for a joyful festival. The people, to whom notice had also been given by the Rev. Mr. Doll on the Sunday preceding, wended their way toward the court house. On either side of its door, and facing inwards, were ranged the companies of Captains Bogardus and Elmendorf. The dark mass of the court house formed the background of the scene, while across the street was the great pile of the Dutch church, with its separate belfry tower uprearing far above it. On the front and right stretched away the mounds marking the graves of the fathers of the inhabitants who were present, and on the left the view was bounded by the Vanderlyn mansion. The council of safety, having met and organized in the court room, descended and took their places on the steps of the court house and at the head of the square formed by the military companies. There was the accomplished, Pierre van Courtlandt, president of the council, who became lieutenant-governor under Clinton, and subsequently presided in the Senate of this state with recognized ability and dignity. There was Christopher Tappen, whose sister George Clinton had married, who was for long years the leading lay officer of the venerable church of Kingston, and who subsequently sat in the assembly for three successive years, and was elected a senator from the middle district in 1797. There was Zephaniah Platt, afterwards first judge of the county of Dutchess and a state senator, who founded the town of Plattsburg in 1785, and died there in 1807. There, too, was that noble son of Ulster, who subscribed himself Charles DeWitt, of Greenkill, and who, perhaps, after Clinton was the most prominent man from this county during the whole revolutionary period. As a member of the last legislature which sat under the royal authority he was one of the nine resolute and patriotic men who voted to approve the proceedings of the Continental Congress then sitting in Philadelphia. He was a member of the committee to prepare a draft of the constitution, and after the treaty of peace he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress. There, too, was the Christian gentleman, Gilbert Livingston, representing the county of Dutchess, who set one of the earliest examples of practical philanthropy by the liberation of all his slaves. And there were Major Peter Van Zandt and Thomas Tredwell, the latter a graduate of Princeton College, who held, successively nearly all the offices in the county of Suffolk, and was reckoned among those of his day who had the best pretensions to scholarship and classical taste. There, too, were Robert Harper and Matthew Cantine and next to them General John Morin Scott, who graduated at Yale in 1746, was present with his brigade in the battle of Long Island, and subsequently became secretary of state of New York. Nor must I pass without special mention the youngest member of the committee of safety, for the well-bred figure standing on the left of the little semi-circle surrounding Clinton is that of Robert R. Livingston, who became the first chancellor of the State of New York, and in this official capacity administered the oath of office to Washington on his inauguration as first President of the United States. In 1781 Livingston was made secretary of state for foreign affairs, and in 1801, resigning the chancelorship, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France, where he successfully negotiated the treaty for the cession of Louisiana. It is said of him that as an orator and patriot he was so distinguished a person that Franklin in his admiration termed him the Cicero of America.

By the provisions of an act of Congress, each state in the Union is entitled to a place in the Capitol at Washington for the statues of two of its most eminent citizens. The selections have been made, the verdict of posterity has confirmed the judgment of our fathers, and the citizens of New York, whose steps are hereafter guided to the dome of the Capitol, will, in that great championship of silent heroes, gaze with satisfaction upon the marble features of George Clinton and Robert R. Livingston.

Of the old citizens of this town, who, we find, were not absent with the army of Washington, at Saratoga or in the Highlands, we can well imagine the presence of those who bore familiar names. There was the courteous and hospitable Huguenot, Colonel Abraham Hasbrouck, who had just relinquished the command of one of our county regiments. There were Nicholas and Benjamin Bogardus, at the head of the farmers who came from the direction of Hurley. There was Johannes Sleight, chairman of the committee of Kingston, and Abraham Hoffman, afterward one of the judges of the common pleas. There was Joseph Gasherie, who became the first surrogate of the county, and Abraham B. Bancker, for many years the careful and respected clerk of the senate.

Colonel Jacobus S. Bruyn was absent with the troops at Fort Montgomery, but the ladies of his family could be distinguished in the group to the left, near the Vanderlyn mansion. There was old Jeremiah Du Bois at the head of the residents of Twaalfskill, and Captain Egbert Schoonmaker, of Coxsing in Marbletown, commanding the guard over the prisoners in the fleet. There, too, were Abraham Delemater and Jacob Tremper; Peter Vanderlyn and Abraham Van Keuren; Peter Dumond and Peter Jansen; Tobias Van Buren and Peter Roggen; Peter Marius Groen, Jacob Marius Groen and Henry Schoonmaker; Dr. Luke Kierstedt and Joshua DuBois.

These well known citizens came with their families and colored servants; and with them came the Mastens, Van Steenburghs, Burhanses, Ten Broecks, Beekmans, Swarts, Newkirks, Snyders, Houghtailings, Persons, Eltinges, Elmendorfs and Vosburgs, and many others whose names are familiar in our early records. And the saucy beauty of the wife of Captain Thomas Van Gaasbeck could be easily distinguished as she came with the matrons and maidens from East Front street. John Vanderlyn, the painter, was still an infant, and if present he must have been carried in the arms of one of his family to witness a ceremonial, some of the actors in which he afterwards reproduced on canvas—the likeness of Chancelor Livingston, in the possession of the New York Historical Society, being a specimen of his master hand.

When silence had been commanded by a flourish of the drums of the military companies, Egbert Dumond, the sheriff of the county, mounted a temporary elevation, and read to the people as follows:

"IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK, JULY 30, 1777.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, His Excellency George Clinton has been duly elected Governor of the State of New York, and hath this day qualified himself for the execution of his office by taking in this Council the oaths required by the Constitution of this state to enable him to exercise his said office; This Council doth, therefore, hereby, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, proclaim and declare the said George Clinton, Esquire, Governor, General and Commander-in-Chief of all the militia, and Admiral of the navy of this state, to whom the good people of this state are to pay all due obedience, according to the laws and the Constitution thereof.

"By order of the Council of Safety,
"PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT,
President."

And then Sheriff Dumond added, in a loud voice, "God save the people."

The authority of the king of Great Britain was paramount in the city of New York and in the whole lower part of the state. The legions of Burgoyne had met with an uninterrupted course of successes, and it did not seem that an adequate force could be raised to prevent the accomplishment of their object—to occupy a line which should divide all the eastern states from New Jersey and those south of it. Besides, Colonel St. Leger, with a large body of regulars and Indians, was pressing upon our western border and investing Fort Schuyler, at the head of the Mohawk. There was not, in fact, during this summer, a county in this state, as it then existed, which escaped a visit from the armies of the enemy. In the midst of this portentous crisis George Clinton was inaugurated governor. In view of the subsequent events and catastrophes of the revolutionary war, we may well say: "For ask now of the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and ask from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it?

"Or hath God assayed to go and take him a nation from the midst of another nation, by temptations, by signs, and by wonders, and by war, and by a mighty hand, and by a stretched out arm, and by great terrors."

In the middle watches of this summer night, to the imaginative ear the sound of strange footsteps will be borne. If you listen carefully you will hear the measured step of Peter Stuyvesant, as he comes marching up from Rondout with fifty soldiers to save the Esopus. The stately tread of John Jay and the fathers will be discerned as they seek to revisit the scenes of their patriotic endeavor; but if you descry their forms the most resolute and authoritative figure of them all will be that of George Clinton, of Ulster, seven times governor of the Empire State and twice vice-president of the Union.

At the conclusion of General Sharpe's address the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Demarest, and with tumultuous cheers the vast assembly of twenty thousand troops and people dispersed until evening, when they will again assemble to witness the grand display of fireworks.

ULSTER COUNTY—1731-1780.

Biography of an Ulster General—His Adventures as a Buccaneer—His Military and Civil Life—A Curious Custom—Colonel Charles DeWitt the Greatest of the Name—Johannes Hardenbergh the Second—His Fame.

Prepared for The Freeman in 1877.

Before proceeding any farther with these annals of the Revolutionary struggle in this county, it is both just and proper to notice the leading spirits who were born, reared and led sentiment and thought within its bounds.

It should have been mentioned in the last article that Colonel Jonathan Hasbrouck, of New Burgh, after serving with great distinction in several important military movements of his time, especially during the campaign against Burgoyne, fell dead in his lot, between Washington's headquarters and the Hudson river, July 31, 1780. Thus he did not live to see the end of the struggle to which he offered his life and fortune. At one time when troops were about to refuse doing service because they were doing service in his neighborhood without pay and enough to eat, he jointly with Col. Charles DeWitt bought them flour and meat on their own credit, and promised them money if they continued on duty. They were reimbursed afterward for their outlay and thanked by Governor Clinton for their devotion to the great cause.

He had married May, 1751, Tryntje Dubois, daughter of Cornelius Dubois, who lived on the banks of the Wallkill above the village of New Paltz. By her he begat and left behind him three sons, Cornelius, Isaac and Jonathan and two daughters, Rachel and Mary. It was well he died so early for thereby he was spared the pain of knowing his son Cornelius had been guilty of being a cowboy, as he confessed, on his own motion, 1781, craving the governor's pardon at the same time. He said he had never been a Tory but had been allured by avarice to take government cattle from the pasture lots near his house and appropriated them to his profit; that he had also driven cattle through the mountains to Jersey where they got into the possession of the British. As a special inducement for clemency he informed that John Riley, an Irishman and two others had agreed to kidnap the governor and carry him to New York for two hundred guineas. Cornelius, the only Hasbrouck who served the king in any manner, left the United States for Nova Scotia and was never heard of or inquired after by his relatives.

James Clinton was the fourth son of Colonel Charles Clinton who emigrated from Ireland and settled near Coldenham in the precinct of Hanover, 1731. Like all his brothers he received a liberal education, and was especially proficient in mathematics, which became of great profit to his country when in the field. In early life he took the perils and dangers of a military life both on the water and land. His first venture in this line was with his brother George on board a privateer on the Spanish main. During this trip, though a youth he displayed great bravery in rescuing his brother and others from the Spaniards under circumstances of great peril. On his return home he joined Colonel Bradstreet's regiment and won especial praise under him. He next served in his father's regiment under the same rank and won honor under General Bradstreet in the expedition which captured Montreal and finally conquered Canada. It was during this campaign that he and Governor George boarded three French vessels on Lake Ontario with small boats and captured them. After the French war he settled down in Ulster to his profession of surveying, in which he acquired much profit. While on one of his professional trips to the section now called the town of Wawarsing, he became acquainted with a beautiful and vivacious maiden, Mary DeWitt, only daughter of Egbert DeWitt, of Napanoch. She was a great pet of society and her father, who habitually by way of fun, asserted he had nine sons and each son had a sister, the hearer being deceived thereby into the notion that he had nine daughters. The old have it that Mary was engaged to Cornelius Persen, a young man from Catsbaan, but that the match, as they called it, was broken off through a misadventure illustrative of the customs of the times. One dark and stormy night he arrived at his intended father-in-law's quite late in the evening, after May had retired. When he laid down on the coverlid of her bed, which was called bundling, he felt something hard which he put in his pocket. In the morning he saw it was a silver tobacco box on which was engraved "James Clinton." As the latter was at the breakfast table, Person concluded Clinton had been before him that night, wherefore he jilted Mary and left her free to marry the famous general, which she did and thus became the mother of the renowned statesman, Governor Dewitt Clinton.

As colonel of the third Ulster regiment he took part under Montgomery in the brilliant but disastrous campaign against Canada. On his return he was appointed brigadier-general in the Continental service, under which rank he took part in the defense of posts Montgomery and Clinton. After this fight his comrades thought he was a prisoner but were rejoiced to see him rejoin their broken ranks at Little Britain though covered with blood from an ugly wound. He had slid down and climbed the rocks of the Highlands and thus escaped. He was next placed in command at the frontier when he took part in the expedition of Sullivan against the Six Nations. At Yorktown he led a storming party with great intrepidity. After the war his countrymen elected him to various positions from that of assemblyman to senator. He died 1812, December, a few moments after the death of his brother George, leaving but one son, Dewitt, then mayor of New York.

Colonel Charles DeWitt was the grandson of Tjerck Claessen DeWitt, the emigrant of that family from Holland, who died at the residence of John Snyder on the Hurley road. His father, Andrew DeWitt, came to his death by falling from a mow. His mother was of English extraction and [illegible] her children that her eldest son, Tjerck, deeded all her husband's estate to her for division among his brothers and sisters.

Charles married Blandina Dubois and by her begat a large family. He lived at Greenkill where he ran a mill and farm and also kept a store and inn. He too served in the French war in the Northern wilderness and after its close took an active part against the aggressive legislation of the parliament of Great Britain. In 1768 he was elected to the colonial Assembly and triumphantly reelected the next year after the most bitter contest that ever took place in Ulster. Both parties frequently fought with fist and cudgel and accused their opponents of fraud. He continued in the assembly until March, 1775, when that body adjourned forever. As already said, he was appointed colonel, but he was not as much a soldier as statesman. His first service to the Revolution was as member of the Colonial Convention, in which body he served on the special committee which drafted the first constitution of the state. He was especially qualified for this task, for he was a lawyer of good standing. His political career ended in the old Continental Congress, where he was the particular friend of many of the leading spirits of the young republic. During the war his zeal carried him sometimes to the verge of bankruptcy, for he strained his credit to supply the army when in need, but honor and good fortune eventually followed him. His sacrifices drew forth the especial commendation of Washington. He died in 1787 and was buried by the side of his wife in the Hurley churchyard. He left a goodly competence to his family, and it has stood well in society to this day; but, strange to say, none of his descendants have set up even a post over his grave. In person he was tall, with a sharp face and florid complexion; in manner easy and polite, using no more words in discourse than necessary to express his thoughts. Although his virtues place him at the head of the DeWitts of America in the catalogue of fame, his name is not found even in an encyclopaedia.

Colonel Johannis Hardenbergh, the son of the patroon, had given up his store in Kingston before the struggle began and moved on the Rosendale estate, where he lived in refinement and wealth. He too took part in the French war, and was frequently in the colonial assembly, where he had much influence. His children, in imitation of their father, took an active part in the struggle, especially Dominie Jacobus R., who was forced to leave New Jersey because of the ravages of the king's troops. He moved to his father's and then took charge of the Marbletown Dutch Church until the close of the war. He was an eloquent preacher who was not afraid to advocate the cause of liberty in and out of the pulpit.

The old mansion at Rosendale lying as it did on the direct path of intercourse between the north and south, was frequented by most of the celebrities of the time, including Mary Washington, and enjoyed there a hospitality unequaled in the state. After having lived four score years and devoted them unselfishly to all matters whether in church or state which man is called to look after, he died after a short illness, August 29, 1786, in his home at Rosendale, and was buried there by the side of his grandfather, Jacob Rutsen. "In stature he was six feet two or three inches high, walked straight and upright, well-proportioned of body, light eyes of a grayish cast with light brown hair."

NOTE—The writer dropped a generation from the DeWitt genealogy. Col. Charles was the son of Johannes, who was the son of Andries.

The failure to erect a monument at the grave of Col. Charles DeWitt was remedied about 20 years ago.

The Hardenbergh mansion at Rosendale was destroyed by fire several years ago. George Washington had been entertained there at dinner at a time when the Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh was at the paternal home. Washington, when in New Jersey, had attended the Dutch Reformed Church of which Dr. Hardenbergh was minister, there being no Episcopal Church in the vicinity, or at least none not controlled by Tories.

ULSTER IN THE REVOLUTION.

Organization of Her Regiments—Roster of the Several Commands—"Presbyterian Rioters"—Col. Abraham Hasbrouck—His Descent And His Descendants.

Prepared Expressly for The Freeman—1877.

The Committee of Safety organized the militia of Ulster by confirming the election of the officers selected by the various companies. It will be seen there were four regiments on the start, which number was afterwards increased by two battalions, of which Colonels John Cantine and Levi Pawling took command:

First Regiment—Colonel, Johannis Hardenburgh; Lieutenant-Colonel, Abram Hasbrouck; Major, Johannis Snyder; Major, Jonathan Elmendorf; Adjutant, Petrus I. Elmendorf; Quartermaster, Abram A. Hasbrouck.

Second Regiment—Colonel, James Clinton; Lieutenant-Colonel, James McClaughry; Major, Jacob Newkirk; Major, Moses Phoenix; Adjutant, George Dennston; Quartermaster, Alexander Tremble.

Third Regiment—Colonel, Levi Pawling; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jacob Hornbeck; Major, John Cantine; Major, Joseph Hasbrouck; Adjutant, Daniel Bruyn; Quartermaster, Jacobus Bruyn, Jr.

Fourth Regiment—Colonel, Jonathan Hasbrouck; Lieutenant-Colonel, Johannes Hardenbergh, Jr.; Major, Johannes Jansen; Major, Lewis Dubois; Adjutant, Abraham Schoonmaker; Quartermaster, Isaac Belknap. The line officers were:

Rinaston Beat No. 1—Evert Bogardus, captain; Daniel Graham, first lieutenant; Anthony Pruyn, second lieutenant; Johannes Persen, ensign.

Beat No. 2—Moses Cantine, captain; Philip Swart, first lieutenant; Abram G. Van Aken, second lieutenant; Hendricus Terpenning, ensign.

Beat No. 3—Matthew Jansen, captain; Everet Wynkoop, Jr., first lieutenant; Petrus Eygenaar, second lieutenant; Hendrick Meyer, ensign.

Beat No. 4—John L. DeWitt, captain; Petrus Osterhoudt, first lieutenant; Tobias Meyer, second lieutenant; Petrus Brink, ensign.

Beat No. 5—Lucas Dewitt, captain; Jeremiah Snyder, first lieutenant; Petrus Backer, second lieutenant; Petrus West, ensign.

Beat No. 6—Hendrick Schoonmaker, captain; Edward Schoonmaker, first lieutenant; Edward Whitaker, second lieutenant; Isaac Burhans, ensign.

Marlborough—Lewis Dubois, captain; Caleb Merrit, first lieutenant; Abijah Perkins, second lieutenant; Mathew Wygant, ensign.

Shawangunk was divided into three company districts, the Shawangunk kill and Wallkill separating them. The west district had four officers: Thomas Jansen, Jr., captain; Mathew Jansen, first lieutenant; Abram Jansen, second lieutenant; Peter Decker, ensign. Middle district: Mathew Rea, captain; Slah Robinson, first lieutenant; Petrus Roosa, second lieutenant; James Hunter, Jr., ensign. East district: Jacobus Rose, captain; Cornelius Masten, first lieutenant; Wilhelmus Vandemark, second lieutenant; Isaac Hardenbergh, ensign.

New Paltz, northern district—Jacob Hasbrouck, captain; Abraham Deyo, first lieutenant; Petrus Hasbrouck, second lieutenant; Samuel Bevier, ensign. Southern district: Lewis J. Dubois, captain; John A. Hardenbergh, first lieutenant; Matthew Lefever, second lieutenant; Mathusalem Dubois, ensign.

Rochester, southwest district, now Wawarsing—Andrew Bevier, captain; Richard Brodhead, first lieutenant; Rubin DeWitt, second lieutenant; Johannis A. DeWitt, ensign. Second district: Petrus Schoonmaker, captain; Philip Hoornbeck, first lieutenant, Cornelius Hardenbergh, second lieutenant; Derck Westbrook, ensign. Third district: Jochem Schoonmaker, captain; John Depuy, first lieutenant; Cornelius Van Wagenen, second lieutenant; Zachariah Rosekrans, ensign.

Marbletown, first district—Cornelius E. Wynkoop, captain; Charles Brodhead, first lieutenant; Moses M. Cantine, second lieutenant; Jacob Chambers, ensign. Second district: Frederick Schoonmaker, captain; Benjamin Low, first lieutenant; Jacobus Rosekrans, second lieutenant; John C. Dewitt, ensign.

Hurley—Gerardus Hardenburgh, captain; Simon Lefever, first lieutenant; Samuel Schoonmaker, second lieutenant; Arent Johan Van Wagenen, ensign.

The infirmities of age incapacitated Colonel Hardenbergh for active duty, wherefore he resigned command of the first regiment. Shortly after this the county committee of safety met at the house of Mrs. Ann Dubois, at New Paltz and filled the vacancy by electing Abraham Hasbrouck colonel in his stead.

Now, let us see here who those leading spirits were, for they not only led the fathers to battle, but controlled the civil affairs of this county, during life, and their example taught their children not to avoid the duties of patriotism, nor shun the honors of their fellow men. Before going into their family history, however, it must be written of all these colonels and others principal leaders of Ulster, that they were professed Christians of the Calvinistic faith, and therefore helped to earn that name which King George gave the Whigs of this state: "The Presbyterian rioters."

The two colonels, Abraham and Jonathan Hasbrouck, were brothers, born at New Paltz and reared there. Their grandfather, Abraham, who was the son of Joseph by Catherine Chemaar, was the youngest of three children, viz, Jan, Catherine and Abraham, who were born near Calais, France, from whence they emigrated to Manheim, Germany, because of the religious persecutions then raging in the former land. Their parents were followers of Peter Waldrus, and had brought up their children in that faith, at the same time endowing them with a good education, indeed more than was common in those days, for Abraham was master of four languages. The father remained in Manheim with his son-in-law, Pier Hagaar, but the two sons emigrated to Hurley, where Abraham arrived July, 1675, after having passed through Holland, England and Boston. He shortly after married, in that village, Maria Deyo, daughter of Christian Deyo, an old neighbor and acquaintance, at Manheim. Three years later, having become a partner in the purchase of New Platz, he moved there with his family and began life as a farmer. He took more interest in public affairs than any of the twelve patentees, which was to their common profit, for he understood English and they did not. He was one of the organizers of the New Paltz church, justice of the peace, major of militia and member of the colonial assembly, in which he took sides with the radical party. He died in an apoplectic fit, Sunday, March 17, 1717, leaving the following children, Joseph, Solomon, married to Sara Jacobse Vernooy, Daniel, Benjamin and Rachel, married to Lewis Dubois.

Joseph Hasbrouck, a farmer at New Paltz, married in 1740 Elsie

(Continued on Page Fourteen.)

Governor Smith Reviews Governors of Former Days

In His Speech at the Sesquicentennial in Kingston the Present Governor of the State Discusses the Executive Branch of the State Government From Clinton's Day to His Own.

Speaking on the "Executive Branch of New York State Government" during the state sesqui ceremonies, Governor Smith said:

It is a happy privilege, on this significant day, to observe with you the 150th anniversary of the political beginnings of this free Commonwealth. It was here in historic Kingston, the first State Capital, that the representatives of the people of New York adopted the first state constitution on April 20, 1777, and promulgated it two days later as the fundamental law. It was here that General George Clinton was inaugurated on July 30, 1777, as the first state governor. It was here that the first State Supreme Court met on September 9, 1777, when John Jay, Chief Justice, delivered his masterful address to the grand jury. And it was here that the first state legislature assembled on September 10, 1777, to hear Governor Clinton's address.

It is highly fitting, therefore, that officials and citizens of the Empire State should meet to commemorate our natal day as a self-governing democracy. To you Kingstonians I offer my congratulations for so worthily preserving the traditions of our civic birthday. With you, fellow officials and fellow citizens, I rejoice over the accomplishments of a century and a half of magnificent history. To the Department of Education and to the local committees I give my thanks for arranging these commemorative exercises which serve both to remind us of a glorious past and incite us to build worthily for a greater future.

The Governship During Colonial Days

The history of the office of Governor in New York covers an evolution as colony and state of more than 300 years, divided into two almost equal parts by the War for Independence. During the Dutch period, which lasted a little more than forty years, there were nine governors-general. They were appointed by and held office during the pleasure of a money-making trading company in Holland. Among the political powers granted to the Dutch West India Company was the authority to "Appoint and discharge governors", although the governor's instructions and commission had to have the approval of the States General of the United Netherlands. The Dutch Governor, sent over to govern New Netherland, was vested with general legislative and judicial powers, and possessed absolute executive authority. He sanctioned all purchases of lands from the Indians. No contracts or sales were valid without his approval. He erected courts, heard all appeals, decided civil and criminal cases without a jury, levied fines, appointed public officers, made laws, incorporated towns and imposed taxes. While the governor's council had some restraining influence, he was the absolute ruler of the colony and yet the servant of the corporation which appointed him. So autocratically did the Dutch Governors rule the colony that the colonists waged a continual conflict for their rights.

With the conquest of New Netherland by the British in 1664, English Governors succeeded the Dutch. As a proprietary colony under the Duke of York, from 1664 to 1685, New York did not differ in administration materially from New Netherland under the West India Company. The Duke appointed the governor, who in theory ruled arbitrarily but in fact was restrained by an Executive Council until 1683, when a legislature consisting of the governor, council and an assembly chosen by the people was created. When the Duke of York became King James II in 1685, New York was thereby changed to a royal province, which it remained until the Revolution. Thereafter governors were commissioned directly by the monarch and held office during his pleasure. Until 1735 the governor could vote on laws in the council, and, besides, had an absolute veto on all legislation. His commission stated that he was to "hold, execute and enjoy" his office. His income was derived partly from his salary and partly from fees and perquisites, which some of the corrupt executives found quite remunerative. As time passed, however, the Assembly succeeded more and more in controlling the purse and thus curbed the governor's authority. In the 18th century a public office was not a public trust, and personal fitness had little to do with the selection of a governor.

During the century of English control 31 different governors and acting governors governed New York, and all but five of them came from overseas. The English colonial period witnessed a continual struggle for self-expression in local government between the representatives of the people and the deputies of the Crown, who were suspected and feared as spokesmen of autocratic authority 3,000 miles across the sea. It was the hostility engendered by these foreign governors that helped in large part to precipitate the American Revolution.

The Governorship Created by the Revolution.

When the fathers of the state met here in Kingston in 1777 to frame the first state constitution a large percentage of the people were Royalists; New York city was in the hands of the enemy; General Burgoyne was threatening to invade the state from the north; and tories and Indians were terrorizing the frontier settlements. Although much of the political machinery of the colonial period was incorporated in the new constitution, the office of governor was changed in several important particulars. In the first place he was not a foreigner from England but was elected from their own citizens by the ballot of the people. This was an epoch-making change, even though the right to vote for governor was restricted to resident freeholders who owned property worth at least $250. In the second place, his term of office was now limited by the constitution to a period of three years and not held at the pleasure of a monarch across the Atlantic. In the third place, because of the remembrance of old abuses, long endured and associated with an arbitrary executive, his power of appointment to office was restricted by a council of appointment of which he was only one member; and his veto power was shared by a council of revision in which he had a seat. And finally, although he was commander in chief of the military forces of the state, could call and prorogue the legislature, could grant pardons for all crimes except treason and murder, and was obliged to recommend needed legislation at each session of the legislature, yet he was regarded as little more than an agent to carry out the will of the legislature.

The history of New York had been such that the people had not yet learned that a governor chosen by them might represent them more truly and reflect their ideas more faithfully than the legislature. The first governor, George Clinton, did much to make the people realize that a chief executive might be the people's best friend. It is fitting that we should honor his memory and laud his heroic accomplishments on this Sesquicentennial of his assumption of office.

Changes in the Executive Since 1777

It may be appropriate on this occasion to note the changes which have occurred in the office of governor during the 150 years which have elapsed since Governor George Clinton assumed office. The powers and duties of the governor have been modified from time to time both by succeeding constitutions and by statutory regulation. Let me call your attention to some of these changes.

The first constitution only required the governor to be a "wise and discreet freeholder." This property qualification was continued in the second constitution and to it was added native citizenship and the age of at least 30 years. A constitutional amendment in 1845 abolished the property qualification. The constitution of 1846 removed the state nativity requirement. Since then no further changes have been made.

In 1777 the term of office was fixed at three years. In 1821 it was reduced to two years at which it remained until increased to three years again by constitutional amendment in 1874. Twenty years later the constitution restored the two year term which is still in operation. More recently a four year term has been advocated. The date of election and the beginning of the official term of the governor have been altered several times.

During the operation of the first constitution the governor followed the colonial practice of delivering an opening "speech" at each session of the legislature in a joint meeting. The second constitution required a formal written message, and this method has been followed ever since. The two houses presented separate answers to the governor's "speech" until Governor DeWitt Clinton in 1820 recommended the discontinuance of the practice. In the constitutional convention of 1821 Peter R. Livingston, in commenting on the old system, said that the debates about the replies to the governor's speech had cost the taxpayers $70,000 during the previous 15 years and that in 1814 the assembly had wasted eleven days in discussing the kind of an answer to return. Although the framers of the first constitution sought to exclude the governor from participation in legislation, nevertheless all of the constitution has imposed on him the duty of recommending necessary legislation as one of his fundamental duties.

The creators of the first state government, fearing the use of absolute veto, which the colonial governor had on all laws, set up the council of revision, consisting of the governor, chancellor and judges of the Supreme Court, a majority of whom could return bills with their written objections, and only a vote of two-thirds in each house could pass such bills over their veto. The council's power proved so effective that in 44 years they killed 118 bills. In time the objection was raised that the council of revision was making the judicial branch of the government a law-making body and hence the council was abolished in 1821. The second constitution gave the governor the sole power to veto bills and this rule has been followed since that time. It may be worth noting, however, that in 1872 Governor Hoffman asked for the opinion of the Court of Appeals on the construction of a pending bill, and in 1890 Governor Hill in a special message to the legislature suggested that the Ballot Reform Act be submitted to that court for an opinion on its constitutionality. Down to 1850 vetoed bills were frequently passed by the legislature, but since that time the governor's veto has usually been conclusive. The customary solution has been to amend the bill to meet the executive's objection.

Full power to pardon or reprieve was granted to the governor in the constitution of 1777 except in cases of treason and murder, on which the Legislature alone could act. Down to 1821 the governor reported 24 convictions for murder to the legislature, which ordered only three death sentences. The second constitution conferred on the governor full pardoning power, except in cases of treason or impeachment and this provision has been continued by later constitutions.

The governor, lieutenant governor, senators and assemblymen were the only state officers elected by the people under the first constitution. This left a large number of local and state officers to be appointed. Fearing the political effects of such patronage if left in the hands of the governor, a council of appointment was created consisting of the governor and four senators. The governor presided, had a vote, and with the advice and consent of the council made appointments. The question soon arose as to the right of nomination. Governor George Clinton claimed the exclusive right to present candidates, but the senate members insisted upon an equal right. Governor John Jay continued the fight. In 1801 a constitutional convention voted that the governor and the senate members of the council had the right of nomination concurrently. This action made the council a powerful political machine with over 15,000 offices including a salary list of $1,000,000 at its disposal. It is little wonder that the constitution of 1821 abolished the council, made many of the offices elective, and distributed right to appoint the remainder between local authorities, and the governor. In 1846 a new constitution greatly expanded the elective principle, and forced the governor to exercise care in his appointments by vesting in the senate the power of confirmation in most cases. This general policy was continued by the constitution of 1894 and is in operation today.

The power of removal of incompetent or delinquent officials is a necessary corollary to the right of appointment, and indeed may apply also to officials elected by the people. In colonial times the governor claimed the power of removal to be one of his prerogatives, and it was the abuse of this assumption that occasioned many a quarrel with the assembly. Consequently, in the first constitution of the state, the legislature and not the governor was given such authority. Later, when appointments were taken out of the hands of the legislature and either made elective or transferred to the chief executive, removals were regarded as an administrative function. Today impeachment may come through (1) the Court of Impeachment; or (2) action by the senate; or (3) the initiative of both branches of the legislature; or (4) a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The governor's power of removal is strictly executive and final without review by the courts on questions of jurisdiction. For instance, when Governor Morton removed an employee in the Department of Public Works, a writ of mandamus to compel his reinstatement was asked of the Court of Appeals but that body refused it on the ground that such a writ did not apply to the executive branch of the government. Again when Governor Roosevelt removed an officer of the National Guard the Court of Appeals ruled that the case was not subject to review.

Accomplishments During 150 Years.

The history of the governorship of this commonwealth has been notable and honorable and there have been few instances of incompetence or public scandal. Of the 43 governors or acting governors, 37 were elected to office. Six lieutenant governors have become acting governors and two of them were later elected to the office. Governor George Clinton had the longest term, 21 years, and Governor Van Buren the shortest, two months and 12 days. Under the 45 years duration of the first constitution only five persons were elected to the office, whereas during the past 45 years, beginning with Governor Cleveland in 1882, 16 governors have filled the office. Next to Governor George Clinton's record of 21 years, in length of service, came Governor Tompkins with nearly ten years, Governor DeWitt Clinton with almost nine years, Governor Hill seven years lacking five days, and Governor Jay and Governor March with six years. A dozen governors have been reelected for more than one term.

Perhaps of all the governors, George Clinton was confronted by the most difficult problems. He had to overcome by wise action the popular distrust of the office of governor; to help carry the war for independence to a successful conclusion; to assist in establishing the new state on a firm foundation; to create the machinery for our educational system; and to build a new nation. Governor Tompkins was called upon to guide the commonwealth through the second war for independence in 1812; to create a permanent system of common schools; to abolish slavery in New York; and to inaugurate a policy of canal construction. Governor DeWitt Clinton completed the Erie Canal, effected other internal improvements, founded the state library in 1818, and called the constitutional convention of 1821.

At the risk of being tiresome, let me briefly review what was done under later outstanding governors. Governor Van Buren and Governor Marcy helped to stabilize the financial system. Governor Seward suppressed the anti-rent disturbances and refused to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. Governor Wright called the constitutional convention of 1846 which made the government of the state more democratic. Governor Fish secured the passage of the free school act in 1849 and had the state acquire Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh. Governor Clark in 1855 signed a prohibition law, which was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. Governor Seymour suppressed the draft riots during the Civil War and signed a constitutional amendment allowing absent soldiers and sailors to vote. Governor Fenton favored the issuance of $30,000,000 in bounty bonds, and summoned the Constitutional Convention of 1867. Under Governor Hoffman the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified, the laws governing villages and municipalities were improved, a constitutional commission was created, and the centennial of American Independence was celebrated. During the administration of Governor Dix important amendments to the constitution were approved. Under governor Tilden reforms in canal administration were made, the government of cities was improved, prison reforms were inaugurated, the Business Corporations Act of 1875 was passed, and the Civil Code was improved. Governor Cornell saw the administration of rural schools improved, a state railroad commission created, the judicial system improved and canal tolls abolished.

During Governor Cleveland's short term contract labor in prisons was abolished, a state civil service commission created, provision made for the purchase of the Niagara Falls Reservation, and municipal corporations regulated. Under Governor Hill prison labor was regulated, the University Law was revealed, a statutory revision commission was created, the Ballot Reform Act of 1890 was passed, taxation was extended to inheritances, the Forest Preserve Act became law, Labor Day was made a holiday in 1887, the care of the insane was improved, and commissions were set up to study certain state problems. Under Governor Flower the Census Act of 1892 was passed, the constitutional convention of 1894 was called, the Adirondack Park was established, and Greater New York was created. It was Governor Morton's task to put the new constitution of 1894 into operation. Governor Black's administration saw the enactment of a new village law, the improvement of the civil service, a new policy of forest cultivation, and highway improvements.

Governor Roosevelt gave special attention to the canals, favored the special franchise tax of 1899, proposed the unification of the University of the State of New York and the Department of Public Instruction, and investigated tenement houses through a commission. Under Governor Odell several subordinate state departments were consolidated, the educational systems of the state were unified and the expenditures of $101,000,000 for a barge canal was authorized. While Governor Higgins was in office mortgages and transfers of stock were taxed, the insurance law was reformed, the higher courts were made more efficient, the term of credit on state debts was increased, and the Hudson-Fulton Celebration was initiated.

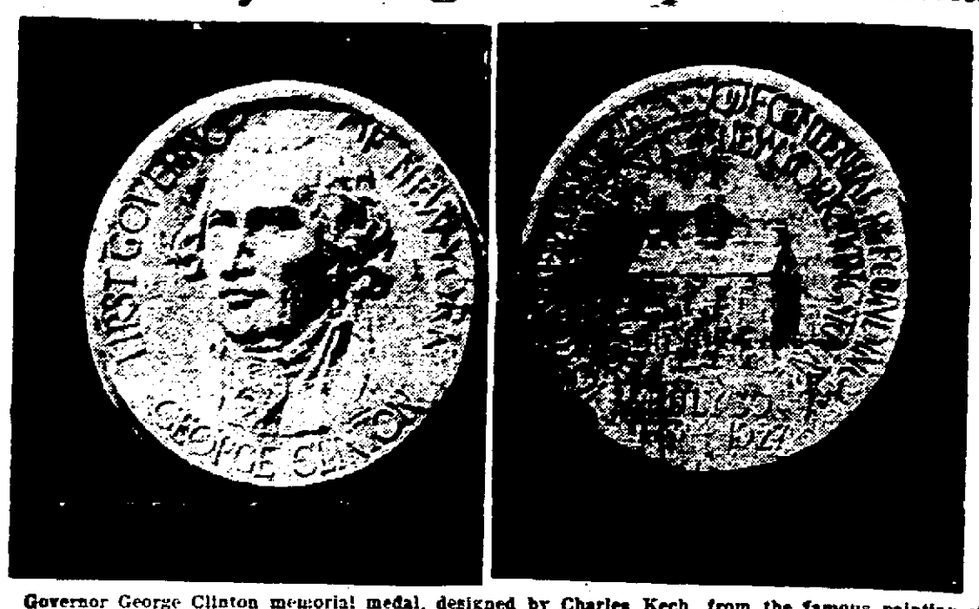
The important measures enacted during the past twenty years under governors, all of whom but one are still living, are so well known that they need not be mentioned.

When we consider the catalog of efforts just enumerated to solve the multitudinous problems confronting the state government we realize what it has meant to create the Empire State.

The greatness and prosperity of the Empire State are in large measure the results of the vision, wise council, and constructive ability of the long list of able and trusted governors. The policies which they have helped to shape have given New York a primace among the other commonwealths and at times have influenced the whole nation. Three governors of New York have been elected to the high office of President of the United States. Four other were unsuccessful candidates of their parties for the same office. Five have filled the office of vice-president. Ten have been members of the United States Senate. Others have filled cabinet positions and been sent abroad on high diplomatic missions. The office has always been one of high honor and great influence. With great opportunities for service have gone heavy obligations. The following words uttered many years ago by a discerning executive would probably be endorsed by all his predecessors and successors:

"To be chosen chief magistrate of the great State of New York is a distinction which the proudest citizen may honorably covet; but while the office confers upon its incumbent a very distinguished honor, it should not be forgotten that our constitution and laws impose upon the executive very grave duties, and also responsibilities from which the most self-confident might reasonably shrink." (Governor Morton, Jan. 1, 1897).

George Clinton Memorial Medal Struck for Kingston Sesqui-Centennial



Governor George Clinton memorial medal, designed by Charles Kech, from the famous painting of George Clinton by John Vanderlyn presented to state officials at the Sesquicentennial in Kingston, the first State Capital, during the program commemorating the inauguration of political beginnings in 1777 when Clinton, the first State Executive, was inaugurated, the first State Supreme Court was assembled, the first State Legislature met and the first Constitution was adopted. The medal is in bronze and is two and a half inches in diameter. Later it will be presented to every museum, library and historical society in the state by the 150th Anniversary Committee of the American Revolution.

ULSTER IN THE REVOLUTION.

(Continued from Page Thirteen.)

Schoonmaker, daughter of Captain Jochem the pioneer of that family in Mombakkus. He died January 28, 1724, aged forty years and three months, leaving his widow with ten children, viz.: Abraham, Jacob, Joseph, Jonathan, Isaac, Solomon, Petrunella, who married Simon Lefever, Mary, who married John Gashery, Rachel, who married John Elting, and Sarah, who married William Ousterhoudt, of Kingston. The mother lived forty years a widow, and was a woman of uncommon shrewdness and activity, for she not only took care of what was left her, but also amassed large additions, whereby she not only gave her children a liberal education for those times, but started them rich in worldly goods for young beginners, but died wealthy. Better than all she controlled them during her life so as to compel these to cherish filial feelings, and divide property in consonance with a spirit of equity, instead of the one-sided manner of the English law. In witness of the virtues of such a mother, the sons all became prominent men of this county, a circumstance prominent in other families who were worthy with her to be named for the glory of women.

Colonel Jonathan, through the aid of his mother, purchased at New Burg, where he built and occupied the old stone mansion now owned by the state and known as Washington's Headquarters.

Abraham assisted his mother in raising her family until 1735 when he commenced the mercantile trade in Kingston, at which he added largely to his estate. 1737 he entered politics as a candidate for the colonial assembly, and was beaten by Colonel Johannis Hardenbergh, then a young man of nearly his age. Two years later he was more successful, and continued in that body altogether fifteen years, having refused a renomination 1768 to give the young radicals, George Clinton and Charles Dewitt, an opportunity to enter legislative life. The colonel had taken an active part in everything pertaining to the public good, exhibiting the pluck of his ancestors in every cause that led to the advancement of his times. This brought him into prominence in the fierce quarrels of the Dutch Church, and he was one of those expelled from the church by force on a Sunday morning. His wealth and position, as well as his zeal in the cause, placed him thus early in the war at the head of the first regiment of Ulster. He did not serve long for infirmities of age compelled him to resign, when that gallant soldier of the whole war, Johannis Snyder, filled his place. Abraham died November 10, 1791, and was buried in the Kingston church yard. His wife, Catherine Bruyn, of Shawangunk, daughter of Jacobus, and granddaughter of Jacobus, a Norwegian, preceded him to the grave. They left children Joseph, Jacobus, Abram, Daniel, Jonathan, Catherine, Elsie, Gertrude and Maria.

NOTE—The various histories and documents show that Col. Abraham Hasbrouck's resignation was caused by resentment of George Clinton having been commissioned Brigadier General, an honor that Col. Hasbrouck thought should have gone to him as senior colonel.

Jonathan, son of Col. Abraham, was the Judge Jonathan in honor of whom the Jonathan apple was named. He was the father of A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, one of whose sons was probably the author of the above article.

Attacks Modern Bookbinding

If archeologists of a thousand years hence can find in the ruins of Twentieth century civilization any readable documents, they will be fortunate, says J. W. Ward, "book surgeon." The quality of modern paper, ink and glue, he lusists, does not promise permanence of contemporary records.

The Day After The Centennial

July 31, 1877, The Freeman Printed Many Notes of Interest in Addition to the Description of the Display of Fireworks.

All of the events of the Centennial of July 30, 1877, could not be described in The Freeman of that date, so the issue of Tuesday, July 31, is also of great interest. Under the heading, "City Notes", are many pertinent and impertinent paragraphs, a few of which follow:

Boots Van Steenburgh delivered an oration Monday morning to a large and admiring crowd.

The clerks in the railroad office in the Sampson building struck a bonanza this morning, having found two dozen bottles of cider, left over (for a wonder) from the press dinner given in their rooms yesterday, and those clerks have most beautiful mouths for cider, and such a swallow! Now where has that cider gone?

Quite a number of drunken men could be seen in the upper part of the city Monday, early in the evening, but strange to say, there was no fighting or quarrelling of any account.

Only one man was jailed on Monday, and he was taken on an old warrant.

Henry W. Winne coined money by the basketful Monday. The cars on the horse railroad were packed all day and if they had run every five minutes they would have been crowded just as much.

The hardest worked man, and the best natured over it, on Monday, was George P. Stephen, the bar clerk at the Mansion House; but then George is a Twentieth Regiment "vet" and has a wonderful fellow feeling for a hot and weary man in uniform.

As Lieutenant Colonel Bodine, the inspector of rifle practice and a member of General Husted's staff, and a member of the famous rifle team that visited Europe, passed up Union avenue yesterday, he was greeted by spectators with "three cheers for old bull's eye."

Much space is given to the parade. The division commander and staff and the officers of the Twentieth Battalion are given as follows:

Fifth Division, N. G. S. N. Y., Major General James B. Husted, commanding.

Division Staff—Col. Matthew H. Ellis, assistant adjutant general; Col. Edward Hoyt, inspector general; Col. Franklin Brandrith, engineer; Col. Chauncey M. Depew, judge advocate; Col. Joseph L. Proseus, chief of artillery; Lieut. Col. Henry Huss, quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Bodine, inspector of rifle practice; Major Louis F. Kuntz, aide-de-camp.

Twentieth Battalion, gray uniform with black trimming and white shoulder knots. Major Edward O'Reilly, commanding.

Battalion Staff—Major George C. Smith, surgeon; Captain H. A. Stone, inspector of rifle practice; Lieut. Merritt, commissary of subsistence; Lieut. S. S. Hurlburt, adjutant.

Company D (Rondout)—Captain Marius Turck; First Lieutenant Mowell; Second Lieut. J. Stevens.

Company A (Saugerties)—Capt. S. Jacobs; First Lieutenant Chauncey Lewis.

Company F (Rondout)—Captain Stephen Conwell; First Lieutenant James McShane; Second Lieutenant John O'Connor.

Company C (Rondout)—First Lieut. Urban Hamburger; Second Lieut. Patrick Casey.

Company E was consolidated with Company D, the company officers all being on detailed duty.

Company B (Kingston)—Capt. Alfred Tanner; First Lieut. Wm. Kenyon; Second Lieutenant B. B. Hornbeck.

The Twentieth Battalion paraded 240 men.

Thousands saw the fireworks in the evening. A special set piece represented General Clinton on horseback. The old horse flashed out in all the boldness of a vigorous equestrian attitude, and underneath in letters of fire large enough to be read at a distance of 1,000 feet were seen the words "Gen. George Clinton, Governor, July 30, 1777." A thousand or more wagons and carriages were on the grounds and there was a jam and delay in getting out on Union avenue after the display.

Whale Worth $2,000

A whale off the Pacific coast may yield products worth over $2,000.

STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM ON SENATE HOUSE GROUNDS.

Left—Mrs. Alton B. Parker, member of the Executive Committee for the 150th Anniversary of the American Revolution, representing in this capacity the D. A. R. Right—The late Judge Alton B. Parker, whose extensive collection of colonial documents and other historic relics were given to the state with a $10,000 endowment. Below—Front elevation sketch of the $100,000 Kingston State Museum, the cornerstone of which was placed on September 10th, during the State Sesquicentennial celebration.

Kingston, State Capital, Had State Newspaper

Fac Simile of First Page of the State Journal, Printed in Kingston by John Holt, State Printer, August 18, 1777, Containing Col. Willett's Report of Fort Stanwix Sortie.

The few newspapers of a century and a half ago had very meager facilities. They had no type-setting machines which made new type every day. Often their type was old and worn and not too easy to read. And the variety was very limited. It is especially interesting at this time to examine a newspaper page of 1777, especially when it was printed in Kingston. Through the courtesy of the Rome Sentinel, The Freeman prints on this page today a photographic reproduction, though on a slightly reduced scale, of the first page heading and the whole of the third page of the issue for August 18, 1777, of the New York Journal and Advertiser, printed by John Holt at Kingston, then the capital of the newly created independent state of New York.

In Chapter XVII of Scott's History of Fort Stanwix and Oriskany, it is shown how Lieutenant Colonel Willett and Lieutenant Stockwell set out from Fort Stanwix with the intent to bring up reinforcements for the garrison, and that Willett, on reaching Fort Dayton, at the German Flatts, wrote out an account of the sortie which he had conducted and as much as he knew about the battle of Oriskany. This account he turned over to Colonel Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., son of the governor of Connecticut and then stationed at Albany as adjutant general of the Northern Department of the Continental Army. Trumbull had copies of this letter or report made and dispatched them widely to the newspapers of the country.

Mr. Holt's New York Journal had four pages, three wide columns to a page. There was not a headline anywhere, the only "display type" being the use here and there of capital letters for the names of places supplying news. Because of the old fashioned "s" and the reduced size of the type resulting from photographing, The Freeman below presents the Willett report in modern form, beginning with the introduction at the top of the middle column on the third page:

SIR, Albany 15th. August 1777.

INCLOSED I send you Lieut. Col. Marinus Willet's narration of occurrences at Fort Stanwix since the approach of the enemy to invest that fortress—it was drawn up by himself and left with me, with his desire, that it may be communicated to the public through the channel of your paper—The narration must afford much pleasure to the public—at the same time, that it reflects great honour upon the gallant defenders of that important post. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, jun.

Mr. John Holt.

On Saturday evening, August the 2d, five bateaus arrived with stores for the garrison. About the same time we discovered a number of fires a little better than a mile from the N. west corner of the fort. The stores were all got safe in, and the troops, which were a guard to the bateaus, marched up. The captain of the bateaus and a few of his men, delaying their time about the boats, were fired on by a party of Indians, which killed one man and wounded two. The captain himself was taken prisoner.

Next morning the enemy appeared in the edge of the woods, about a mile below the fort, where they took post in order to invest it on that quarter, and to cut off the communication with the country, from whence they sent in a flag, who told us of their great power, strength and determination, in such a manner as gave us reason to suppose they were not possessed of strength sufficient to take the fort. Our answer was a determination to support it. All day on Monday we were much annoyed by a sharp fire of musketry from the Indians and German riflemen, which, as our men were obliged to be exposed on the works, killed one and wounded seven. The day after, the firing was not so heavy, and our men under better cover; all the damage was one man killed by a rifle ball.

This evening indicated something in contemplation by the enemy. The Indians were uncommonly noisy. They made most horrid yellings great part of the evening in the woods, hardly a mile from the fort. A few cannon were fired among them.

Wednesday morning there was an unusual silence. We discovered some of the enemy marching along the edge of the woods downwards. About eleven o'clock three men got into the fort, who brought a letter from General Harkaman (sic), of the Tyron county militia, advising us that he was at Exiska (eight miles from fort) with a part of his militia, and proposed to force his way to the fort for our relief. In order to render him what service we could in his march—it was agreed that I should make a sortee from the fort with two hundred and fifty men, consisting of one-half of Gansevoort's and one-half of Massachusetts men, and one field-piece, (an iron three-pounder. The men were instantly paraded, and I ordered the following dispositions to be made: thirty men for the advance guard to be commanded by Captain Von Benscoten and Lieutenant Stockwell; thirty for the rear guard, under the command of Captain Allen of the Massachusetts troops, and Lieutenant Deuffendroff; thirty for flank guards, to be commanded by Captain ——— from Massachusetts, and Ensign Chase. The main body formed into eight subdivisions commanded by Captain Bleecker, Lieutenants Conine, Bogardus, M. Clenner, Ostrauder, Ensigns Bayley, Lewis, and Denson; Lieutenant Ball, the only supernumerary officer, to march with me. Captain Janson to bring up the rear of the main body—Captain Swartwourdt, with Ensigns Magee and Anent and fifty men to guard the field-piece, which was under the direction of Major Badlaur. Nothing could be more fortunate than this enterprice. We totally routed two of the enemy's encampments, destroyed all provisions that was in them, brought off upwards of fifty brass kettles, and more than a hundred blankets (two articles which were needed by us), with a number of muskets, tomahawks, spears, ammunition, clothing, deer-skins, a variety of Indian affairs, and five colors, which, on our return to the fort, were displayed on our flag-staff under the Continental flag. The Indians took chiefly to the woods, the rest of their troops, to the river. The number of men lost by the enemy is uncertain. Six lay dead in their encampments, two of which were Indians; several scattered about in the woods; but their greatest loss appeared to be in crossing the river, and no inconsiderable number upon the opposite shore. I was happy in preventing the men from scalping even the Indians, being desirious, if possible to, of teaching even the savages humanity; but the men were much better employed, and kept in excellent order. We were out so long that a number of British regulars, accompanied by what Indians, etc., could be rallied, had marched down to a thicket on the other side of the river, about fifty yards from the road we were to pass on our return; near this place I had ordered the field-piece. The ambush was not quite formed when we discovered them and gave a well directed fire—here, especially, Major Badlur, with his field-piece, did considerable execution—here, also, the enemy were annoyed by the fire of several cannon from the fort, as they marched around to form the ambuscade. The enemy's fire was very mild, and, though we were very much exposed, did no execution at all. We brought in four prisoners, three of which were wounded. One of the prisoners is Mr. George Singleton, of Montreal; he is a lieutenant in a company of which Mr. Stephan Watts of New York (brother-in-law to Sir John Johnson), was captain, and who was himself killed in the battle with the militia about two hours before. Mr. Singleton told me that Sir John Johnson was with him when we attacked their camp, and he thinks he ran to the river. It is said by some of the Oneida Indians that he is killed, which does not appear unlikely.

From these prisoners we received the first account of General Harkeman's militia being ambushed on their march; and of a severe battle they had with them about two hours before, which gave reason to think they had, for the present, given up their design of marching to the fort.

I should not do justice to the officers and soldiers who were with me on this enterprise, if I was not in the most positive terms to assure their countrymen, that they in general behaved with greatest gallantry upon this occasion; next to the very kind and signal interposition of Providence, which was powerfully manifested in our favor, it was undoubtedly owing to that noble interpidity which discovered itself in this attack, and struck the enemy with such a panic as disenabled them from properly directing their fire, that we had not a man killed or wounded. The officers in general behaved so well, that it is hardly right to mention the name of any particular one for their signal valor; but so remarkably intrepid was Captain Van Benscoten, and so rapid was his attack, that it demands from me this particular testimony of his extraordinary spirit.

Among other things taken from the enemy were several bundles of papers, and a parcel of letters belonging to our garrison, which they had taken from our militia, but had not yet opened. Here I found one letter for myself; there were likewise papers belonging to Sir John Johnson and several other of the enemy's officers, with letters to and from General St. Leger, their commander; these papers have been of some service to us—on the evening of the next day the enemy fired a few cannon at us from the high ground, north of the fort, about half a mile distant, where they have erected a small battery. Next day, being Tuesday, the 8th, they fired a number of shells from the same battery, none of which did any execution—This evening they sent us a flag, with which came their adjutant general, Captain Armstrong, Colonel Butler, and a surgeon; (the latter to examine the wounds of Lieut. Singleton). The principal business of which was to acquaint us that General St. Leger had, without much difficulty, prevailed on the Indians to agree that if the commanding officer would deliver up the fort, the garrison should be secured from any kind of harm,—that not an hair of their heads should be touched; but if not, the consequence to the garrison (should it afterwards fall into their hands,) must be terrible—that the Indians were very much enraged, on account of their having a number of their chiefs killed in the late action, and were determined, unless they got possession of the fort, to go down the Mohawk River and fall upon its inhabitants. Our answer was that, should this be the case, the blood of these inhabitants would be upon the heads of Mr. Butler and his employers, not upon us; and that such proceedings would ever remain a stigma upon the name of Britain; but for our parts, we were determined to defend the fort.

That evening it was agreed by the field-officers that I should undertake, with Lieutenant Stockwell, who is a good woodsman, to endeavor to get down into the country, and by making a proper representation of our affairs, endeavor to procure such force as may be sufficient entirely to extirpate this miscreant band. After a most severe march of about fifty miles through the wilderness, we arrived at this place, and am in no doubt of beholding, in a few days, a force sufficient to accomplish this important piece of business. By the best accounts, the loss of the Indians in both actions is very considerable, and they are quite sick of the expedition.

MARINUS WILLETT.

THE

NEW-YORK JOURNAL,

AND THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, August 18, 1777. [Numb. 1763]

KINGSTON: (ESOPUS) Printed by JOHN HOLT, Printer to the STATE of NEW-YORK.

each, and pursuing the fugitive, who, from the alteration two or three times of her course, seemed uncertain, which to steer. The Flora gained fast upon her, which she perceiving, hawled her wind again, and soon afterwards tacked and stood after her consorts, exchanging a broad-side with the Flora as they passed each other.

We were just putting about after the two ships, when we observed this, which made us stand on something longer, before we tacked, hoping to get her within reach of our guns as she passed us: We accordingly did so, but had not the good fortune to bring down either a mast or a sail by our fire.

We tacked immediately after her, and soon afterwards saw the head-most rebel frigate put about, and pass us just out of gun-shot to windward: She appeared a very fine ship of thirty-four guns, and had rebel colours flying; one of the gentlemen on the quarter deck had been a prisoner lately at Boston, and knew her to be the Hancock, on board of whom Manley commanded, the sea officer in whom the Congress place all their confidence and reliance, and who is, the second in rank in their navy.

The ship we had fired upon, out-sailed us fast; and soon after our tacking, kept away lasking; whilst the other frigate standing as we did, kept her wind, we then found that one of the three must unavoidably escape, if they steered thus, different courses, Sir George therefore judged it best to put about after the Hancock, who appeared the largest ship, the Rainbow passed the Flora very near, who continued pursuing the ship we had fired upon.

It was about two o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the seventh of July, that we tacked after Mr. Manley, who seemed at first rather to out-sail the Rainbow, but we understood afterwards that to endeavour making her sail better, he started his water forward, and by that means put her out of trim. An hour before the close of day, he altered his course, and kept away large, we however got so near to him before dark as enabled us, by means of a night glass, to keep sight of him all night; at dawn of day she was not much more than a mile a-head of us, soon after which we saw a small sail to leeward, which we found to be the Victor brig, who, as we passed, fired at the rebel frigate and killed one of the men at the wheel, but was not able for bad sailing to keep up, or come near any more; about four in the morning we began firing the bow chace upon her, with occasional broadsides loaded with round and grape, as we could bring them to bear, some of which struck her masts and sails; at half past eight we were so near, as to hail her, and acquaint them that if they expected quarters they must strike immediately. Manley took a few minutes to consider, and a fresher breeze just then springing up, he availed himself of it, by attempting to set some of the steering sails on the other side, we therefore poured a number of shot into him which brought him to the desired determination, and he struck the rebel colours a little before nine o'clock in the morning, after a chace of upwards of thirty-nine hours.

We immediately took possession of her, and sent part of the prisoners on board the Rainbow; she proved to be the Hancock, of thirty-one guns, twelve pounders, and had upwards of two hundred and twenty-nine men on board; she is a very capital and large frigate, is quite new off the stocks, and though from her foulness and their mismanagement we came up with her, yet we are informed that she is one of the fastest sailing ships ever built.

The prisoners informed us, that the ship the Flora was in chace of, was his Majesty's ship the Fox, of twenty-eight guns, which Manley had lately taken on the banks of Newfoundland, after a sharp and very warm action of two hours; the other frigate was the Boston, of twenty-eight guns, commanded by M'Neil. Capt. Frotchingham of the Fox and forty of his people was on board the Hancock, but his officers and some others of his men were on board the Boston frigate, and the remainder a-shore at Newfoundland.

After exchanging the prisoners, we found it necessary, from their number being almost as many as our own ships company, to return to this port.

Manly seemed much chagrined at his not having engaged the Rainbow when he found she was but a forty gun ship as he had all along mistaken her for the Raisonable, which he knew was very lately at Louisburg.

We hear the prize sloop which the rebel fleet set fire to when chaced by the Rainbow was called the Britannia, and laden with coals from Louisbourg for Halifax, Hinxman master.

The taking of Manley will be of the almost bad consequence to the rebels, he being the chief executive officer of their navy, in whom the Congress place all their confidence, and who is the only man of real courage they have, by sea.——his loss will be full as severe a stroke upon them as that of General Lee.

KINGSTON, August 18.

Extract of a letter from Lewis-Town, dated August 2.

"It appears that the British fleet, upwards of three hundred sail, after several intricate movements, that left it doubtful which way they intended to steer, as they sometimes seemed to bend their course for the Delaware, sometimes to the Westward, sometimes for the Eastward, and sometimes out to Sea—finally went out to Sea on the first of August with a fresh wind, lying pretty near it with an easy sail—and on the second of August had not been seen on the coast."

Extract of a letter from Boston, August 7.

"We have just received intelligence of 7 Capt. a Lieutenant and 57 privates, being taken from Connecticut, by 400 Continental troops. They also carried down two 18 pounders and drove off a ship after hulling her several times, and battering to pieces their smaller craft."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Albany, dated August 15.

"I just find time to acquaint you, that our army have removed to Half-Moon—what induced them to this step I know not, but I cannot learn that the enemy approaches.

"Sir John Johnson by all accounts, was killed in the engagement Col. Willet had with the enemy."

Our latest advices from the northward mention, that Lieut. Col. Willet had arrived at Albany, directly from Fort Stanwix, to conduct a reinforcement, intended for the garrison—That he left the troops there in high spirits,—That Col. Butler, had come in as a flag, demanding a surrender of the fort, informing Col. Gansevoort, the commandant, that Albany had been for some days in the hands of Burgoyne—To which the other replied, that if he had no other business to tell him, he might retire, for that he would not surrender the fort, as long as he had a man to defend it. We are farther informed, that the said Butler, and Johnson, are in very disagreeable circumstances, with respect to their interest with their savage followers, who are deserting away daily, on account (as they say) of their having been deceived. It seems their party had assured the Indians, that there would be no difficulty in taking the fort, as our people would run away, immediately on their approach: The Indians are still more irritated by their false assertions, in consequence thereof, they have suffered so much; having, by every account, lost their principal warriors or chiefs, and between [illegible] and [illegible] of their friends, in the late engagements with Gen. Herkimer, and Lieut. Col. Willet. General Arnold has marched with alacrity to the relief of our brave little garrison; Col. Willet has returned with him, all in high spirits, and with a firm resolution of humbling our malicious and unprovoked foes in that quarter.—Our army is yet at Stillwater, and we expect it will remain there till the arrival of the Hon. Major General Gates, who, with a party of light horse, last Saturday passed through this town, on his way to the northern department.

SIR, Albany 15th August, 1777.

INCLOSED I send you Lieut. Col. Marinus Willet's narration of occurrences at Fort Stanwix since the approach of the enemy to invest that fortress—it was drawn up by himself and left with me, with his desire, that it may be communicated to the public through the channel of your paper.—The narration must afford much pleasure to the public—at the same time, that it reflects great honour upon the gallant defenders of that important post. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Mr. John Holt. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, jun.

ON Saturday evening, August 2d, five batteaus arrived with stores for the garrison, about the same time we discovered a number of fires a little better than a mile from the N. West corner of the Fort. The stores were all got safe in, and the troops, which were a guard to the batteaus, marched up. The Captain of the batteaus, and a few of his men, delaying their time about the boats, were fired on by a party of Indians, which killed one man and wounded two; the Captain himself was taken prisoner.

Next morning the enemy appeared in the edge of the woods, about a mile below the Fort, where they took post, in order to invest it on that quarter, and to cut off the communication with the country; from whence they sent in a flag, who told us of their great power, strength and determination, in such a manner as gave us reason to suppose they were not possessed of strength sufficient to take the Fort. Our answer was, a determination to support it. All day on Monday we were much annoyed by a sharp fire of musketry from the Indians and German Rifle-men, which, as our men were obliged to be exposed on the works, killed one and wounded seven. The day after, the firing was not so heavy, and our men under better cover, all the damage was, one man killed by a rifle ball.

This evening indicated something in contemplation by the enemy, the Indians were uncommonly noisy, they made most horrid yellings great part of the evening in the woods, hardly a mile from the Fort. A few cannon were fired among them.

Wednesday morning there was an unusual silence; we discovered some of the enemy marching along the edge of the woods downwards. About eleven o'clock three men got into the Fort, who brought a letter from General Harkaman, of the Tryon County Militia, advising us that he was at Eriska (eight miles from the Fort) with part of his militia, and proposed to force his way to the Fort for our relief—in order to render him what service we could in his march—it was agreed that I should make a sortee from the Fort with two hundred and fifty men, consisting one half of Gansevoort's and one half of Massachusetts men, and one field piece, (an iron three pounder) The men were instantly paraded, and I ordered the following dispositions to be made: Thirty men for the advanced guard, to be commanded by Capt. Van Benscoten and Lieut. Stockwell; thirty for the rear guard, under the command of Capt. Allen of the Massachusetts troops, and Lieut. Deuffendroff; thirty for flank guards, to be commanded by Capt. ———, from Massachusetts, and Ensign Chase. The main body formed into eight subdivisions, commanded by Capt. Bleecker, Lieutenants Conine, Bogardus, M'Clenner and Ostrander, Ensigns Bayley, Lewis and Denison, Lieut. Ball, the only super-numerary officer, to march with me, Capt. Janson to bring up the rear of the main body——Capt. Swartwourdt, with Ensigns Magee and Arnent, and fifty men to guard the field piece, which was under the direction of Major Badlam. Nothing could be more fortunate than this enterprise. We totally routed two of the enemy's encampments, destroyed all their provision that was in them, brought off upwards of fifty brass kettles, and more than a hundred blankets, (two articles which were much needed by us) with a number of muskets, tomahawks, spears, ammunition, clothing, deer skins, a variety of Indian affairs, and five colours, which, on our return to the Fort, were displayed on our flag staff under the Continental flag. The Indians took chiefly to the woods, the rest of their troops to the river. The number of men lost by the enemy is uncertain, six lay dead in their encampments, two of which were Indians, several scattered about in the woods, but their greatest loss appeared to be in crossing the river, and no inconsiderable number upon the opposite shore. I was happy in preventing the men from scalping even the Indians, being desirous, if possible, of teaching even the Savages humanity. But the men were much better employed and kept in excellent order. We were out so long, that a number of British regulars, accompanied by what Indians, &c. could be rallied, had marched down to a thicket on the other side of the river, about fifty yards from the road we were to pass on our return; near this place I had ordered the field piece. The ambush was not quite formed when we discovered them, and gave them a well directed fire——here, especially, Major Badlam, with his field piece, did considerable execution—here, also, the enemy were annoyed by the fire of several cannon from the Fort as they marched round to form the ambuscade. The enemy's fire was very wild, and though we were very much exposed did no execution at all. We brought in four prisoners, three of which were wounded. One of the prisoners is Mr. George Singleton of Montreal, he is a lieutenant in a company of which Mr. Stephen Watts of New-York (brother in-law to Sir John Johnson) was Captain, who was himself killed in the battle with the militia, about two hours before. Mr. Singleton told me that Sir John was with him when we attacked their camp, and he thinks he ran to the river; it is said by some of the Oneida Indians, that he is killed, which does not appear unlikely.

From these prisoners, we received the first accounts of Gen. Harkeman's militia being ambushed on their march, and of a severe battle they had with them about two hours before, which gave us reason to think they had for the present, given up their design of marching to the fort.

I should not do justice to the officers and soldiers who were with me on this enterprise, if I was not in the most positive terms to assure their countrymen, that they in general, behaved with the greatest gallantry upon this occasion. Next to the very kind and signal interposition of providence, which was powerfully manifested in our favor, it was undoubtedly owing to that noble intrepidity which discovered itself in this attack, and struck the enemy with such a panic, as disenabled them from properly directing their fire, that we had not a man killed or wounded. The officers in general behaved so well, that it is hardly right to mention the names of any particular one, for their singular valour; but so remarkably intrepid was Capt. Van Benscoten, and so rapid was his attack, that it demands from me this particular testimony of his extraordinary spirit.

Among other things taken from the enemy, were several bundles of papers, and a parcel of letters belonging to our garrison, which they had taken from our militia, but had not yet opened. Here I found one letter for myself. There were likewise papers belonging to Sir John Johnson, and several other of the enemy's officers, with letters to, and from Genl. St. Leger, their commander. These papers have been of some service to us.—On the evening of the third day, the enemy fired a few cannon at us from the high ground north of the fort, about half a mile distant, where they have erected a small battery. Next day, being Tuesday the 8th, they fired a number of shells from the same battery, none of which did any execution.—This evening they sent us a flag, with which came their Adjutant General, Capt. Armstrong, Col. Butler, and a Surgeon, (the latter to examine the wounds of Lieut. Singleton) the principal business of which, was to acquaint us that Gen. St. Leger had, with much difficulty, prevailed on the Indians to agree, that if the commanding officer would deliver up the fort, the garrison should be secured from any kind of harm, that not an hair of their heads should be touched; but if not, the consequence to the garrison (should it afterwards fall into their hands) must be terrible.—That the Indians were very much enraged, on account of their having a number of their Chiefs killed in the late action, and were determined, unless they got possession of the fort, to go down the Mohawk River, and fall upon its inhabitants." Our answer was, that should this be the case, the blood of these inhabitants would be upon the heads of Mr. Butler and his employers, not upon us, and that such proceedings would ever remain a stigma upon the name of Britain; but for our parts, we were determined to defend the fort.

That evening it was agreed by the field officers, that I should undertake, with Lieut. Stockwell, who is a good woodsman, to endeavour to get down into the country, and by making a proper representation of our affairs, endeavour to procure such force as may be sufficient, entirely to extirpate this miscreant band. After a most severe march, of about 50 miles through the wilderness, we have arrived at this place, and am in no doubt of beholding in a few days, a force sufficient, to accomplish this important piece of business. By the best accounts, the loss of the Indians, in both actions is very considerable, and they are quite sick of the expedition.

MARINUS WILLET.

German Flatts, August 11th, 1777.

[It is greatly to be wished that Col. Willet's example, in transmitting to the press, an authentic and particular account of an affair in which he was personally concerned, and a witness to the truth of the facts he relates, might be generally followed, on similar occasions. It is generally thought, that if this method had been constantly practised from the beginning of the present war with Great-Britain, it would have been attended with many advantages, and have prevented numerous evils to the public—And these seem to [illegible] *—For if care was taken to publish true accounts from authority, those that were false would not be credited, nor the minds of the people kept in a state of* [illegible] *between truth and falshood, sometimes elated with advantages, then depressed with misfortunes, that never happened—*[illegible]*. It is thought worth the* [illegible] *to know the reality of our circumstances,* [illegible] *to the performance of duty, to know that a man's conduct in a public station will be impartially represented to the world.]*

Camp at Stillwater, August 12, 1777.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS some evil minded persons, enemies to the United States of America, in order to raise jealousies between and divide the inhabitants thereof, and to prevent their mutual exertions at this alarming crisis, have industriously spread a false and scandalous report, that the inhabitants of the New-England States have neglected to turn out and join the army, as they wish to have the common enemy take possession of this State of New-York, to the end that they may have an opportunity of retaking it and dividing the land as a conquered country. This report so highly reflecting on the New-England States (ever noted for their love of justice, and hospitality to their neighbours) is so very scandalous and ridiculous, that I am convinced that no man of common sense, who is acquainted with New-England, will give the least credit to it, but look upon it as the last feeble effort of our internal enemies, to divide and distract us. But lest it should make an impression on the weak, and unwary, I think it my duty to assure the inhabitants of this State, that I am informed from the best authority, that the militia of New-England have turned out in a spirited manner, and that part of them are now on their march to join the northern army. I will also venture to pawn my interest, life and honour, that no one State, or any legal body of men of any of the New-England States, ever had in idea, the annexing the State of New-York to those of New-England, but on the contrary, consider and hold her rights and liberty as dear as their own, and will risk every thing in defence of both. B. ARNOLD.

*** *We have not been able to obtain any* [illegible] *between Gen. Herkimer and the* [illegible] *Tories and British mercenaries, at Oneida Creek, on the* [illegible] *but from the scattered accounts we have received, the following is the best we can collect—That General Herkimer, having collected about 700 militia of Tryon County, had proceeded within 8 miles of the fort, when he was attacked by a large body of the enemy who were lying in ambush for him. That 200 of his men fled at the first onset and went quite off. The engagement continued with great obstinacy from 9 o'clock till 3, and was very bloody. The General early in the engagement received a dangerous wound in his knee, and was* [illegible] *by his people to quit the field—but he refused, and with the bravery of a Roman veteran, sat on a* [illegible] *with a drawn sword in his hand, directing and encouraging his men till he obliged the enemy to quit the field, leaving upon it 170 of their dead, and among them some of their principal Chiefs. Of his men upwards of 100 were killed, among whom were many gallant officers, and about 100 wounded. In the two engagements, the Indians lost almost all their leading men.*

By His Excellency

GEORGE CLINTON, Esq;

Governor of the State of New-York, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

(L.S.) WHEREAS the Senate and Assembly of this State, stand prorogued to this Twentieth Day of this Month; and the Situation of Public Affairs, rendering it inexpedient for the Legislature to meet at so early a Day, I do therefore, by Virtue of the Authority reposed in me by the Constitution of this State, hereby further prorogue the said Senate and Assembly, until Monday the First Day of September next, then to meet at Kingston, in Ulster County, and proceed on business; of which the good People of this State are required to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Kingston, in Ulster County, aforesaid, this Eighteenth Day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Seven.

GEO. CLINTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
STEPHEN LUSH, Secry.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the Forest of Dean, a light sorrel HORSE, fourteen hands high, with a bald face, a natural trotter, with four white feet, and a long bushy tail, branded on the left thigh I. D. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner can get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, by me

HENRY SWARTWOUT.

Fort Montgomery, August 16, 1777. 63-65.

[Though Great-Britain has dissolved our connection with her, and put an insuperable bar to the renewal of it any more for ever, by shewing us, in the dreadful effects of it, which we now experience, the folly and danger of our continuing in it so far.

But notwithstanding our separation from her, [illegible] have a curiosity to know the management of her public affairs, and may profit by her errors, as well as guard against her designs, it is not doubted but the following parliamentary debates, taken from a late paper printed in the city of New-York, will be acceptable to our readers—The falshood and [illegible] they contain, especially in the speeches of Lord North and Lord George Germaine, we shall endeavour to point out in our next.]

"Mad" Litigants

A Marseilles lawyer bequeathed [illegible] to a lunatic asylum. In a codicil he made the following explanation: "I have earned this money from madmen who pass their lives quibbling and fighting lawsuits. I consider, therefore, this legacy is a restitution."

Look Like It

The world would be more habitable if vision was as common as eyesight.—Farm and Fireside.

Time the Teacher

Time is a great teacher. After 100,000,000 years of listening to the illogical argument of woman, man has finally learned that wisdom demands that he reply, "You are absolutely right."

Tagging Them

To prevent motor-car accidents in Constantinople dumb persons must wear red ribbons around their hats, deaf persons yellow ribbons and blind persons white ribbons.

"Sneeze Gas"

The introduction of a small quantity of a recently discovered "sneeze gas" into illuminating gas is the suggestion of a prominent American gas expert, with a view to lessening the large number of suicides and accidental deaths by gas poisoning.

Eavesdropping

In England eavesdropping is still punishable as a crime under an old act of parliament dating back to 1361.

Back to Galileo

The possibility of telephone or wireless telegraph was evidently in the mind of Galileo, for in 1632 he referred to "the secret art" by which through the sympathy of magnetic needles men might converse at long distances.

McGinnies Outlines History of the State Assembly

From 1641 to Date the Present Speaker of the Assembly Traces the Changes That Have Come in the Power and Usages of the Lower Branch of the State Legislature.

Speaker of the Assembly Joseph A. McGinnies spoke upon the subject, "Historical Sketch of the New York State Assembly," as follows:

We are observing today the 150th anniversary of the first session of the New York State Legislature. It should be remembered that as many years of American history lie behind the Revolution as are on this side of it. The state legislature created by the constitution of 1777 was not a new institution but rather an adaptation of the legislative branch of government produced by a century and a half of change and growth. Back of the colonial period lay centuries of political experience in Holland and England.

The political history of the State of New York begins with paternal rule established in New Netherland by the Dutch (1623-1664). Under the Charter of the Dutch West India Company, all legislative power was in the hands of the director general and the council. The first approach to an assembly of the people was in 1641, when an Indian war induced Director Kieft to invite all masters and heads of families of New Amsterdam and vicinity to meet in the fort. To represent them this assembly appointed twelve men who asked that four of their number be chosen who should have access to the council. Director Kieft peremptorily dismissed the twelve men, forbade further meetings and for the time thus checked the growth of the germs of a popular assembly.

Two years later, however, the same director on account of more trouble with the natives, again summoned the freemen and asked them "to elect 5 or 6 persons from among themselves" to approve the measures of the director and council. They chose "Eight Men" to represent them and thus created the first approach to a popular assembly in New Netherland. This body boldly wrote to the West Indian Company and demanded Kieft's recall. Director Peter Stuyvesant, somewhat later, acting on the advice of the council, had the people elect 18 representatives from whom "Nine Men" were selected, who proposed reforms, memorialized the states general and in a sense constituted a popular branch of the legislature.

With the English conquest in 1664 New Netherland became New York. The "Duke's Laws" provided for a Court of Assize which was a law-making body, composed of the high sheriff, justices, council and governor. Popular clamor for home rule led the Duke of York to send Colonel Dongan to New York as governor with power to convene a general assembly chosen on the basis of locality, which met in 1683 as the first body of its kind in the province. Its first act was to formulate the "Charter of Liberties," which declared that the "supreme legislative power shall forever be and reside in the governor, council and people met in general assembly" one in three years at least.

Later the people of the colony insisted upon annual meetings of the assembly and a law requiring it was passed in 1737, a practice which has continued until the present time. The representatives in 1743 was fixed at seven years. Judges of the Supreme Court in 1770 were made ineligible for seats in the House. The franchise was granted to every freeholder and freeman, a principle which continued throughout the colonial period and was incorporated in the state constitution of 1777. Representation was apportioned to localities on the basis of population, a practice still in use. The assembly could determine its own "times of meeting" and might adjourn at will. The constitution of 1777 prohibited the adjournment of either House for more than two days without the consent of the other, a rule still followed. The members of the Assembly were the "sole judges of the qualifications of their own members"—a right continued in all later constitutions. The immunity of members from arrest is still in practice. The filling of vacancies by election has continued unchanged. Thus it will be seen that the Assembly of 1683 has remained the model for the popular branch of the Legislature of New York for 244 years. The 18 members of 1683 had increased to only 31 in 1769 in the last assembly elected in the colonial period. The Duke of York upon becoming King of England in 1683 refused to confirm the Charter, abolished the general assembly in 1683, and authorized the governor, with the assent of the council, to enact such laws as he might think expedient.

With the accession of William and Mary following the Revolution of 1689, Governor Sloughter was sent over to New York with instructions to restore the general assembly. That body which met in 1691 passed the original Charter of Liberties with slight modifications, but six years later it was repealed by the king.

From 1683 until 1775, a period of 92 years, the colonial general assembly of New York continued to exist as a coordinate limited law-making body with the council and the governor like the House of Commons in Great Britain. Instance after instance could be cited illustrating how the assembly feeling that it spoke for the people protested against the arbitrary acts of the colonial governors and objectionable measures of the British Parliament. The principal bone of contention was taxation. Assembly after assembly was scolded for "stubbornness", "disloyalty" and independence, and dissolution was a common penalty. In the long conflict between the people and the crown, the assembly steadfastly supported the rights of the colonists particularly in regard to the public purse. Its records, on nearly every page, reveal both the respect of the people for law and their insistence upon their privileges as Englishmen. A study of the sources of the colonial period in New York history shows clearly that there were two distinct interpretations of the English Constitution, one in the motherland; the other in the American colonies, and that with the passing of every decade that breach was growing wider. Misunderstanding and the stupid acts of the king and parliament precipitated armed rebellion, which quickly changed to revolution.

II. Revolutionary Committees and Congresses.

With the outbreak of the revolution in New York in 1774, the assembly controlled by a Tory majority, no longer represented the will of the patriot party. Consequently the ardent champions of American rights refused to look to that body for guidance and entrusted their cause to extra-legal committees. The New York city committee assumed the leadership of the colony. Every county had a committee elected by the people; and every city, village, town, and district had its own committee. With the adjournment of the assembly in 1775 these committees assumed the right to enact laws during the emergency.

When the assembly refused to choose deputies to the continental congress, the New York city committee asked the county committees to elect deputies to a provincial convention for that purpose. On April 20, 1775, the New York Convention elected delegates to the continental congress and then adjourned. The first New York Provincial Congress met on May 22, 1775, and assumed both executive and legislative powers. It disregarded the colonial government, and ruled the province and state from 1775, until the fall of 1777, when the new state political machinery came into existence under the first state constitution. These committees and congresses merely served as emergency bodies during the transition from the colonial period to independent statehood.

III. Statehood.

The Fourth Provincial Congress of New York on July 10, 1776, after approving the Declaration of Independence assumed the name of "Convention of Representatives of the State of New York". A committee of this body framed the constitution adopted on April 20, 1777, here at Kingston.

In the new constitution, the assembly of colonial days was continued substantially unchanged. It consisted of 70 members apportioned to the 14 counties on the basis of population chosen annually by males of "full age" who had lived six months in one county and either owned a freehold valued at 20 pounds or rented property of the "yearly value of 40 shillings", and paid state taxes. It collaborated in making laws with an elected senate instead of an appointed council. It had much more power than in colonial days and was far less dependent on the will of the governor. Indeed the framers of this great document of the Revolution in New York consciously sought to make the assembly's authority supreme at the expense of the executive. It was given a controlling voice in selecting delegates to the continental congress. It had an indirect voice, through the council of appointment, in filling local and state offices. This ascendancy of the assembly in the constitution of 1777 grew out of the suspicion of the governor who represented the crown and of the aristocratic council named by him. In one instance, however, a check was placed on the legislature. The constitution of 1777 created a council of revision, composed of the chancellor and judges of the supreme court and the governor, which had a qualified instead of an absolute veto to prevent the enactment of unconstitutional or injurious laws.

Until the first state assembly could be elected and convene for business, a "Council of Safety" composed of 15 men with John Morin Scott as chairman was appointed by the provincial congress on May 3, 1777. For the next four months this temporary body conducted the civil government of the state. Meanwhile the county sheriffs were instructed to call elections for state officers, including assemblymen. Elections were held in June, 1777, and the time for the meeting of the first state legislature was set for July 1, 1777. Since the "Southern District" of the state was in the hands of the enemy, the council of safety appointed assemblymen for that section. Delay in election returns forced the council of safety to announce that the legislature would convene on August 1, 1777. But Governor Clinton, owing to "public emergencies", postponed the time of meeting first to August 20 and then to September 1. On the latter date some of the members met here at Kingston, but it was not until September 10, 1777, that the assembly had enough members present to organize by electing Walter Livingston speaker and John McKesson clerk.

On the afternoon of that date the two houses of the first state legislature met at Kingston to hear Governor Clinton's "speech" in which he outlined the legislation necessary to carry on the war and to conduct the new government. On September 13th the assembly, which probably met in Bogardus' Inn, in an address to the governor congratulated him on his election, promised to pass the laws recommended and declared its intention to maintain its own prerogatives while respecting his. Rules of procedure were drawn up and the committees necessary for business were appointed. On September 16 the assembly elected four senators to act with the governor as a council of appointment. This first assembly, although its sessions were disrupted by military events, sat for four and a half months during the years 1777--, first here at Kingston and after January 15, 1778, at Fourkill-epsie. Of the 87 acts passed, perhaps the most important was that approving the articles of confederation creating an American nation. From 1777 to 1783 inclusive the assembly helped to pass 264 laws dealing with a great variety of subjects of local, state, and national significance.

For 24 years the assembly created in 1777 operated without constitutional change, although not without modifications in procedure. The constitutional convention of 1801 made two changes which affected the assembly:

1. In the nomination for local and state offices the council of appointment was given equal powers with the governor, thus increasing, indirectly, the assembly's control of patronage.

2. The number of assemblymen was increased from 70 to 100 members with the provision that the members would be increased after census, at the rate of two yearly until they reached 150.

Another generation lived under the modified constitution of 1777 before a new constitution was drafted in 1821. The people had grown tired and suspicious of the council of appointment with control over 3,000 military and nearly 7,000 civil offices and the consequent political intrigues. The agency set up in 1777 to curb the abuse of executive prerogative had itself become arbitrary and undemocratic. The council of revision, beyond the reach of the people, with a veto power on all laws, was regarded as an arbitrary and dangerous body. The constitutional convention of 1821, therefore, abolished both of those councils. The veto power was transferred to the governor. Many offices hitherto appointive were now made elective. The offices remaining appointive were filled in part by the legislature and in part by the governor. These changes, on the whole, increased the power of the assembly. The right to vote was extended (1) to every male of 21 or over, who had resided in the state one year, and in the town or county six months and had paid taxes or performed military duty; (2) to citizens resident in the state three years, and town or county one year, and who had performed highway labor or paid its equivalent. Members of the assembly were elected by counties on a general ticket. The number was fixed at 128.

Twenty-five years elapsed before further changes in the constitution occurred. In 1846, feeling that too much power was in the hands of the governor and senate, and too little in the assembly, the third constitution was voted by the people, which greatly widened the franchise; made practically all of the state and local offices elective; and created an independent Court of Appeals. Since 1846 assemblymen have been elected by single districts. An amendment to the constitution of 1846 in 1874 apportioned the 128 assemblymen among the counties according to the number of inhabitants and increased the compensation from $3 a day to $1,500 a year and one dollar for every ten miles of travel. Members were made ineligible for any civil appointments within the state. The legislature was forbidden to either audit or allow any private claim against the state, but might appropriate money to pay such claims as were legally presented.

The right of the assembly to choose its own speaker specifically provided in the constitution of 1777, and based on colonial precedent, has been the practice down to the present time. The colonial assembly, following a new election, selected a speaker but he was approved by the governor. In some instances the minutes show that at the opening of the general assembly the governor directed the House to choose a speaker. Walter Livingston was the speaker of the first state assembly, and he has had a long list of illustrious successors. Rules of procedure developed in colonial days were perpetuated after the organization of the state. The assembly has always picked its own clerk, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, and other officers, and passed on the qualifications of its own members. The sessions of the assembly have been open and its journals are printed.

It is interesting to note that in colonial days the most bitter controversies between the assembly and the governor centered in control of the finances. When the state government was created in 1777 the assembly at once declared that it alone could originate bills involving the appropriation of public funds on the ground that this right belonged to the colonial assembly. The senate contested this claim, however, and the assembly's contention became obselete in practice. Usage soon established the assembly's right to originate money bills; the senate amending or rejecting. In later years the senate occasionally introduced money bills.

In colonial times a governor could prevent obnoxious legislation by proroguing the assembly. The constitution of 1777 perpetuated this power as a wise restraint on the legislature. It became a dead letter, however, until Governor Tompkins in 1812 used it to prevent the chartering of the Bank of America. Since that time no governor has ever exercised the power.

The constitution of 1894 increased the assembly from 128 to 150 members apportioned by the legislature on the basis of population shown after a census. Officers of the federal and city governments were qualified as members. A majority was a legal quorum. A journal of proceedings, and its publications, were required. Freedom of debate was guaranteed. Any bill might originate in the assembly, but all bills before being passed had to appear in printed form at least three days before final passage. Private and local bills had to be restricted to but one subject.

After this hasty survey of the history of the popular branch of the legislature covering a century and a half of state activities and a period nearly as long of colonial origins, the following general summary may be made:

1. The Dutch theory of government was individual liberty protected by the local magistrates. The English ideal was to safeguard the rights of the people against the despotism of the crown through the supremacy of a parliament selected by the people. New York state adopted the English concept of a supreme popular legislature, made the executive elective, and developed a judicial system resembling the Dutch to protect the individual in his rights.

2. Imbued with a suspicion of the governor, as a representative of the monarch rather than the people, the New York revolutionary fathers, in the constitution of 1777, continued the colonial assembly with its fundamental character and power unchanged but clothed it with more authority. The governor lost control over legislation. The legislature became supreme.

3. Since the revolution, the state government has been made more and more democratic. The council of appointment was abolished and most of the appointive officers made elective. The legislature's control over finances was lessened by the creation of a state comptroller who has charge of the ways and means of government. The appointment of presidential electors was taken away from the legislature and placed in the hands of the people. Legislative censuses gave way first to nominating party conventions and then to nomination by the direct primary. The franchise has been widened until all men and women vote.

4. During the past century the assembly has lost and the governor has gained the initiative in legislation. The people elect him as their representative and hold him responsible for exercising his power for their well-being. Assemblymen, on the contrary, represent small fractions of the people and only when acting together do they speak for all the people. The power of the legislature to contract debts and to make loans and gifts to corporations, once absolute, has been limited in the former case and abolished in the latter. The veto power of the governor, once withheld entirely, is now extended not only to ordinary bills but even to appropriation measures, and his veto has seldom been over-ridden in the half century just past. Special legislation has been replaced quite generally by general laws. Special agencies with a trained and permanent staff have taken over important phases of state government, thus obviating the creation of temporary and usually inefficient boards and commissions. With the increase of the powers of cities, counties, villages and towns the duties of the legislature are reduced. As a result, the two bulky volumes of laws printed prior to 1874 have been reduced to one volume.

In conclusion, on the 150th anniversary of the elections of the first state assembly of New York, it should be remembered that our political development has been first, in colonial days, from the rule of a royal governor to the supremacy of the assembly; and, secondly, in the period of our statehood, from the supremacy of the legislature toward government by the people. It is no mere accident that all our laws are issued in the name of the People of New York for the people of this commonwealth are in both theory and fact sovereign. Every movement for reform in this direction has been either initiated in the assembly of the Empire State or has been championed by the illustrious and patriotic men and women who have been honored with seats in it. For nearly two centuries and a half the assembly of New York profiting by intelligence, experience and experiment has been the inspiration and protector of civil liberty. Today in these commemorative exercises we, the recipients of this priceless heritage, express our gratitude.

Cow Goes Shopping

A man who owned a feed and grain store in Folkestone, England, while taking his breakfast the other day heard a commotion in the shop.

He hastened to the front to greet these early customers, and found to his surprise that a cow had taken his place behind the counter, and was calmly breakfasting out of one of the corn-bins. By her side was an agitated woman, who explained that the cow had chased her into the shop from the street.

Rather amused than irritated, the man let the cow finish her breakfast, meanwhile fetching a halter, with which he led her quietly back to her master when she had finished.

Insects Like People

Modern entomologists are now classifying insects according to the same types as those used for classification of human beings. The "asthenic" individual with the lean and hungry look may be found among insects as among people. The chunky, round "pynic" type is found among beetles, bugs and moths, while grasshoopers, mosquitoes, walking sticks and dragon flies are "asthenic." The intermediate types dominate among these creatures as among humans, and this group is designated as "athletic."—Hygeia Magazine.

Degrees of Latitude

Points on the same meridians of longitude are farther apart at the equator than at any point north or south. This can be readily seen by consulting a globe, for the meridians converge upon the North and South poles, the distance between them at these points being zero. This has been proved by actual measurement of degrees. It is found that the length of a degree of latitude is greatest at the equator, decreasing gradually toward the North and South poles.

Life of George Clinton Reviewed by State Historian

Dr. Alexander C. Flick, Speaking at the Tomb of New York's First Governor, Gives Many Enlightening Facts About the Life, Services and Character of Clinton.

Speaking on the "Career of George Clinton" Dr. Alexander C. Flick, State Historian, said:

Just seven years after George Washington was born in the colony of Virginia, George Clinton saw the light of day in the province of New York. At a time when family and possessions counted for much, even in frontier colonies, the former had the advantage of birth and wealth; the latter the disadvantage of comparatively humble origin. One seemed to have an assured future without much exertion; the other was forced to struggle for a position. In the truest sense both were self-made men because they industriously took advantage of every opportunity in a new continent. Both came from the farm, appreciated learning in a frontier community, saw service in the French and Indian War, championed the American cause, became military leaders of renown in the War of Independence, served in the Continental Congress, emerged from the Revolution as trusted statesmen, one as the President and the other as Vice President of the new Republic. The Revolutionary War give them an opportunity to become famous, but they would have been men of distinction had the colonies remained a part of the British Empire.

These two strong Americans had much in common. They were imbued with the same high sense of service for mankind; they both believed in the rights of man; both were unselfish, high-minded, honest, sensible, and capable; both inspired confidence in their fellow men; both were guided by high moral principles and lived clean lives; and both are enshrined in the hearts of Americans today. Although differing in the fundmental political convictions—the one an aristocrat, the other a democrat—they were loyal and trusted friends from the time they met in Philadelphia in 1775 until the death of Washington separated them in 1799. Attention has been called to the fact that their faces bore a striking resemblance but it is much more important to realize that their minds, ideals of life, and motives were alike. Washington is revered as the "Father of his Country"; Clinton as the "Father of the Empire State."

On this Sesquicentennial of the founding of the government of the State of New York, it is appropriate that the citizens of this Commonwealth should not only revere the memory of George Clinton of New York state but also seek to know more of the man and his many-sided life. Although the public papers of George Clinton have been printed by the state historian, yet no adequate account of his life has been written and consequently to most of our people he is an unknown character. You will pardon me, therefore, if I take advantage of this occasion to give you a brief sketch of his career.

We are standing here this morning around the tomb of an outstanding personality in New York during the American Revolution, and a man of national prominence after its successful conclusion. Born not many miles from Kingston at Little Britian in Ulster county (now Orange) on July 26, 1739, George Clinton was only 35 when the fall of Ticonderoga in 1775 fired the hearts of patriotic New Yorkers to defend their rights by force. Eight years before his birth, his father, Charles Clinton, had emerged from Ireland to Ulster county where he settled on a farm and soon became a man of local distinction. His oldest sons, Alexander and Charles, entered the medical profession; James, the third son, followed a military career. George, the youngest son, became a soldier and statesman.

With his father and brother James, George, at the age of 18, gained military experience as an officer in the French and Indian War, which prepared him for his rapid rise to a generalship in the Revolutionary War. Meanwhile he entered the law office of William Smith, an able and scholarly attorney in New York city, and later was admitted to the bar. Through the colonial Governor, George Clinton, a distant relative he was given a clerkship in Ulster county. In 1768, at the age of 27, he was elected to the New York colonial assembly where during the next seven years he obtained his first political experience and matured his political convictions.

As the Revolution approached, and men were discussing the burning issues between the colonies and the motherland, young Clinton became an ardent and able champion of the Assembly's committee of correspondence in 1774 and the next year was sent as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia where he consistently defended the rights of the colonies and in 1776 would have voted for the Declaration of Independence had not the instructions from the New York Provincial Congress forbidden it. Knowing about Clinton's military experience, Washington on July 7, 1776, sent him to take charge of the defense of the Highlands on the Hudson. Although elected to the Fourth New York Provincial Congress, in 1776, which adopted the Declaration of Independence, changed its name to the Convention of the Representatives of the People, and later drew up the first Constitution of the state, his political career was cut short for the time being by his military activity around the city of New York, his appointment as a Brigadier General in the Continental Army, and his assignment to Forts Montgomery and Clinton up the Hudson to ward off the British ascent of the river.

Meanwhile the Convention moved from White Plains to Fishkill and then to Kingston where on April 20, 1777, the Constitution was adopted. The election of a Governor and Legislature occurred the latter part of June. There were many candidates in the field for the executive office, among them Philip Schuyler, John Morin Scott, and Robert R. Livingston. There is no evidence to show that General Clinton was an active candidate for the governorship. In fact he was too busy securing the Highlands against a threatened British expedition up the Hudson to give any thought to politics. His numerous friends and admirers were working in his behalf, however, and his popularity led to his election as both Governor and Lieutenant Governor by an overwhelming vote despite open efforts of the Council of Safety to have Schuyler chosen Governor.

Congratulations poured in from his supporters. The President of the Council of Safety on July 9 offered congratulations, naively asked him which of the two offices he preferred, and urged him to hasten to Kingston to take the oath of office. Two days after Governor Clinton thanked the council for their felicitations, modestly said that if he consulted his own inclinations he would decline both offices, and politely suggested that although his election as Governor would seem to make his choice as Lieutenant Governor a "Nullity" still to avoid "a difference of sentiment" he resigned the latter office. With a clear vision he saw that before any state could function permanently the enemy of his country must be defeated, and consequently instead of hurrying up to the state capital to receive the plaudits of the citizens who had honored him he devoted himself to his arduous military duties. It was not until July 30, 1777, that he came to Kingston for his inauguration, and then only to hurry back to his difficult post.

For six long years Governor Clinton carried a double burden, namely, a General in the Continental army and head of the state militia and civil Governor of this Commonwealth. He served faithfully in both capacities. It was due to him more than to any other individual that the foe did not conquer New York state. He recruited the Continental force and encouraged the dispirited militia to stay in the field. He encouraged and at times compelled the civilians to furnish supplies necessary to prosecute the war. He bolstered up the wretched financial system and induced the people to pay taxes. At the same time he kept the civil government running instead of proclaiming martial law and used the Legislature and courts for military purposes. As a general-statesman he piloted the new state safely through the perilous Revolution to peace, independence, and prosperity.

So appreciative were the citizens of the new state of Clinton's services that after the treaty of peace was signed they continued him in the gubernatorial office until 1795, making 18 years of official life without a break, and in 1801 re-elected him for another term of three years. No Governor since his day has been so honored. Under his guidance New York state had become financially stabilized; agriculture, trade and commerce were flourishing; mills and factories were humming; and the western lands were rapidly filling with new citizens. The territorial boundaries of the state were valiantly defended against the claims of sister commonwealths. Treaties with the Indians had brought security to the frontier settlements. Plans were on foot to connect Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain with the Hudson river by canals. And what was most important of all, the university of the State of New York under the Board of Regents was created to encourage the establishment of free schools, academies and colleges. It is worthy of note that in 1782 before the Revolution had come to an end Clinton had urged the Legislature to establish "schools and seminaries" and he persisted until he saw his work accomplished.

As an ardent defender of the rights of the people and of state sovereignty Governor Clinton at first opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Hamilton may demand a "consolidated" Republic, he said; "I wish a Federal Republic." Assured of the addition of a Bill of Rights in the form of amendments, he encouraged enough of his followers in the New York Convention in 1788, over which he presided, to vote for it and thereby brought New York's support to the New Republic and assured its success. "If the gentlemen will show me that the Constitution is safe," he had remarked "I will drop all opposition." Once convinced that it had been made safe, he gave it wholehearted support. Thus, having helped to win the War for Independence and to establish the State of New York on a firm foundation, he lived to take part in the formation of the United States of America. Having served his state conspicuously for 21 years, he became a national figure and in 1804 was elected Vice President of the nation. He died at his post on April 20, 1812 before the expiration of his second term. He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington from which in May, 1908, his remains were transferred to this spot in Kingston.

George Clinton like George Washington was sane, able and reliable, but not as brilliant as Hamilton, nor as versatile as Jay, nor as pompous as John Adams, nor as idealistic as Jefferson. He was a superb leader for a crisis whether in battle or in the political arena for he could fight to the last ditch if that seemed necessary, or compromise with dignity, if that seemed wiser. No one ever doubted his stand on any worthy issue. It was this fearless frankness that won the enthusiasm of friends and the admiration of foes. Brave, resourceful, indefatigible, cooperative, richly endowed with sound judgment and common sense, a trusted friend and an honest foe, spotless in all his dealings and ana a likeable companion—qualities which are shown on every page of his public papers—he won the devotion of the common people and compelled the respect of the aristocratic class. A useful and enviable career was his. For 45 years he gave himself, heart, body and mind to the service of his country, province, state and nation. He was more than the "Father of New York state;" he was one of the builders of America. In both private and public life he stood for those fundamental principles which have made America the light of the world—justice, democracy, equality, learning, and righteousness."

Brother of Tecumseh Neglected by History

Elkswatawa, younger brother of Tecumseh, was largely responsible for the part that great Indian warrior and statesman played in organizing a federation of the red men to oppose the encroachments of the whites. In 1805 Elkswatawa proclaimed himself a religious leader and began to arouse the tribes of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, to the great disturbance of the settlers. His doctrines were not primarily revolutionary, but temperance and total abstinence were tenets, together with reverence for old age and sympathy for the infirm. He also urged his people to resist intermarriage and to preserve their own customs and costumes. This being in line with what all Indians had held as ideal previous to Caucasian invasion, his preaching caused much excitement among the tribes and fear among the whites. It was the response of the Indians to his brother's pleading that started Tecumseh on his mission in the cause of federation which took him to the Cherokees and the other more civilized tribes of the South, in the course of which he covered many thousand miles.

Colonial Home Built to Defy Father Time

Shortly before the French revolution many noblemen left France and came to Louisiana, where they established fine homes, becoming substantial, loyal citizens of the South.

Among these was Marquis Ternant, who arrived about 1788 on his estate in Pointe Coupee, one of the earliest settlements on the Mississippi river. Here he built a stately French colonial mansion and presented it to his bride on their wedding day.

It was constructed throughout of red cypress, cut from the swamps on the place. The rafters and heavy timbers were hewn to shape and put together with wooden pegs. The interior was finished with hand-carved moldings and antique panel work, which still preserve the characteristic grandeur of the Eighteenth century.

The excellent condition of this historic manor house today is a tribute to the building wisdom of its founder in selecting native cypress for all parts.

Black Phosphorus

Black posphorus, hitherto supposed to be pure phosphorus turned black as a result of sudden cooling, is produced by the contact of phosphorus with mercury on which it can react at the moment when it passes from the liquid to the solid state. Molten phosphorus dissolves mercury, giving a colorless solution. When cooled the saturated solution remains colorless in all low temperatures, but if the phosphorus solidifies the solidification is very weak and the mercury leaves the solidified phosphorus and colors it black.

If black phosphorus is melted, the mercury is easily redissolved in the surrounding phosphorus and the whole body becomes colorless. This is the correct explanation of the phenomenon.

The Happiest People

I have learned that the happiest people in the world are those who are happily mated and have large families. Although they do not say, as a rule, that they are happy, I often see the envy in other people's eyes. They work hard, apparently, not knowing how disagreeable are the tasks thrust on them, and without caring how much their labors make them tired. When the evening comes, they carry home the profits of their toil and lay them on the laps of the women who love them. Perhaps, somewhere in the next room, a baby is crying. I might find it disturbing. They think it the most beautiful music in the world.—Hannen Swaffer, British dramatic critic, in London Express.

Undoubtedly Offended

There's one woman in Kansas City who knows human nature. She was riding on a street car with a friend. They were discussing their mutual acquaintances, and in such a tone of voice that the passengers on the car were beginning to feel that they, too, knew them.

Said the one with the red hat and the green coat: "I'd like to know what Martha's sore about."

"How d'you know she's sore?" asked the one who wore the plaid stockings.

"Well, if she ain't sore, why'd she come over last night and bring back every last thing she'd borrowed in the last six months?"—Kansas City Star.

Taste and Invention

For generations past architecture has been so overladen with extraneous matter that many authorities actually preach that in this branch of art it is in bad taste to invent. Correct architecture, they say, consists merely in reassembling borrowed forms. All of which is palpably absurd. If the Greeks had thought so there never would have been any Greek art. On the contrary, architecture, now as ever, consists in solving problems of utility as economically and appropriately as may be.—New York Sun.

Judge Clearwater's Speech at Museum Cornerstone Laying

Address by City Historian and Chairman of Committee on Plan and Scope Reviewing Senate House History, Need for Museum and Judge Parker's Generosity—Gold Medal Presented to Governor Smith.

Judge Clearwater, at the laying of the cornerstone of the museum spoke in part as follows:

The Senate House at Kingston reputedly is the oldest public building in the United States. It was built by Colonel Wessel Ten Broeck who was born in Westphalia in 1635; was elected Scheppen of Albany in 1670, and appointed to superintend the settlement of the villages of Hurley and Marbletown that year. He married a member of the Van Gaasbeek family, by whom he had eight children.

The building in its day was regarded as one of unusual grandeur, twenty feet long, with ceilings eight feet seven inches from the floor, the usual Dutch height of that period being six feet. The original beams of hewn oak in the cellar and ceiling are in perfect condition. The interior scarcely has been altered since its original construction. It has sheltered Pierre Van Cortland, Gansevoort, Gouverneur Morris, Robert R. Livingston, Colonel DeWitt, Samuel Townsend, General Winfield Scott, Colonel Broome, Aaron Burr and John Jay.

It was here that Jay drew the draft of the first and best constitution of the state of New York, which finally was adopted in the Court House standing where the present Court House stands, on the 20th day of April, 1777, and there promulgated from a platform erected on the barrel heads on the 22nd day of April. It was in this building that Burr carried on the intrigue by which he hoped and expected to defeat Jefferson, who became president. It was here that Burr visited when he came to Kingston to try against Alexander Hamilton the law-suit which settled the line between the great Hardenburgh and Livingston Patents. Here General Armstrong, the young hero of the War of the Revolution, father-in-law of William B. Astor, secretary of war of the United States, lived in 1804, prior to his departure as minister to the Court of France. It was Armstrong who constructed the small marble fireplace now standing in the northerly room. Washington, Martin Van Buren, General Grant, Chester Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt were among the presidents who have visited it; Governor Smith is the tenth governor of New York who has been within its walls. Here also came DeWitt Clinton, Thomas DeWitt, Edward Livingston, Stephen Van Renssalaer and Abram Van Vechten, the father of the New York Bar, who received at the Kingston Academy still standing, their early education. All of them attended the First Dutch Church, organized in August 1659, by Reverend Herman Blom, sent here from Holland and ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam, 1660. It was because of the patriotism of the people of Kingston in sheltering the members of the constitutional convention and the first legislature of the state, and in extending their hospitality to John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under the constitution, that this building with all the houses then standing in Kingston, save one, were burned by the British forces under the command of General John Vaughan, on the 16th of October, 1777.

George Clinton, the first governor of the state under the constitution was inaugurated, and the constitution framed in the Senate House was promulgated on the 30th of July, 1777. It was in this building that the first senate of the state met. So highly did the state revere the memories and traditions of the building, that in the last quarter of the last century, it purchased it in order that forever it might be retained in its original condition as a reminder to succeeding generations of the heroic and important part that Kingston played in the founding of the government of the greatest of the states of the union: on the 11th day of October, 1889, a voluntary association under the name of the Trustees of the Senate House Association was formed for the purpose of collecting and housing in this venerable building relics of the war of the revolution, and relics pertaining to the early history of the commonwealth. Among the founders of that association were Thomas Cornell, Samuel D. Coykendall, John Bigelow, Jervis McEntee, Theodoric R. Westbrook, Marius Schoonmaker, James G. Lindsley, Augustus H. Bruyn, James O. Merritt, Howard Osterhoudt, James A. Betts, William Lounsberry and Alphonso T. Clearwater. William Lounsberry was its first president. At his death, he was succeeded by Samuel D. Coykendall, and upon Mr. Coykendall's death, Mr. Clearwater became and now is the president of the association.

As the original trustees died, resigned or failed to qualify, they were succeeded among others by Edward Coykendall, Thomas C. Coykendall, Alton B Parker, Poultney Bigelow, William J. Scheffelin, Hamilton Fish, Delancy N. Mathews, Frederick J. R. Clark, James O. Winston, Francis J. Higginson, Charles W. Walton, Emily C. Chadbourne, Frank J. LeFever and Henry Van Hoevenberg.

Immediately after its organization, an executive committee was appointed for the purpose of soliciting gifts and loans of important objects connected with the early history of the state. The most munificent of the gifts received by the Association was that of Katherine Vanderlyn, the niece of the great artist, John Vanderlyn, who was born and died in Kingston. Miss Vanderlyn bequeathed to the trustees twelve portraits painted by her distinguished uncle, and the original crayon sketch of Marius Amid the Ruins of Carthage, for the painting of which and for the painting of the Panorama of the Palace, Fountains and Forests of Versailles, Vanderlyn was decorated by Napoleon; and received from him the gold medal bestowed by the Emperor for the greatest achievement in art in the year 1808. In addition to these paintings, Miss Vanderlyn bequeathed the famous Panorama, painted by her uncle, and the Miniature of Theodosia Burr, the daughter of Aaron Burr, of whom only one other portrait is in existence. The Trustees of the Association have been offered large sums of money for this Vanderlyn collection almost fabulous amounts being offered, but always they have declined for a moment to consider any offer, it being their intention they forever should be retained as part of the heritage of Kingston. Among the interesting objects bequeathed are the remnants of the wagon in which General John Burgoyne after his surrender at the Battle of Saratoga was brought from Saratoga to Albany.

These and many other invaluable relics for years have been accumulating in this old Senate House, the late Alton B. Parker doubtless as a relief from his engrossing judicial and professional labors made a collection of framed photographs or steel engraving of each of the constitutional governors of the state. Beneath each picture he placed a letter or public document with the governor's autograph, and a collection of pictures and autographs of the colonial governors at the time he made his Will, was being acquired by Mrs. Parker. These with other articles he bequeathed to his wife and suggested if she approved, and the people of Kingston would accept and care for the gift, that the historical objects bequeathed by him be presented to the people of Kingston as a gift from his wife and himself, he authorized his executor in the event of acceptance by the city, to build a fireproof room to house them at a place selected by the city authorities, and at a cost of not to exceed $10,000.00, which should with the historical objects, be then consigned to the care of the city or to such authority as it designated, and that the Senate House grounds perhaps would be available for the purpose. This Will bears date the 2nd day of March, 1926.

It was evident to the authorities of the city that it would be impossible to build a proper fireproof building on the grounds of the Senate House, or at any place for the sum of $10,000, and thereupon after consultation with the trustees of the Senate House Association, they suggested that application be made to the legislature of the state for an appropriation supplementing the bequest of the judge, which would enable the state and the trustees of the Senate House Association not only properly to house the articles bequeathed by the judge, but for the construction of a building in which to store revolutionary relics and such other relics as may be deemed appropriate on the Senate House property, and to authorize the state office site and building commission to execute the necessary contracts in behalf of the people of the State of New York for the construction of such a building, which should be constructed pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Law.

The legislature appropriated $90,000 for this purpose, and authorized the commission to accept and receive from the estate of the Judge the sum of $10,000 which should be deposited to the credit of such commission, and be applicable to the purposes specified in the legislative act in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as to the housing of revolutionary war relics and other relics. The language of this act is here given because of misapprehension which has arisen as to the character of the legislative appropriation and the purpose for which it was enacted. It is but proper I should say that in the passage of this act, everyone interested greatly is indebted to Governor Smith, to the activities of Mrs. Parker, and the potent assistance of the Honorable Philip Elting, one of the trustees of the Senate House Association, and Senator Arthur H. Wicks. It goes without saying that other trustees of the association were active in its behalf, but it is not necessary here to emphasize all that they did to assist in securing legislative aid.

The Reverend Roswell Randall Hoes, a chaplain of the United States Navy, a graduate of the old Kingston Academy, a classmate of the speaker, who recently died, accumulated during his life a large and invaluable collection of portraits, manuscripts and printed matter, relative to the early history of Kingston and Ulster county. At his death, he bequeathed this collection to his wife, Rose Gouverneur Hoes. Mrs. Hoes generously offered to present it to the Senate House Association upon condition that it should furnish suitable provision for its presentation and display. At the time of the death of her husband, it was impossible for the association to find room in the Senate House for it, and at the joint request of Mrs. Hoes and the New York Historical Association, I prepared an agreement by the covenants of which the collection temporarily was placed in the custody of the Historical Association, with the agreement that if within ten years a suitable fireproof building was constructed in Kingston, which would ensure its preservation, and provide for its exhibition, the entire collection should become the property of the city or of the Senate House Association. The term covenanted for has not expired, and will not expire until long after the completion of this museum; therefore, the collection will be deposited and exhibited in the new museum. This collection includes one hundred and twelve letters written by Aaron Burr to Peter Van Steenburgh, a representative in congress from this district, which contain the details of Burr's intrigue to defeat Jefferson and make him, Burr, president of the United States. Thus it is that for all futurity the world will be enabled to profit by the exhibition of the Vanderlyn, the Parker and the Hoes collections.

We have here the cornerstone of the new Senate House Museum. Whether eventually it so officially shall be designated, finally has not been determined, the matter of official titular designation resting with the legislature which so largely provided the funds for its construction.

Governor Smith, you who were elected the forty-second constitutional Governor of the state, and with a single intermission have remained its governor since your first inauguration, are to lay this cornerstone. You are the illustrious and justly honored successor of a long line of distinguished men reaching back to Adrien Jorisszen Tienpoint, who three hundred and four years ago, as a director general of the Dutch West India Company, became the first governor of New York. From them you received, loyally and high-mindedly have carried on the torch of a grandly developing civilization, loftily cherishing its highest ideals, always espousing the best interests of a great people, always sympathetic to the appeal of humanity, always advancing to a higher goal, and now representing the people of New York, especially those of Kingston, it affords me the greatest pleasure upon this classic spot, and upon this memorable occasion, to present you with a copy in gold of the beautiful medal struck by the greatest American sculptor of his day, to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding here of the government of the great state of which you are the chief magistrate, that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon you and yours to the remotest generation is the wish and prayer not only of your fellow citizens here assembled, but all those throughout the length and breadth of the commonwealth who fully are in sympathy with you and us today.

BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Annie Hamcher of Philadelphia, who spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Terhune, on Sunday went to her brother's. They accompanied her and went to New Paltz and spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Friend Wilklow and sister, Mrs. Minnie Stardard.

Miss Lizzie Zuelch has been entertaining friends from the city for some time.

Carl Dambach spent the week end and over Labor Day with his family at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burns of New York city spent a couple of weeks with Mrs. E. L. DeGraff.

The people who rented the Sunset Cottage have gone to their home in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Evory and son Leslie and niece, Miss Elsie spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Fulton of Port Ewen.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hertsch of Mount Vernon, N. Y., spent the week end with Mrs. Joseph Yunker.

Mrs. H. Ael and daughter Helen and Julian and Emil Hertsch spent Sunday with Mrs. Joseph Yunker.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sinn of New York city spent Sunday and Monday with Mrs. Joseph Yunker.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Terhune went on Wednesday to Harpersfield, returning to their home bringing her mother, Mrs. Van De Mark, back for the winter.

Miss May McGinn of New York city spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. L. G. Rymph, and mother, Mrs. McGinn.

Miss Mabel Hyde, who has been spending her two weeks' vacation with her mother, Mrs. H. Hyde, returned to New York Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Relyea are making extensive improvements to their property. J. Zuelch is doing the work.

Mrs. C. Rossicoe and son Bobby of Kingston have been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. J. Yunker.

The city people who have occupied Mrs. E. DeGraff's cottage all summer, have returned home.

Mrs. J. Zuelch has been entertaining relatives from New York city this week.

Mrs. L. Castor of Kingston called on friends in this place Thursday.

J. Yunker spent Wednesday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Evory and family spent a very pleasant day at the new amusement park in Poughkeepsie, on Monday.

The whole community was greatly shocked over the death of George Howell. His friendly greeting will be missed by all who knew him. Much sympathy is extended to his family in their trouble and sorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Barden have moved to their new home at Port Ewen and all wish them success.

Miss H. S. Douglass visited Mr. and Mrs. Trinkle of Sleightsburgh the past Sunday.

Franklin Started It

The idea of daylight-saving time was first advanced by Benjamin Franklin, according to an answered question in Liberty. In 1784, while minister to France, Franklin wrote an article pointing out that the people of Paris could, by changing their clocks, save millions of dollars a year in candles.

Still in Use

Robert Bell, a Philadelphian typesetter, printed a law book in 1771 that is still in use in the library at Livermore, Calif.

History of the State Senate Told in Sen. Knight's Speech

From 1777 to 1927 the Upper Branch of the State Lesgislature Has Passed Through Many Changes, Which Are Briefly Reviewed in the Senator's Sesqui Speech.

Senator John Knight at the State Sesqui here today said:

We are met in a city which was replete with momentous events in the years of the revolution. None were of greater signification to this state than the adoption of its first constitution and the organization of its first law making bodies. One hundred and fifty years ago yesterday, the senate, one of the branches of the government established by that constitution, convened here for the first time in the dwelling house of Abraham Van Gaasbeck, now known as the "Senate House."

It is my province to speak of the history of the senate. Short as a century and a half are in the period of known history, it has shown a growth and development in this nation and state unequalled. The form of state government as first created has remained substantially the same. To meet new conditions, however, many changes in respect to the powers and authority of its different branches have been made. As regards the senate, these have been so numerous that time will not suffice to give details. My purpose will have been served if I am able to bring to your attention some of those which have been of major significance and importance.

Forms in political governments are usually of gradual growth. So it was with the provisions of the first constitution. Our forefathers devised no new scheme for administration. They patterned their plan on the colonial form of government established in this state nearly a hundred years earlier. The colonial form found its prototype in lands across the sea. England had its king, its house of lords and house of commons; the colonial government had its governor, its council and its assembly, and under the first established government of New York state, we find a governor, a senate, as an adaptation of the council, and an assembly. Thus there was continued, with small variations, methods which had long been used.

Concerned as we are with the senate, it is of value then to trace something of the history of the council. It seems that a clearer understanding of the subject will be obtained by tracing its origin, its organization, its powers and its procedure separately. The colonial council made its first appearance in 1626 during the control by the Dutch. Together with the director-general, it possessed executive, legislative and judicial authority. Its membership was ordinarily fixed by the director, but his appointments and the acts of both were subject, of course, to approval and review by the Amsterdam Chamber which had complete authority under the charter to the West India Company. Under English rule in 1664, a governor was substituted for a director-general and the council continued with practically the same duties and powers. The governor and council together were authorized to make laws, appoint officers, establish courts, impose taxes and generally to administer the affairs of the colony. The membership varied from time to time until 1767 when it was fixed by law. Till 1736, the governor sat as a member of the council, presiding over it and voting in it. Thereafter he was not a member and had no vote in it.

Thus the law making authority first took on a bicameral form. The member of the assembly were elected by the people. A general assembly was elected for the first time in 1683 under Governor Dougan, but King James II abolished it three years later. Lieutenant Governor Liesler recommended the assembly in 1690. The members of the council were named by the Crown. The two bodies came to sustain something of the same relation that exists between the senate and assembly now. The council had greater power than the assembly. It was equal in the enactment of laws, but it had additional power through a control of political appointments by the governor and certain judicial authority. In that period such control reached into every avenue of administration.

Under the provisions of the first constitution, the state was divided into four senate districts, with a certain number of members assigned to each, based on population, and the number of members of the senate was fixed at twenty-four. The election was by viva voce vote, but the constitution of 1821 provided for election by ballot, as it has continued. The term of office was four years. That term continued until 1846. Membership was divided into four classes, one expiring each year. A provision was made for future enumerations of inhabitants and an increase in membership not to exceed one hundred. By an amendment to the constitution in 1801, the membership was limited to thirty-two. The membership had then increased to forty-three. No provision was made in the amendment of 1801 for additional membership. Under the provisions of the constitution of 1821 which were subsequently adopted, the membership of the senate was continued at thirty-two, the state divided into eight districts and the senators divided into four classes, one of each of which was to be elected each year. Provision was made for an enumeration in 1825 and every ten years thereafter. The constitution of 1846 changed this to twenty years. There was no provision for an increase in membership but the representation was to be divided among the various counties on as equal a basis of population as was possible. No county could be divided to constitute any part of a senate district. By the constitution of 1846, the existing membership was continued and provision made for future division based on population. The senators were elected for terms of two years. The constitution of 1867 proposed a return to the four year term. This was rejected as was all the work of that convention except the judiciary article. The constitutional commission of 1872 recommended the old plan of 1821, for thirty-two members and eight districts. The legislature did not approve this.

In 1894 the number was increased to fifty, with provision for limitation of the number of members in certain counties and an increase in members under certain conditions in certain counties. The membership and reapportionment provisions have remained the same since. The new features of the reapportionment section limited a county to four senators, except where it had a full ratio for each senator, provided that no county should have more than one-third of the entire senate and that no two counties which are adjoining or which are separated by public waters should have more than one-half of the total membership. When a county entitled to three or more senators became entitled on its ratio of population to another, the senate is to be increased by such additional member.

The convention of 1915 considered the extension of the term of office to four years, but the proposal did not there receive approval. The legislatures of 1926 and 1927 adopted a resolution providing for the submission of an amendment to the constitution, among other things, extending the term to four years and increasing the compensation of member of the legislature to $2,500.00. This proposed amendment awaits action by the people in November next.

The increase in compensation to members of the legislature in the pending amendment may justify some statement regarding the compensation heretofore. In the first constitution no provision was made for compensation. It was fixed by the legislature. In the first session it was sixteen shillings per day. From time to time this allowance was increased and diminished till 1822 when it was fixed at $4.50 per day for the president and speaker and $3.00 for members, with mileage.

By the constitution of 1821 the legislature was authorized to fix this compensation at not to exceed three dollars per day. By the constitution of 1846 the same amount was continued, with the qualification that the total should not exceed $300 per annum, and with the further provision for an allowance of ten cents for every mile necessarily traveled in going and returning to the place of meeting. By an amendment adopted in 1874, the compensation of the members was fixed at $1,500 per annum with a provision for mileage going and returning once in each session. That provision has remained until now.

Members of the colonial council were required to be freeholders, inhabitants of the province, "men of estate and ability and not necessitous or much in debt." Under the first constitution candidates for the senate were required to be freeholders, though the other qualifications for councilmen were omitted. This property qualification remained till the adoption of the constitution of 1846. The qualifications are now fixed by statute and are the same as apply to any candidate in an election to other civil offices. The first constitution provided that the senate should be chosen by freeholders "possessed of freeholds of the value of one hundred pounds, over and above debts charged thereon." All property qualifications were removed by the provisions of the second constitution, except that a "man of color" was required to have had a residence in the state for three years and a freehold estate of $250.00. This latter provision continued 'till 1874, and since that date the qualifications to vote for a state senator have been the same as those to vote for any other elective candidate.

As the influence of custom had led the first constitution makers to follow the form of government of the colonists, it likewise was responsible for confusion in the powers delegated to the departments of state which were created. As civil appointments had been made by or with the approval of the council, the first constitution established a council of appointment to be composed of the governor and a member of the senate from each of the four senate districts selected each year by the assembly. All officers of state, except as otherwise provided in the constitution, were to be appointed by the governor "with the advice and consent of said council." Among the exceptions was the state treasurer who was to be chosen by the legislature. Under the second constitution this was extended to secretary of state, attorney general and commissary general. The constitution of 1846 provided for the election of these officials.

Senators were ineligible to the council for two successive years. This vested great power in the council because of the number of appointments to be made. Conflict between the executive and the legislature arose over the authority of the governor in the council, and the council was abolished by the second constitution. The latter, as have all constitutions since, made provisions for the making of certain appointments by the governor, "by and with the advice of the senate" as a whole. This expression "by and with the advice of" finds its origin way back in English procedure. The number so approached is small now as compared with the number of all appointments to the state service. The formation of a [illegible] and the fear in the [illegible] of the power of the executive.

Tradition and the purpose as declared in the first constitution to protect [illegible] and legislation brought [illegible] the creation of a council of revision which was given veto power over all laws passed by the legislature. This likewise was repealed in 1822, and the veto power lodged as now in the governor. The governor, the chancellor and two justices of the supreme court constituted the council of revision. The chancellor and the justices were named by the council of appointment, constituted as we have seen.

During the colonial period, the governor and council reviewed legal decision, and the framers of the constitution substituted therefor the president of the senate, the senators, chancellor, the judges of the supreme court or a majority of them, as a court of errors and for the trial of impeachments. As a matter of fact the members of the senate took little part in the actual work of this court on appeals from decisions till 1821, but thereafter, till 1846 when the power of the court for the correction of errors was abolished, many of the senators participated and prepared opinions. By the constitution of 1846, the court for the trial of impeachments was constituted as it is now. It is composed of the president of the senate, the senators and the judges of the court of appeals or a major part of them.

From the statement of the provisions of the first constitution it will be seen that the senate was vested with executive, legislative and judicial powers. It is apparent from these and from the section vesting in the assembly the selection of the council of appointment, that the first constitution makers were fearful lest they lodge too much authority in the executive and were keen to keep control as close to the people as was possible. Subsequent amendments to the constitution have shown a reaction first one way and then another in the feeling towards the executive. It has been evidenced in the changes from appointive to elective officers and vice versa. A relic of one view is seen in the selection of some officials by joint action of the legislative bodies.

Amendments to the constitution adopted in 1925 provided a short ballot for state elective officers and for a re-organization of the various departments of state. In these amendments it will be seen that the people have increased the power of the executive beyond what it had ever been before. The pendulum has swung farther and farther away from the limitations of the founders. Virtually the same amendments were defeated by a vote of the people following the constitutional convention of 1915. By these amendments two state elective offices are abolished and all of the departments of state consolidated in nineteen departments. The governor names fifteen of these department chiefs and with the exception of three, their terms of office are coterminous with that of the governor. These appointments are all of them required to be "by and with the consent of the senate."

The first constitution provided "the supreme legislative power within this state shall be vested in two separate and distinct bodies of men; one to be called the assembly of the state of New York; the other to be called the senate of the State of New York." The substance of the language of that provision has always remained in our fundamental law. Aside from the powers of confirmation of certain appointments and sitting as part of the court for trial of impeachments the two branches of the legislature have the same powers. The assembly at first did not propose to part with any of the authority which the colonial assembly asserted it had. It claimed the right to originate all appropriation bills, basing this on the provision in the first constitution which said that it should enjoy the same privileges, and proceed in doing business in like manner as the assemblies of the colony of New York of right formerly did. [illegible] which recognized this right of the assembly. The constitution of 1821 settled this matter by providing that any bill might originate in either house and so it has remained. There was the old provision in the first constitution that the state treasurer should be appointed by the legislature "by ordinance with the assembly." Suffice it to say that all distinctions except as noted have been removed.

The lieutenant-governor by virtue of his office has always been president of the senate. He never has had a right to a vote, except in case of a tie. He is the presiding officer in the senate.

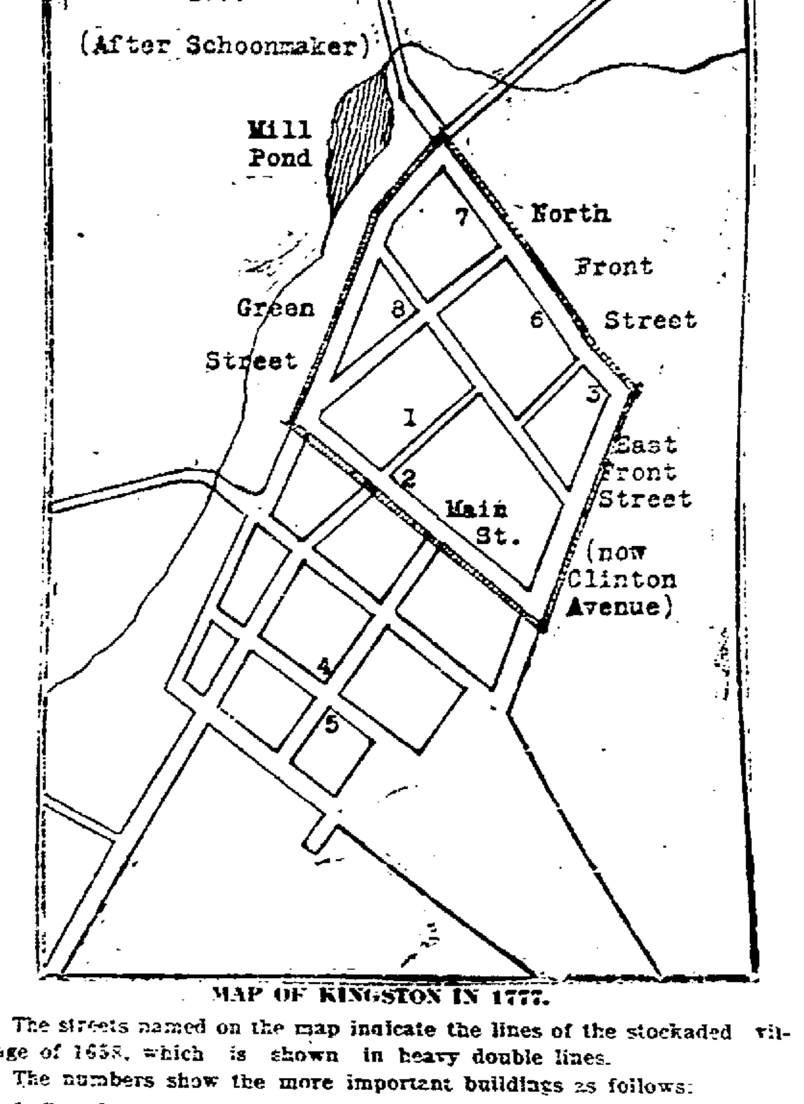
The first constitution authorized the senate to elect a president to act in place of the lieutenant-governor in his absence. The original idea was to elect a president pro hac vice as the necessity arose. Later he was chosen for the session. At one time he was named for the recess period, to succeed to the office of lieutenant-governor if a vacancy arose, and still later he was named for the term of the senate as he is now.

The president pro tempore, so-called, is a constitutional officer, though the method of his selection is determined by the rules of the senate. Since the early history of the state we have had political parties. The division of the legislature along party lines brought party organization within the legislature. The president pro tempore is selected as such by virtue of his being chosen leader of the majority party.

We are not interested here with the minutia of organization within the senate or of its procedure in the passage of measures. Rules of procedure are adopted at each session. General parlimentary rules control where others have not been made applicable. In various things the constitution limits the legislature in its procedure and its law making authority. Except as so expressly limited or construed by the courts, or inhibited by the federal and state constitutions, the senate, as one of the branches of the legislature, has power to pass any measure.

Throughout our history there has been much discussion pro and con relative to the bicameral legislative system. It exists in the federal government and in all of the states of the Union. The single chamber legislature, however, exists in many foreign states and countries. It is advocated by high officials in several of our states and has been put into practice in many small political units in this country. The basic principle of the bicameral system is that it effects control against hasty legislation. The experience of the federal government and of the state under it has demonstrated its value in this respect. Their unparalleled growth and development were possible only under laws which were fairly responsive to the will of the majority and the best interest of the people.

Perfection is seldom found in human agencies. Unworthiness, indeed, has been uncovered at times, but the great mass of legislation, and the ability and character of the great number of the members of the senate these many years have met the needs and expectations of the people and amply justified its existence. A histrionic occasion like this stirs our pride in our state and renews our faith in popular government. From this prosaic recital of provisions of constitutions and laws as they relate to the state senate, may we obtain some conception of how we have gradually been perfecting the government "of the people, by the people and for the people," and gauge something of its future.



MAP OF KINGSTON IN 1777.

The streets named on the map indicate the lines of the stockaded village of 1658, which is shown in heavy double lines.

The numbers show the more important buildings as follows:

1. Courthouse, where the Provincial Convention met, the Constitution was adopted, and the first term of the Supreme Court was held.
2. Dutch Reformed Church.
3. Senate House owned by Abraham Van Gaasbeck, used by the Senate of State of New York for its first sessions.
4. Bogardus Tavern, first meeting place of the Assembly of the State of New York.
5. Elmendorf Tavern, meeting place of the State Committee of Safety.
6. Tappen House, occupied by Governor Clinton while in Kingston as Executive Mansion.
7. De Wall Tavern, famous in Revolutionary days for receptions and dances.
8. Kingston Academy, founded 1774 by Trustees of Town of Kingston.

Wadsworth Reviews Making of Constitution

Former U. S. Senator Gives Interesting Side Lights on the Writing and Adoption of the First New York State Constitution in Kingston and the Events Preceding It.

Former U. S. Senator James W. Wadsworth in his Sesquicentennial speech here said:

First let me thank you most sincerely for your invitation to me to come here today. The events which the good people of Kingston and their fellow-citizens of the State of New York are celebrating are of such significance and importance, not only to this state but to the whole country, that to be asked to say a few words here is indeed a high honor. I appreciate it, and furthermore I congratulate the patriotic people who conceived and managed these ceremonies.

Undertakings of this sort, carried to a successful conclusion, are of real service to the Republic, for they remind us of the sacrifices made by the men and women of 150 years ago in order that we may enjoy liberty. Indeed, we are too prone to forget not only these sacrifices but also the character of the institutions which have sheltered us all these years. To pause for a moment in our busy lives, to refresh our knowledge of history and to rededicate ourselves to the American conception of liberty under the law, is a healthy thing.

You will not expect from me a recital in detail of the events which occurred 150 years ago and which led up to the establishment, for the first time, of a government of the state of New York. For me to do so here in Kingston would be like bringing coals to Newcastle and, furthermore, there is grave doubt of my ability to do it adequately, especially in an address which must be brief. I pause to observe that the managers of these ceremonies, well aware of the tendency of those who have served in the United States Senate to speak at great length, have put me under bond to confine my remarks within a twenty-minute period. So I shall refrain from overtaxing your patience and, at the same time, content myself with merely touching upon a few phases of the story.

Unlike most of her colonial neighbors, the colony of New York did not enjoy a charter from the British Crown. The English took over this colony from the Dutch, and the London government sent a governor-general to rule over it. Needless to say, the New Yorkers of that period became increasingly restive under such a state of affairs, and agitated most persistently for the establishment of a colonial legislature such as their neighbors possessed. With great reluctance, the British Government consented and, almost 100 years before the revolution, the colonial legislature was established. The people of the colony, however, had no chartered rights to shelter them from the arbitrary will of the royal governors. The legislature could do little more than make declarations as to the rights of the people and enact for the colony those statute laws which prevailed in the old country. On many occasions the governors ignored the action of the legislature. On others, the legislature fell under executive control and friction arose to an ever increasing degree between the people and the crown. I mention this because it should be remembered that when the break finally came, the people of New York had had no experience under a charter, constitution or bill of rights. The task of achieving such a thing was a new one and was made especially difficult because it had to be done in time of war, when a considerable portion of New York territory was in the hands of the enemy. It is the more remarkable, therefore, that the task was so well done. In the midst of all the confusion incident to the early days of the revolution, the people of New York set up a provincial congress to take over the reins of government which had been wrested from the British and, in effect, charged that hastily thrown together body with the duty of providing a constitution and government for the new state.

The congress or convention which ultimately became responsible for the new constitution, met at White Plains on July 9th, 1776. On the next day, July 10th, the Declaration of Independence adopted only six days before by the continental congress at Philadelphia, was read to the members and, on that same day, they adopted a resolution concurring in the declaration and pledging the support of New York to the great cause of independence. Soon after, they appointed a committee to draft a new constitution and, with its appointment, constructive work began. The vicissitudes of war carried the convention to Harlem, to Fishkill and finally to Kingston. It is interesting to note that during a portion of their wanderings they were so close to the scene of hostilities that the members supplied themselves with arms and ammunition and sat at their work with swords at their sides. And it should be remembered, too, that this Congress or convention was not only engaged, through its committee, in preparing a constitution but also in actually governing the embryonic state. The task was completed at Kingston in the spring and summer of 1777. Here the new constitution was adopted. Here the first governor, General George Clinton, was sworn in. One can imagine the tenseness of that summer when one remembers that at that time Burgoyne advancing into the state from the north, had captured Ticonderoga and was on his way to the Hudson, there to be joined, he hoped, by St. Leger, who was trying to force his way down the Mohawk to Albany; and that the British fleet and their southern army were thundering in the lower reaches of the Hudson, intent upon joining hands with Burgoyne and St. Leger and thus cutting the colonies in two.

Fort Stanwix, the outpost of the patriots far up the Mohawk, flying the first American flag ever displayed in battle, was beseiged that summer, and in that same summer the battles of Bennington, Oriskany and Saratoga were fought. It was scarcely a time for that calm deliberation supposedly necessary for the writing of a fundamental law and the conducting of the first election under that law. I remind you of this phase, because it indicates so clearly the ability those men possessed to persist and think straight in the midst of general confusion. The principal author of the new constitution was John Jay. Just a word about him. The country has never produced a more pure-minded or scholarly patriot than he. He was descended from French Huguenots who had come to this country seeking religious liberty and hating intolerance. Jay inherited from his forefathers a deep-seated abhorrence of oppression of all kinds. He seized the opportunity to write into the first constitution of this state those declarations to the effect that all political power resides in the people and that freedom of conscience in all matters relating to the development and conduct of the individual was sacred, never to be impaired. Jay was only thirty-two years old when he wrote our constitution. It is not inaccurate to say that some of the most important provisions of the Federal Constitution, written ten years after, were founded on the principles laid down by Jay in the New York instrument. He was a man singularly free from political ambition. He never sought or accepted political office with real enthusiasm. He was drafted many times and served most faithfully and efficiently. He became the first chief justice of the United States, appointed by Washington. Years later, he was governor of New York. He was minister to England, and negotiated the famous treaty which bears his name. Deep-seated prejudice was rife in these post war days, and the feeling against Jay and his treaty rose to extraordinary heights. He was bitterly denounced by multitudes of people and his effigy was hung in many places. He bore it all patiently and bravely and was vindicated in the end, for the Jay Treaty turned out to be a blessing to the young nation.

An interesting incident occurred at the time the new state constitution was being framed and approved here at Kingston. Jay was utterly opposed to human slavery, and prepared for the new constitution a provision forbidding it. He was called away from the convention toward the end of its proceedings, to see his dying mother, and during his absence the anti-slavery provision was discussed and rejected, although its soundness was not seriously questioned. Probably that old curse of free government, political expediency applied to fundamental questions, accounted for the action of the members. Jay afterward expressed his deep regret and stated that had he been present, he would have fought for the provision. It is more than probable that had he been there and made the fight, the State of New York would have declared against slavery in its constitution of 1777. Needless to say, such action taken by the people of the state which shortly became the greatest state in the Union, would have had a profound effect upon the subsequent history of the nation, for doubtless other northern states would have followed suit and we might have had no Fugitive Slave Law and no Drod Scott decision. Indeed the Federal Constitutional Convention itself might have acted definitely on the subject. At this late day, we can only guess what might have happened. One is tempted to believe that Almighty God reserved the solution of that terrible problem for a later day, intending to test the very fibre of the nation.

The new constitution contained certain provisions which ring in our ears very strangely as we hear them read today. I refer to the limitations upon the franchise. In those days there was a well settled conviction in the public mind that only those persons who hold property were entitled to vote in elections. This idea prevailed even among the most liberal-minded and we find it in effect in all governments of that time boasting a democratic or republican form. To be eligible to vote for a member of the assembly, the citizen was required to show that he possessed property to the value of twenty pounds or paid an annual rent of forty shillings. To vote for governor of the state, he had to show that he owned property worth 100 pounds over and above his debts. As a result, only one-tenth of the adult male population of that liberty loving people could vote in the early elections of this state. Many years passed before that property qualification was completely eliminated from our political system. No longer do we listen to the suggestion that the country should be governed exclusively by those who own it. That all adult citizens living in the country, obeying its laws and upholding its institutions should share in its government, is now never questioned. That the patriots of 150 years ago were cautious in this respect is easily understood when we remember that self-government, such as they proposed, was a tremendously radical thing. Their fundamental views were sounder than they themselves suspected and, upon the foundations which they built, true self-government has been erected through a process of logical and therefore inevitable evolution.

The people of the young State of New York were not much more homogeneous than they are now, present-day impressions to the contrary notwithstanding. As we all know, the first important permanent settlements were made by the Dutch, who came to the mouth of the Hudson and spread far up the river. For many generations they clung to their language and national culture. They were followed by English, Scotch, Irish, French, Swedes and Germans. The last named, refugees from the Palatinate, settled in large numbers in the Mohawk Valley. They were the pioneer settlers in a large portion of that region and upon them fell much of the burden of protecting the rest of the colony from Indian raids and, finally, in repelling the invasion of St. Leger in the summer whose events we are celebrating. New Yorkers of that period were, indeed, a composite people and it is fortunate that this was the case. When, in a pioneer community, you throw together people of different national origins and varying political and religious antecedents and convictions, the very rigors of existence compel those people to be tolerant of one another's views. With dangers and hardships confronting them on every hand, no one faction or sect is tempted to impose its will upon the others. There is no time for such folly. The whole community is engaged in something far more healthy and far more important, the struggle for existence. Such a struggle wipes away prejudice and cements friendship and mutual understanding. So it was when those people came to set up their political institutions, intolerance failed to show its ugly face. And I entertain the profound conviction that the spirit of tolerance displayed by the founders of this state still lives. It is a deep-seated tradition. And, while present day problems differ in many ways from those of long ago, and while we are called upon to settle questions unheard of by our forefathers, so long as we are faithful to that tradition, just so long, and no longer, will we be a happy people.

CUTS OFF OWN LEG TO GET INSURANCE

Austrian Gets Compromise Payment of $35,000.

Vienna.—The Anglo-Danubian Insurance company is to make a compromise payment of $35,000 to Emil Marek, the man who is alleged to have hacked off his leg to obtain insurance money.

This announcement marks the end of one of the most extraordinary cases which have ever come before the courts of any country.

Two days after taking out an accident policy for $400,000, Marek, a young Viennese engineer, was found with his leg nearly cut in two, and the lower part of the limb had to be amputated. Marek stated that the accident happened owing to the ax slipping while he was chopping a log, but the insurance company refused payment, alleging that Marek, with the help of his wife or of a friend, had deliberately hacked through the bone of his leg in order to secure the insurance money.

A criminal charge was brought against Marek and his wife, and the severed leg, preserved in spirit, was a frequent exhibit in court.

The proceedings lasted about two years and ended in the acquittal of the couple on the main charge, but Marek was sentenced to four months' hard labor for conspiracy and procuring false evidence, and his wife to three months' imprisonment. In view, however, of the lengthy proceedings both were immediately set free.

Faces Death in Wilds Only to Be Recaptured

Rio Janeiro, Brazil.—Eugene Dieudonne, only living member of the internationally known prewar band of Parisian apaches, led by the dreaded criminal Jules Bonnot, the "demon chauffeur," recently escaped from the penal colony in French Guiana. This fact became known through his recapture by the Brazilian police in the state of Para, northern Brazil.

Dieudonne has arrived here in the custody of the police. The notorious apache will be turned over to the French consul.

Dieudonne declared that he was the victim of a mistake on the part of the authorities, and that he never was a member of Bonnot's band. He was unjustly sentenced to life imprisonment, he said, which later was reduced to fifteen years' penal servitude in French Guiana.

He was denied any freedom and determined to escape. He obtained a small fishing boat and going down the Oyapock river reached Vigia, in the state of Para, after seventy-two days' navigation in which his frail craft capsized twice. He landed at Belem, found employment, and was saving his money, he said, to return home, where he has a wife and child.

Dieudonne was arrested at Belem, having been denounced by some one who learned his identity.

Girl Falls Under Train in Faint and Escapes

New York.—Miss Marion Heger, twenty-four years of age, of 846 East Two Hundred Thirtieth street, the Bronx, was unhurt when she fell from the platform at the Utica avenue station of the I. R. T. directly in front of a west-bound express train.

Miss Hegner fainted as she was standing at the edge of the platform, but recovered consciousness in time to crawl into the drainage pit between the rails. Two cars passed over her. As soon as she was extricated by the train crew she was able to go home.

Judge Parker's Bequest Beginning of New Museum

Mrs. Alton B. Parker Relates the Story of the Origin of the Building, the Growth of the Parker Collection of Portraits and Documents and Other Treasures It Will Shelter.

Speaking at the laying of the cornerstone of the new state Historical Museum on the Senate House grounds, Mrs. Alton B. Parker said:

It is with feelings of emotion and pride that I view the beginning of this museum, and rejoice that within so short a time the Alton B. Parker legacy has accomplished so much. It is just one year and four months ago today since he passed away, and already we have met to lay the cornerstone of this museum as a part of the state sesquicentennial celebration.

Judge Parker's bequest of $10,000 to the people of Kingston to build a fireproof room in which to house the further gift of his governors' collection, was the nucleus which inspired representative men of Kingston to invite the state to supplement it with an appropriation sufficient to erect a building instead of a room, so that not only the Parker Collection should be safeguarded, but also the Vanderlyn paintings and many other treasures now inadequately protected in the Senate House. The Roswell Randall Hoes Collection willed some years ago with the proviso that it be placed in a fireproof building, will now be available for the museum; and as time goes on other collections will come to enrich it.

For scores of years Kingston has needed such a building, and for an equal number of years has endeavored to secure one, but without success. The impetus of a start was needed and with the nucleus in hand, the state executive was approached for an appropriation. Our good friend Governor Smith was in full sympathy with the situation, recognized our needs, and said he would sign the bill when it passed the legislature. (You will notice I say when and not if, for we were optimistic, with him, that we should succeed in getting the bill through, and our faith was not misplaced). This was accomplished by the help and earnest cooperation of Senator Wicks, Mayor Dempsey, Judge Hasbrouck, Judge Clearwater, Collector of the Port Elting, Executor McCausland, and others.

Judge Parker's life was spent in Kingston from his 21st year. He gave generously of himself to its religious, civic, social and political life. In return he received the confidence of the people of Ulster county by being elected, and re-elected surrogate at the age of 25, and he served in that capacity for many years. He was a lawyer and a judge in your midst, and finally as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, he served this great Empire state faithfully and efficiently with his nonpartisan judicial intellect, until nominated for the presidency of the United States. I am speaking to his friends, so it is not necessary for me to tell you that even when residing in New York in later years, his home was in Ulster county at Esopus, and he never failed to be there on election day to cast his vote. Loyalty was a characteristic which he possessed in a superlative degree, to friend, family, home and country. Kingston has always been a recipient of it, with devotion and forethought even beyond the grave.

To describe to you fully the Parker Memorial Collection of autographed letters, documents and state papers of New York state governors, of how it grew rapidly from the very beginning, of the interest it created, and the notable people who have seen and appreciated it, would take too much time, so I will sketch it briefly:

Judge Parker had known personally and intimately nearly every New York state governor from Grover Cleveland to Alfred E. Smith, so his library and letter files gave up their treasures to the governors' collection, and we had a very delightful time assembling one by one the autographed letters of those who preceded Governor Cleveland, until now the collection contains the signature of every governor from George Clinton, the first New York state governor under the constitution, up to and including our present popular governor. In my husband's will he refers to the fact that the collection is complete with one exception. We lacked a letter of governor John Young. However, through the courtesy of Senator Wadsworth and the generosity of Mrs. John Young, widow of the youngest grandson of Governor Young, that deficiency has recently been supplied, and the entire forty-five governors are represented.

An interesting centennial letter is one from Governor DeWitt Clinton to William L. Marcy, then comptroller, afterwards governor, dated 1827, just one hundred years ago, which reads:

"I would suppose that the course proposed by you in providing for the support and completion of the state prison at Sing Sing will be excused by the exigencies of the case, and so far as my sanction may have weight, it is decidedly in accordance with it."

I quote this because we have recently read in the New York Times of the new Sing Sing which is arising to replace the old cells which have "rounded out a century."

Framed with many of the letters and documents, are pictures of the governors which show that men's fashions change. Some are bearded, others have long drooping mustaches or sidebars, while many, even George Clinton, have smooth faces as today. Their hair is cut in a variety of ways. Some wear high stocks and collars up to their ears, others are in uniforms of our different wars, and judicial robes. Perhaps the fashions of the English colonial governors will be found the most interesting. The simplicity of dress of our own day is in striking contrast to their long curly periwigs, lace-ruffled shirt fronts and cuffs, Van Dyke lace collars, knee breeches, buckled shoes, feather trimmed bonnets and suits of armor; and it is amusing that Lord Cornbury should have masqueraded and been photographed in women's clothes, in which one must admit he made a very handsome dame.

The English period began in 1664. Our collection of colonials begins with the second English governor, Sir Francis Lovelace, who was appointed in 1668. Our document with his signature is dated 1669, and is a certificate to Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors, assigning 90 acres of land in three parcels to him and his heirs. These acres are described as being in the town of Esopus with boundaries of the fort, the creek, the kill and Evert Colls' land. Another letter is signed by Colonial Governor Admiral George Clinton, to whom history gives the credit of being responsible for our first governor, George Clinton, embracing a political life. They were distantly related.

Judge Parker's mantle has fallen, in a measure, on my shoulders, and it will be my pleasure to add to the collection as other signatures are obtainable, and to some day complete these colonials of the Dutch and English periods. I shall not say it is impossible to assemble the Dutch signatures (although at present it seems so) for perhaps you will help me, to obtain the signatures of, probably ancestors of many of you, Adriaen Jorisszen Tienpoint, Cornelius Jacobzen Mey, William Verhulst and Bastien Jansz Krol, not overlooking by any means Wouter Van Twiller, and the last of them, Petrus Stuyvesant.

Judge Parker was very fond of the Cleveland bedstead and dresser which came to him through the will of Governor Hill. These are in the collection, as well as the mahogany desk originally belonging to Governor Black but for many years in daily and personal use in my husband's office. These do not at present belong in the realm of antiques, but in another hundred and fifty years they will no doubt be so considered and valued accordingly.

Judge Parker treasured this collection very much. He gave it into your care so that it could be properly seen and enjoyed, not only by the people of Kingston which he loved so well, but by all who come within its gates on historic pilgrimages. I feel sure he believed it would be an added attraction to all visitors, whatever their reason for coming, sentiment, desire for information, or curiosity.

On this cornerstone will rise the building which had its beginning in the Alton B. Parker legacy, and on the spot which he suggested, for his will reads, "Perhaps the Senate House grounds will be available for the purpose."

I prophesy that this building is destined to play an important historic and educational part in the future of this famous old city, the first capital of New York state.

Believing you would like to hear that part of the Will which refers to your bequest, I will read it:

The Will.

"In the Library Building is the "Governors' Room," which contains among other interesting things, a framed photograph or steel engraving of the governors of New York state. With a single exception there is framed beneath each picture a letter or public document with the governors' autograph, and a collection of pictures and autographs of colonial governors is being acquired by Mrs. Parker. With these in the governors' room is the famous bedstead and dresser builded for him by the state, and willed to me by Senator Hill, as well as many historical books. All the contents of the governors' room I naturally give to my wife.

"I suggest, and if Mrs. Parker approves, and the good people of Kingston will accept and care for the gift, that all the historical objects in this governors' room be presented to the people of Kingston as a gift from Mrs. Parker and myself. And I hereby authorize my executor, in the event of the acceptance, to build a fireproof room to house them at a place selected by the city authorities, and at a cost not to exceed ten thousand dollars, which shall, with the historical objects, be then consigned to the care of the city, or to such authority as it delegates. Perhaps the Senate House grounds will be available for the purpose."

The Word "Coward"

The word "coward" is derived from the habit of animals of dropping their tails between their legs when frightened, according to an answered question in Liberty. The English word comes from the old French "cois" meaning tail, derived from the Latin "cauda."

West Point Graduates 8,002

From its establishment as the United States Military academy in 1802 until last June, West Point has had 8,002 graduates, says Gas Logic. At the end of July, 1926, the cadet corps numbered 1,170, the pick of the nation's youth.

OUR PLAYGROUNDS

Palisades of the Hudson.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

A FEW years ago "park," meant a relatively small city breathing space of lawns and flower beds. Then it came to mean also a great preserve by the federal government, where some major scenic wonder was dedicated for the people of the nation. Now the term also includes the growing number of reservations by states where scenic beauties, points of historic interest, or quiet, woodlands or meadows are saved from private exploitation and set apart for the pleasure of everyday folk in search of an hour's or a day's or a week's vacation and enjoyment of Nature.

Forty-three states have now established more than six hundred state parks and forests. Scattered all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to the Gulf and Republic of Mexico, they range in size from a modest homestead, a military camp site, and an old trading post in western states, to New York's huge Adirondack park, more than 1,850,000 acres in extent. Thus there is growing up in the United States a graded system of parks owned by towns and cities, counties, states, and the nation, so that the traveler is seldom out of easy reach of a publicly owned recreation place.

Undoubtedly the automobile has been an important influence for the building up of state parks. As the cities have grown and absorbed more and more people from rural sections where they lived close to Nature, the periodic call of the woods and the open spaces, the rivers and lakes and mountains has been stronger than ever. The automobile has made it possible to heed this call and the states have not been slow to realize that while the great national parks serve many able to travel long distances, there must be other parks for those having only brief vacations or able to travel only short distances.

Leads in State Parks.

New York has gone farther than any other state in furnishing recreational and conservational areas. Its far-flung parks and forests constitute the greatest state park system in the country, covering approximately 2,150,000 acres. The state owes its forward position in the park field to its large population and wealth, its congested cities, whose people demand breathing space, and to the early growth of public opinion and governmental understanding.

The first scenic state park in the East was created in New York in 1885 when the American side of Niagara falls was set aside for a public reservation. Thus set to thinking about conservation, the state took a second important step the same year by putting an end to the sale of its forest land in the Adirondacks. This marked the beginning of the great wilderness park now over two million acres in extent.

Strangely enough the Far West, where there was no urban population, had led the way toward the establishment of state parks many years before. Other states had set apart memorials early in the Nineteenth century. But the first large-scale park planned to preserve natural beauties was the Yosemite valley, made into a state park by California in 1865. This remained the premier state park until 1895, when it was taken over by the federal government as a national park.

Philanthropy, the realization of the esthetic values of scenery, and of the health values in outdoor life, have not been the only forces that have advanced the cause of state parks. It has come to be recognized that it is also very good business to develop these recreational and camping centers. It becomes plainer each year that the tourist business is one of the surest sources of revenue that a community or state may find.

There is no state that has not some feature to attract tourists, to interest them to pause a day or two, leaving some of their dollars behind.

Park-to-Park Highways.

Just now the idea of park-to-park highways is receiving attention from park and conservation boards and highway commissions, and doubtless before many years it will be possible to map out innumerable tours and circuits that require from a day to several months, on which one may enjoy each day or perhaps every few hours the facilities of some state or national park. A number of the states are recognizing the value of the parks to motor travelers.

Like the federal government in its national parks, several states have seen the desirability of adding to the comfort of visitors to state parks by building in each a small well-equipped hotel, with moderate-priced accommodations. Such hotels have been built in practically all Indiana parks, and Kentucky is building a hotel at its Natural Bridge park.

Even now it is possible for a motorist striking west from the Atlantic seaboard to add interest to his trip by visiting numerous parks along the way. Starting from New York city, he may almost immediately enter the Palisades Interstate park along the Hudson. Farther along the Catskills park may be visited, and in the center of the state are numerous small parks in the Finger Lake region. Westward in Livingston and Wyoming counties is 1,000-acre Letchwork park, including the three famous Portage falls. Southwestern New York's wilderness park, many thousands of acres in extent, is in Cattaraugus county.

If a route is taken through Pennsylvania the traveler enters the second among the states in areas of public land devoted to conservation and recreation. In this state the forest reserves are the backbone of the system. They include 1,131,277 acres. Within the forests are special tracts known as state forest parks maintained for tourists and picnickers. These are scattered over the state near the principal highways. Valley Forge, of course, has been set aside among the points of historic interst as a state park.

In the states farther south parks are not numerous. Maryland has six state forests, some of which are in the extreme western portion of the state. Only the Patapsco State forest, a few miles west of Baltimore, is so situated that it is accessible to large numbers of recreation seekers.

Virginia Has Only One.

Virginia has yet to build a system of state parks. At present it has only one, a forest 588 acres in extent, near the center of the state, in Prince Edward county. The establishment of the proposed national parks among the mountains of the state will doubtless stimulate the growth of subsidiary parks.

North Carolina has only two state parks, one, the summit of Mount Mitchell, highest peak east of the Mississippi, and the other the remains of Fort Macon, together with two miles of ocean beach. Georgia has no forests or parks, but has created a state board of forestry, which will acquire lands.

If the Lincoln highway is followed after crossing into Ohio several of the state "reservoir parks," formerly connected with the canal system, will be found within easy reach. The two largest of these are in western Ohio, one southeast and the other southwest of Lima.

Indiana has a state park and forest system which conserves exceptional types of scenic beauty of the Middle West. Most notable is an area of the remarkable sand dunes at the south end of Lake Michigan. The Lincoln highway and various other highways entering Chicago pass close to this unique park.

In Illinois only Dixon blockhouse, a relic of the Indian days, is located directly on the Lincoln highway. It is worth while, however, swinging south from Chicago, to include Starved Rock park, about 100 miles southwest of the city. This is Illinois' largest and most important state park. In Iowa is an excellent park system. Palisades park in Linn county, the gorge of Ledges park in Boone county, and the Wapsipinicon park in Jones county are near the Lincoln highway. Where this highway passes through Nebraska it does not touch any of the three state parks. The single state park in Wyoming is also off the chief transcontinental highway, and this route does not touch the many large national forests in the state.

Pick Burial Place Carefully

In choosing a burial place the Chinese exercise the greatest care, for it is believed that the choice affects the happiness and prosperity of the surviving relatives.

Baby's Tough Luck

"In feeding small children salads take out the cheese, nuts, raw vegetables and dressing," says a dietitian. Well, he has the plate and spoon left anyway.—Woman's Home Companion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

One Cent a Word

No Advertisement Less Than 25 Cents

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Seasoned wood; largest truck load in the city; sawed or split. H. Clearwater. Phone 2251.

FOR SALE—Puppies. 143 Clinton avenue.

FOR SALE—Several used upright pianos, in good condition, for sale or rent. Fred C. Winters, Clinton avenue. Phone 1113-J.

FOR SALE—Hardwood, stove lengths; salt hay. Ed. T. McGill.

FOR SALE—Photo supplies, films, plates, cameras, printing paper, etc. O'Reilly's, 530 Broadway and 38 John street.

FOR SALE—Ice, $2 per ton. John A. Fisher, 331 Abeel street. Phone 1288.

FOR SALE — Hardwood, stove length. Vogel, 15 Abeel street.

FOR SALE—Unclaimed storage furniture. Why buy new if you can get furniture as good as new for half price. A. Kreisig, 129 Broadway.

FOR SALE — New five-piece decorated breakfast suites; price reduced to $18. L. Cohen, 15 Hasbrouck avenue. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—Sand, crushed stone and cinders for building purposes. Abe Vogel, 15 Abeel street.

FOR SALE—Used pianos, prices from $100 up. Pianos to rent. E. Winter's Sons, Inc., 320 Wall street, opposite Reade's Theatre.

FOR SALE—Round hot water heater, Kingstonian, about 1,100 ft. radiation, perfect condition; cheap for cash. William Weston. Phone 3118-M.

FOR SALE—5-10-15-20-30 gallon white oak wood. Carl G. Fischer. Phone 1302.

FOR SALE—Counter and floor show cases. Richard Meyer, 20 John street. Phone 2015.

FOR SALE—Two 15-ft. awnings with spring rollers. Morris Hymes, 52 North Front street.

FOR SALE—Bait fish. Sleightsburgh Ferry.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn pullets. Homeland Farm, Rosendale, N. Y.

FOR SALE—French Poodles and Fox Terrier puppies, reasonable, and good watch ball, on Rosendale Road. Phone 7-F-31.

FOR SALE—Kitchen stove. 21 Pouckhockie street.

FOR SALE—Kitchen stove, baby's crib, go-cart, mahogany rocker. Telephone 805-W.

FOR SALE—German prunes, blue; Bartlett pears, apples and tomatoes. J. A. Jahn, Ulster Park, N. Y., River Road.

FOR SALE—Blue plums. Call Radatz, 2052.

FOR SALE—General country store—Established 67 years; 14-room house, outbuildings, 4½ acre land, woodlot, school, church; fine business, good stock; $4,000 required, balance on mortgage. Wennerholm, Highland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Baby carriage, like new. 177 Green street.

FOR SALE—Parlor stove, cheap. 3 Rogers street.

FOR SALE—Wood, sawed or split, $4 a truck load. William H. Davis. Phone 2653-W.

FOR SALE—Rough lumber at 137 Elmendorf street. Phone 1910-R.

FOR SALE—Thoroughly broke black and tan Rabbit Hound, two years old, $30. Phone 23-F3.

FOR SALE—Combination coal and gas range, cheap for quick sale. 123 South Manor avenue.

FOR SALE—Child's crib, practically new, very reasonable. 363 Wilbur avenue.

FOR SALE—Bedroom suites, piano, dining room table, chairs, coil bed springs, and ice box. 239 Wall street.

FOR SALE—Cocker Spaniel puppies. 59 Wurts street.

FOR SALE—Chickens, roasting, springs and broilers, fowls and yearlings, at reasonable prices. Mrs. A. Berryann, 120 Boulevard. Phone 672-W.

FOR SALE—Victrola and 75 records. 5 Hone street, second floor. Call between 4 and 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—Reconditioned bicycles cheap, good as new; auto and radio batteries recharged; repair work of all kinds. Kidd, 46 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—Twelve head first-class tuberculin-tested Guernseys. Hillsdale Farm, Malden-on-Hudson, P. O. Box 48.

FOR SALE—Combination Richardson and Boynton range. Phone 944-W.

FOR SALE—Bargain, seven-piece bedroom suite, French walnut, modern design. 56 Henry street, upstairs.

FOR SALE—One Richardson and Boynton hot air furnace, suitable for garage or store, $50. Universal Road Machinery Co.

FOR SALE—Lady's fur and cloth coat, hats, dress form, horse blankets, draperies, etc. Box 16, St. Remy.

FOR SALE—Vicrola and records, practically new, very reasonable. 86 Downs street.

FOR SALE—Am selling out, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, September 12, 13, 14, all Sanding rugs. 9x12 rugs, priced $22.50; 9x10½ rugs, priced $19.75, and 9x9 rugs, priced $16.90; will all be sold at greatly reduced price of $16.50. Two Gold Seal, 18x36 and 36x36 rugs will be given free with each large rug. J. L. Haines, 707½ Broadway.

FOR SALE—A-1 young sound work horse. Binnewater Lake Ice. Phone 237.

FOR SALE—Shepherd dog, guaranteed. Inquire 122 Hasbrouck avenue.

FOR SALE—Chauffeur robe, stroller. 71 Lafayette avenue.

FOR SALE—Parlor stove, reasonable. 59 East Chester street.

FOR SALE—Chickens, 25c lb.; broilers, 34c lb. 29 Ann street.

FOR SALE—Strollers. 56 Elmendorf street.

FOR SALE—Sawed wood and second hand lumber, lot of five-inch sewer pipe. Row boats to let and for sale. John A. Fischer, Abeel street.

FOR SALE—Double bucket cider mill and wine press. Address "H.", Uptown Freeman.

FOR SALE—One new Radiola 20, $65; one new Radiola 28 and 104 speaker, $340 value, $315, with tubes; one three-dial Freshman, $25; one two-dial, five-tube Sparton, $10; also radio tubes and batteries. Lyons & Weeks, 530 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Baby carriage, good condition. Clinton, 317 Clinton avenue.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Seven-room bungalow. No. 15 Hasbrouck Place.

FOR SALE—Very pretty modern house of seven rooms, one acre in fruit and berries; just out of town; price $5,500, terms. James E. Snead, 286 Wall street.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, all improvements; built three years; lot 50x100; $5,500; central; terms. Shatemuck Realty Co. Phone 1906.

FOR SALE—EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN—Cozy six-room house; garage; hardwood floors, kitchen range, wash tub, pipeless heater; near schools, stores, bus lines and churches; small cash payment, balance like rent. Holland House, Tillson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Double house, six rooms on side, all improvements; uptown; $9,000, terms. New six-room house, all improvements; $5,700, $1,200 cash. Also several small farms near Kingston. James E. Snead, 286 Wall street. Phone 1604.

FOR SALE—Seven-room house, built three years, all improvements; spacious grounds; few blocks from uptown, Wall street; bargain for immediate sale; also sacrifice house and furniture; leaving town. Apply 32 Janet street, Kingston.

FOR SALE—Six-room house and breakfast nook, oak floors, upstairs and down, chestnut trim, tile bath with set-in bath, hot water heat; one-car garage; lot 40 x 125; $7,200, good terms. Inquire Joe Len, Owner and Builder, 57 Washington avenue.

FOR SALE—Two-family house and store, improvements; good condition; $3,500. Inquire 76 Foxhall avenue. Phone 3171-W.

One Cent a Word

No Advertisement Less Than 25 Cents

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two-family house. 229 Catherine street. Come and make me an offer.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Bungalow. John A. Fischer, 331 Abeel street. Telephone 1288.

FOR SALE—New double house, Lounsberry Place, six rooms and bath each side, hardwood floors, hot water heat, built-in baths, gas and electricity; two-car garage; large lot; requires but small investment. J. Edward Conway, 293 Wall street, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—New cottage, all improvements; central location. John Duffner.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, all improvements; lot 50x100; price $5,100; A-1 good buy. Arthur S. Reynolds, 209 Washington avenue.

FOR SALE—Eleven-room house and outer building and farm, in good condition, with plenty of fruit, and also a good business location; price reasonable. Write Fabiano, R. 14, Box 122, Saugerties, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two-family brick house, good neighborhood, electricity, gas, toilet; extra lot; $4,500. Two-family house, Downs street, seven rooms and bath each side, all improvements; large lot; $6,800. Seven-room house, overlooking Hudson river, on West Chestnut street, all improvements; a real buy at $5,500. SAM N. MANN, REALTOR, 12 East Strand. Phones: 1258, 3140.

FOR SALE—House, all improvements; two-car garage; reasonable. Apply 204 O'Neil street.

FOR SALE—Eight-room house, furnished; plot 50x150; three miles from Kingston; more land if wanted; $2,700; near three bus lines; fruit. Address Box 20b, Kingston, R. F. D. 1.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, just completed, all modern improvements, hardwood floors, fire place; garage; beautifully situated; only a small cash payment required, balance like rent. J. T. Purcell, owner. Phone 2425-R.

FOR SALE—Six-room bungalow, all improvements; large lot; good location; $1,100. Six-room cottage, all improvements; $5,100. New six-room cottage, all improvements, and garage; good location uptown; $6,500. Two-family house, all improvements, with store, stock and fixtures; $9,200, good terms. I also have a number of good business properties for sale at a bargain. Arthur S. Reynolds, 209 Washington avenue. Phone 2547.

FOR SALE—In Port Ewen, six-room house, part improvements; A-1 good location; $4,400. Arthur S. Reynolds, 209 Washington avenue. Phone 2547.

FOR SALE—On Fair street, nine-room house, all improvements; garage and fruit; a bargain. Inquire Owner, E. J. Lake, 115 Fair street.

FOR SALE—Twelve-room house, all modern improvements. 19 Hone street.

FOR SALE—One six-room house, one four-family apartment, all improvements; centrally located. Four building lots. William S. Jackson, 41 Washington avenue.

FOR SALE—Two-family house, Pine street, two-car garage, hot water heat; $8,000. Seven-room semi-bungalow, extra large lot, garage; $1,000 cash required, full price $3,800. Six-room cottage, all improvements; $5,000, terms arranged. New six-room cottage, Josephine avenue, all improvements; now being used as three-room apartments; $6,700. Building lot near Washington avenue, 50x150 deep; bargain $800. FRANK S. HYATT, Real Estate, 281 Fair street. Phone 1545 or 2765.

FOR SALE—Houses, lumber, slabs, firewood, beaver boards, and other material used as scenery at the pageant and historical drama. Phone 1650. Farm Bureau, 74 John street.

FOR SALE—Beautiful two-family house, all improvements; reasonable terms. Inquire of owner, Louis Dutto, 42 Pine Grove avenue. Phone 2873.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, all improvements except heat, new painted; lot 50 x 100; extra lot 50x100; $4,000; central part of city; terms. Shatemuck Realty Co. Phone 1906.

USED CARS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Larrabee demonstrator, 1½ ton, bargain. W. P. Glass. 2818.

FOR SALE—Franklin touring car, mechanically perfect; must be sold; price very reasonable. Can be seen at Cavanaugh's Garage, Joy's Lane.

FOR SALE—Buick touring, 1923; Essex coach, 1926; Oakland Landau sedan, 1927 demonstrator, $1,000; easy terms. Parish's Garage, Broadway.

FOR SALE—Cadillac touring, Model 61. W. D. Ryan, 69 Main street.

FOR SALE—Paige Daytona roadster. W. D. Ryan, 69 Main street.

FOR SALE—Packard coupe. 207 Washington avenue.

FOR SALE—Essex coach, 1923, appearance like new; sacrifice quick sale. 77 Pearl street. Phone 1191-M.

FOR SALE—Seven-passenger Pierce Arrow car, in good condition; also kitchen range; at 416 Washington avenue.

FOR SALE—Graham Brothers and Dodge Brothers trucks, all models; Fords and Chevrolets from $50 to $350. J. R. Bennett, Dodge Motor Co., 36 St. James street. Time payments.

FOR SALE—Hupmobile coupe, perfect condition; new car guarantee; only $80 down and a few dollars a month. J. R. Bennett, Dodge Motor Co., 36 St. James street.

FOR SALE—Dodge sedan, late model, good as new with our new car guarantee; $190 down and small monthly payments; a real bargain. J. R. Bennett, Dodge Motor Co., 36 St. James street.

FOR SALE—Ford touring, very late 1926, like new; $50 down; don't miss this one. Dodge touring, $80 down, easy monthly payments, runs like a new car. Dodge sedan, a real automobile; $90 down, small monthly payments. J. R. Bennett, Dodge Motor Co., 36 St. James street.

FOR SALE—1926 Tudor sedan, cheap. Phone 633-F-2. 3 Snyder avenue.

FOR SALE—1925 four-passenger Master Six Buick coupe, mechanically perfect; price $500. E. Winkky, Rifton, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Indian motorcycle, Ford coupe, Paige Brougham, Maxwell touring. Germain-Morgan Motor Sales, 526 Broadway. Phone 3944.

FOR SALE—Cadillac No. 57 seven-passenger sedan; would make a fine truck. Apply C. P. Ashley Welding Works, Henry and Sterling streets.

FOR SALE—Dodge touring car with winter top, 1921, reasonable, first-class condition. Inquire 131 Franklin street, 1 to 6 p. m.

WANTED

WANTED—Six-room house, all improvements, with garage; centrally located. Phone 1891 or 551.

WANTED—Boarders. 24 Furnace street.

WANTED—Roomers. Phone 71-W.

WANTED—Rooms papered, complete, $8, paper furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joseph Terry, Jr., 121 Clinton avenue. Phone 803-R.

WANTED—Boarders. 112 Henry street.

WANTED — Cane-Rush-Porch-Chairs reseated. Van Keuren's Chair Shop, 16 Foxhall avenue. Phone 778.

WANTED—Antiques. Will spend $10,000 for any very old furniture, china, glassware, pewter, silver, lamps, mirrors, clocks, etc. Write P. O. Box 194, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Estimate on building to be moved. Inquire Central P. O. Box 390.

WANTED—Roomers and boarders, (gentlemen). 11 Hone street.

WANTED—House, or four or five-room flat, with all improvements, in the vicinity of Green street. Phone 252-R.

WANTED—Fur repairing and lining. Mrs. Gosselin, 143 Clinton avenue.

WANTED—Doc Smith's Garage—Storage, washing, repairing—280 Clinton avenue.

WANTED—Painting and papering. Jacobson, 38 Broadway. Phone 3228. Formerly 75 Cedar street.

WANTED—Furnished apartment, four or five rooms, ground floor, near Court House; give particulars. Box 16, St. Remy.

WANTED—Moving van going to New York and vicinity about September 15, wants whole or part load either way. S. Tompkins, 22 Clinton avenue. Phone 649.

One Cent a Word

No Advertisement Less Than 25 Cents.

WANTED

WANTED—Some one who loves children to care for a boy four and one half years old, for possibly two months; no objection to being a few miles outside Kingston. Please state terms. Address P. O. Box 137, Kingston, N. Y.

WANTED—Woman wants position as companion to elderly lady or light housework in small family or elderly couple; good reference. Address "Q. E.", Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED — Painting and paperhanging. George Bush, 25 Garden street. Phone 2937-W.

WANTED—Dressmaking. 30 Garden street. Phone 2937-W.

WANTED — Painting and paperhanging. Phone Curtis, 46-W.

WANTED—Roomers by the week. 65 West Union street.

WANTED—Painting at reasonable rates. Phone 1475-M.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Waitress, private family. Mrs. Charles A. Warren, 246 Clinton avenue. Telephone 3.

WANTED—Rollers and bunchmakers. Apply in person only. Kingston Cigar Co., 51 Broadway.

WANTED—Experienced cook, a waitress, second downstairs maid, country place; good home and good wages. "E. Y. W.", Uptown Freeman.

WANTED—Waitress. Sahler's Sanitarium.

WANTED—Cook for Columbia Restaurant. Apply in person.

WANTED—A woman to assist occasionally as waitress. Phone 152.

WANTED—Waitresses; $45 per month and maintenance. Apply Dr. MacDonald's House, Central Valley, N. Y. Telephone Highland Mills, 63.

WANTED—Girl for general housework and plain cooking; sleep home. 209 Washington avenue.

WANTED—Waitresses; $45 per month and maintenance. Apply Dr. MacDonald's House, Central Valley, N. Y. Telephone Highland Mills, 63.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, (part time). 111 Wurts street.

WANTED — Chambermaid and waitress. The Huntington.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 15 West O'Reilly street.

WANTED—Several women who do washing by hand. Box 176, Uptown Freeman.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON ALL OPERATIONS; ALSO HAVE A FEW OPENINGS ON EXAMINING. APPLY COLUMBIA SHIRT CO., O'NEIL STREET.

WANTED—Alteration lady for cloak and suit line. Apply Gold's, 322 Wall street.

WANTED—Waitress. Apply to Mrs. Robert R. Rodie, 83 Albany avenue. Phone 888.

WANTED—Waitress. The Aberdeen Inn, West Park, on Kingston Bus Line. Phone Esopus, 27-F-12.

WANTED—Woman to wash dishes and help with kitchen work. The Aberdeen Inn, West Park, on Kingston Bus Line. Phone Esopus, 27-F-12.

WANTED—Operators for dresses; experienced sewers on any line will do; we teach you how to do our work and we will pay you well. Apply at second floor, 21-23 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.

WANTED—Young woman to do chamber-work and wait on table; salary $50 a month, room and board. Write or telephone Atkin's Hotel, Hunter, N. Y. Telephone Hunter 7177.

WANTED — Millinery saleslady; only those experienced need apply. Paris Millinery Shop, 316 Wall street.

WANTED—Girl, between the age of 25 and 30, as a saleslady, also be able to typewrite. Banks & Roder, 272 Fair street.

WANTED—ACTIVE GIRL FOR WINDING DEPARTMENT. SEE MR. OLDHAM, U. S. LACE CURTAIN MILLS.

WANTED—Ladies to sell, our personal Christmas greeting cards; good commission; no money required; write for particulars. Simonds Press, 49 South avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Housekeeper for small family. Jacob Beatty, Stone Ridge.

WANTED—Experienced shirt pressers. F. Jacobson & Sons, Cornell street and Smith avenue.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Mrs. S. Oppenheimer, 129 Downs street.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Young man wanted. Apply G. R. Kinney Co., 306 Wall street.

WANTED—At once five men, 18 years or over, for year around position; steady employment; quick advancement; references required. Box 444, Uptown Freeman.

WANTED—Assistant dishwasher. McCabe's Restaurant.

WANTED—Rock breakers. Inquire at crusher, North Yard, William D. Ryan Co.

WANTED—Man to drive truck and deliver orders, also help in store; married man preferred. Address Box 90, Downtown Freeman.

WANTED—Kitchen man. Sahler's Sanitarium.

WANTED—Rollers and bunchmakers. Apply in person only. Kingston Cigar Co., 51 Broadway.

WANTED—Married farmer to work on farm; one who understands farm; steady work year round; good pay. Moreno, near Port Ewen Railroad Station.

WANTED—Experienced shirt pressers. F. Jacobson & Sons, Cornell street and Smith avenue.

WANTED—Big Ohio corporation seeks manager for unoccupied territory; $50 weekly commission; earnings start immediately; good for $5,000 yearly. We furnish everything, deliver and collect. Capital or experience unnecessary. Fyr-Fyter Co., 1496 Fyr-Fyter Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—Man to superintend this territory and hire agents for large company selling shrubs, roses, perennials, fruit and ornamental trees; pay weekly; steady position; no experience or investment necessary. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, New York.

WANTED—Cabinet makers and machine hands. Schilling Furniture Co.

TO LET

TO LET—Store, in uptown business section. Phone 581.

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, ON CROWN STREET, SUITABLE FOR OFFICES OR BUSINESS. APPLY VAN ROSS HOTEL.

FOR RENT—Typewriters, Underwood, L. C. Smith, Remington, etc. O'Reilly's, 530 Broadway and 38 John street.

TO LET—Store; 4 Hurley avenue. Inquire Harry Merritt.

TO LET—Three light housekeeping rooms. 52 Cedar street.

TO LET—Four nice rooms, with heat, furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Green, 13 Wilbur avenue.

FOR RENT—Four rooms, modern improvements. Inquire at 7 Wurts street. Rent $20 month.

TO LET—Seven rooms. 48 Cedar street.

TO LET—A desirable ten-room house, all improvements; Clinton avenue, near John street. Keys at Mrs. Bailey's, 308 Clinton avenue. This house is suitable for a dentist, physician, or a light business and a home.

TO LET—Seven-room house, downtown, all improvements. Phone 531.

TO LET—Upper floor Opera Lunch. 268 Fair street.

TO LET—Five-room apartment, heat furnished. 29 East Chester street.

TO LET—Four rooms, on Martin's Lane; $15; colored. Call A. H. Gildersleeve, 612 Broadway.

TO LET—Offices, uptown business section. Phone 581.

TO LET—Six-room flat, all improvements. Inquire of owner, Louis Dutto, 42 Pine Grove avenue.

FOR RENT—Six-room apartment, all improvements; Downs street; $45. Six-room apartment, all improvements; Maiden Lane; $50. FRANK S. HYATT, 281 Fair street. Phone 1545.

One Cent a Word

No Advertisement Less Than 25 Cents.

TO LET

FOR RENT—October 1, three-room and bath apartment, heat included. Phone 300-R, or 30 Fair street.

TO LET—Four rooms, improvements, 22 East Pierpont street. Inquire 17 Meadow street.

TO RENT—Three rooms. Inquire at 112 Lucas avenue.

TO LET—Five rooms. O'Reilly street. Phone 82.

TO LET—Five-room flat, all improvements; heat; 567 Albany avenue.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house with improvements; desirable location. Address Box E, Rondout Station, Kingston, N. Y.

TO LET—Garage, $3.50 month. 152 Hunter street.

TO LET—Six rooms, bath, range, gas; $25. Four rooms, toilet, gas; $22. Inquire on premises for Mrs. Hatter, or Andrew Neal, 54 Furnace street. Phone 364-J.

TO LET—Five rooms and bath, all improvements. 311 Broadway. Phone 3032.

TO LET—Five rooms and bath, heat, electric lights and gas. Phone 2511-J.

TO LET—Five-room flat; Derrenbacher street. Inquire Wm. D. Ryan.

TO LET—Four rooms, all improvements, heat furnished. 2 Wilbur avenue.

TO LET—A desirable ten-room house, all improvements; Clinton avenue, near John street. Keys at Mrs. Bailey's, 308 Clinton avenue. This house is suitable for a dentist, physician, or a light business and a home.

TO LET—Garage. 50 Grand street.

TO LET—Six rooms, one half of double house, improvements; centrally located, near trolley line; adults only. Address P. O. Box 261, Main P. O.

TO LET—Three rooms and kitchenette, heat and hot water furnished. 50 West Chestnut street. Phone 75-J. Call or phone after 7:30 p. m.

TO LET—Five rooms, Downs street, all improvements. Inquire Feldstein, 614 Broadway.

TO LET—Garage, suitable for a good mechanic, and also gasoline station; rent reasonable. Phone 201.

TO LET—Six-room house. 114 Washington avenue. Phone 1150.

TO LET—Five-room flat. Phone 2251. H. Clearwater.

TO LET—Five-room flat, all improvements except heat, first floor, on Downs street. Inquire 63 Stephan street.

TO LET—Five-room flat, part improvements. Inquire Rafalowsky, 550 Broadway.

TO LET—Four nice rooms with or without garage. Inquire 80 Hasbrouck avenue.

TO LET—Lower three-room large apartment; 53 North Front street. Apply at Kaplan Furniture Store, 66-68 North Front street.

TO LET—Beautiful seven-room house with all improvements; double garage and big garden; at 315 South Wall street. Phone 2271-M.

TO LET—Four rooms. 104 Abruyn street. Phone 676-R or 525.

TO LET—Desirable flat; 561 Broadway; from September 15. Phone 852-M.

TO LET—Six-room house, on Lawrence street. Phone 547. Brinnier & Carey.

TO LET—Apartment, three cozy rooms and bath, all improvements, furnished or unfurnished, private entrance and porch; no children; reasonable. 245 Broadway, corner West Chestnut street.

TO LET—Newly renovated apartment. Apply Greenwald's Store.

TO LET—Seven beautiful offices in the Newberry building, on Wall street; prices from $15 to $50 per month. James E. Snead, 286 Wall street. Phone 1604.

TO LET—Uptown, new six-room house, all improvements; $50 per month. James E. Snead, 286 Wall street.

TO LET—Four rooms and bath, porch, improvements; $25. 209 Greenkill avenue, corner Pine street.

TO LET—Rooms. 298 Clinton avenue.

TO LET—Store, good business location, corner Broadway and Foxhall avenue. Phone 331.

TO LET—Flat, corner Wall and Pearl streets. Inquire 66 Pearl street.

TO LET—Seven rooms. 105 Cedar street.

TO LET—Garage. 24 Second avenue.

TO LET—Flat, five or six rooms, good condition, all modern improvements. 79 Van Buren street.

TO LET—Large three-room apartment, bath, all improvements. 24 Abeel street. Phone 2759-M.

TO LET—October 1, five-room flat, all improvements; Wall street; adults only; $40. Phone 1996.

TO LET—Apartment; 142 Main street. Apply William R. Kraft, 791 Broadway.

TO LET—To small family, five rooms, Salem street, Port Ewen. Phone 3039-W.

TO LET—Nine-room cottage. Jessie Dunham, 2 Murphy street.

TO LET—Two apartments of three and four rooms facing Academy Park; ready September 15. Phone 1009-R.

TO LET—Modern four-room apartment at 56 Henry street. Apply to C. P. Ashley. Phone 3083-J.

TO LET—House and garage, on Lincoln street. Phone 903-W. George N. Cole.

TO LET—Modern building, consisting of store and nine rooms, all improvements. 66 Crown street. Phone 471-M.

TO LET—Attractive unfurnished apartments, modern improvements. 31 Green street.

TO LET—Flat, 200 Wall street, suitable for business or dwelling. Phone 517.

FURNISHED ROOMS

FURNISHED ROOMS—Two and three rooms, all improvements. 764 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS—For light housekeeping. 771 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Desirable furnished rooms. 180 Albany avenue. Phone 2154.

FURNISHED ROOMS—210 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Modern light housekeeping apartment; adults. 33 Hoffman street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—95 Clinton avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS—4 Smith avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS—121 Green street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—25 Henry street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—96 Green street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—The Willard, large room, hot-water; adults. 59 Green street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Kitchenette apartment. Call between 6 and 7 p. m. Telephone 495-W.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Fine room, with bath, in refined home; adults. 8 Pearl street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—20 Adams street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—84 Grand street.

FURNISHED ROOM—Large front room; private family. 738 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Two rooms and private bath, all modern conveniences. 231 Albany avenue. Phone 2287.

FURNISHED ROOMS—One large front room and kitchenette. Telephone 1928-M.

FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without housekeeping privileges; private home; quiet locality; breakfast if desired; heat, electric lights; garage. Phone 555-M. 154 Ten Broeck avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Apartment, private bath, all improvements. The Bryant.

FURNISHED ROOM—And kitchenette, all improvements. 27 Crown street.

FURNISHED ROOM—For rent. 22 Maiden Lane.

FURNISHED ROOM—Pleasant sunny room in uptown section, in private house; gentleman preferred or transients. Phone 1915-W. 167 Main street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—For light housekeeping. Call evenings. 69 Elmendorf street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Pleasant rooms, near Broadway. 24 West O'Reilly street. Phone 1284-J.

FURNISHED ROOMS—All improvements. Call evenings after 6 o'clock. 80 Green street.

FURNISHED ROOM—With home privilege, two blocks from High School, suitable for girl pupil. Address "High School", Downtown Freeman.

FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without light housekeeping privileges. 29 Franklin street. Phone 2912-J.

FURNISHED ROOMS—45 Green street.

Daughter Born to Japanese Empress

General Rejoicing Over News That Empress Nagako Had Become a Mother for Second Time—Will Name Child September 16.

Tokyo, Sept. 10 (AP).—Japan's celebration of the happy event at the Imperial Palace was tempered today by a feeling of some disappointment because the wee arrival was a princess and not a prince.

Nevertheless there was general rejoicing when the news that the young Empress Nagako had become a mother for the second time was made known early this morning by the traditional booming of cannon, and broadcast by radio. Bands played and flags were displayed everywhere.

Both mother and child were reported as "doing well" and the infant's weight was announced as 3,300 grammes, or about 7¼ pounds.

The first ceremonial, a few hours after the arrival of the princess, consisted in presentation to the infant of an imperial sword, 9½ inches long, together with a purple Japanese skirt. The next ceremony, that of naming her, will be held about September 16.

The name is chosen by the emperor, who communicates it to the priests at the imperial sanctuary in the palace. These in turn report it to the imperial ancestors. The announcement to the public is made by the household minister.

The new arrival is the princess's second daughter, the first being born December 6, 1925.

Coolidge Will Dedicate Library

On board President Coolidge's Special, en route to Washington, Sept. 10 (AP).—With the lusty farewell of the Black Hills a pleasant memory, President Coolidge sped across South Dakota today on his way to Brookings, S. D., to dedicate the Lincoln Memorial Library at the State Agricultural College.

His address, the only one of a formal nature of the return trip was to be made in front of the library on the State College campus this morning. By coincidence, both this speech and the one at Hammond, Ind., on the way west, were dedicatory, he having spoken at Hammond at the dedication of the Wicker Memorial Park.

"MISS ILLINOIS" CHOSEN "MISS AMERICA OF 1927"

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 10 (AP).—A blue-eyed, unbobbed high school girl of 16 today reigned as queen of American beauties with the title of "Miss America of 1927".

From a field of aspirants, who represented 37 states in the annual Atlantic City pageant, Miss Lois de Lander of Joliet, Ill., who was entered as "Miss Illinois", was chosen to succeed Miss Norma Smallwood, brunette, from Tulsa, Okla., who had held the throne as "Miss America of 1926".

The new "Miss America" is a slender miss of 120 pounds. Her hair is light brown and her complexion extremely fair. She is 5 feet 4½ inches in height.

Children of Mary Outing.

The Children of Mary Sodality of St. Mary's Church will hold a bus ride to Camp Wapanachki, Mt. Tremper, Sunday. Busses will leave the school corner at 10 a. m. and it is expected that they will be filled with members who are promised an enjoyable time. All who have not made reservations but expect to attend are asked to call Miss Marion Feeney, 1330 or Miss Kathryn Loyd, 1563-W.

One Cent a Word

No Advertisement Less Than 25 Cents.

MISCELLANEOUS

FURNITURE Storage; best in city. Apply H. P. Carr. Phone 2358.

LOST

LOST—Police dog, brown with black, name Wolf. Reward. Max Jacobson, 32 Broadway.

LOST—On August 17, lady's gold bracelet. G. L. Simons, Port Ewen, N. Y.

LOST—Large sum of money, in yard or store of 97 Abeel street. Reward. Return to Downtown Freeman.

LOST—Child's green sweater at Driving Park Thursday. Phone 118-J.

LOST—Leather key container with keys. Return 103 Clinton avenue, or phone 202-W.

LOST—Girl's black patent leather pumps with buckle, on Labor Day. Please write to Dr. Kowalsky, 2010 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

LOST—Two wire wheels, two tires 32x4½. Reward for return. Charles H. Bunn, Ulster Park, N. Y.

LOST—Black and white Hound. Reward. John Watzka, R. F. D. 4, Box 5½.

LOST—Pocketbook, in Kresge store. Party is known. Return to address in pocketbook and no questions asked. Phone 105.

POSITION WANTED

POSITION WANTED—A good reliable fireman wishes a position; good references. Box 45, Glasco, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED—As cashier, manager or assistant in hotel or restaurant; experience and references guaranteed. Box 703, Downtown Freeman.

POSITION WANTED—By man, American, cripple, age 40, some clerical or other light work; experienced in general office work, tracing and blue printing; operate an auto. Write S. Grunstra, Olive Bridge, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED—Watchman or caretaker desires a steady position. Box 179, Freeman, Uptown Office.

POSITION WANTED—Desires position as caretaker near Kingston, N. Y.; middle aged, married, no children; salary of small consideration; comfortable living quarters desirous; reference to ability and character. Box 180, Uptown Freeman.

POSITION WANTED—German lady wishes position as cook. Mrs. Hilda Firmbach, West Hurley.

POSITION WANTED—Housework, woman with boy 11, capable and reliable, American; reference. Write Box 182, Uptown Freeman.

Great Storm of Protest Against Overseas Trips

Results in Abandonment of at Least Two More Projected Hops and Prospects of a Presidential Investigation.

New York, Sept. 10 (AP).—An intensified storm of protest against transatlantic flying left in its wake today the virtual abandonment of at least two more projected overseas hops, and prospects of a presidential investigation to make the adventure safer.

The navy department openly displayed its opposition of transoceanic flights at this time by withdrawing the leave of two officers planning a flight. President Coolidge voiced concern over the recent disasters and planned an investigation. Two cities withdrew $25,000 prizes for transatlantic victors. Friends and relatives of three men planning long over water hops, appealed to the fliers to abandon their intentions.

Meanwhile a fruitless search went on for the American monoplane Old Glory and the Canadian monoplane Sir John Carling, long missing in attempted flights eastward over the Atlantic.

Abandonment of the projected Windsor to Windsor flight of the Canadian plane Royal Windsor and the Paris flight of Captain Rene Fonck appeared almost a certainty.

Captain Fonck in New York said his projected flight to Paris probably would be abandoned for this year after the navy department revoked the leaves of absence granted Lieutenant Lawrence Curtin and Ensign Stephen V. Edwards, navigator and radio operator, respectively, on the proposed jump.

Awaits Favorable Weather.

Meanwhile the Royal Windsor was at Harbor Grace, N. F., awaiting favorable weather to join the coastal steamer Kyle in the north Atlantic search for Old Glory and the Sir John Carling. The Kyle was chartered by the New York Daily Mirror, owned by William Randolph Hearst, sponsor of the Old Glory flight. The American government last night asked the Canadian government to assist in the search for Old Glory.

A request for ships to patrol the route mapped out by William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee for their journey from the Orient across the Pacific on their round the world flight in the Pride of Detroit, was refused by Acting Navy Secretary Robinson, who said no ships were available.

The Detroit board of commerce cabled Brock and Schlee urging them to abandon their transpacific flight.

Coolidge Will Investigate.

President Coolidge at Rapid City let it be known that while he intends to investigate transoceanic flying circumstances with the hope of establishing greater certainty, he can hardly see a government board being willing to take the responsibility for any transatlantic flights.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and the aviation committee of the Philadelphia chamber of commerce and the Boston airport withdrew offers of $25,000 prizes for the first planes reaching those places on flights from Europe.

The Westminster Gazette, backer of the proposed transatlantic flight of Captain Frank T. Courtney, British aviator, released him from any obligation to make the trip. Courtney at Corunna, Spain, where he was forced down a short time ago, said he was considering abandonment of his plans in view of continued adverse weather conditions.

Mrs. Charles A. Levine in New York wired her husband to give up his attempt to return by air over the ocean in the Bellenca monoplane Columbia with Captain Hinchcliffe. "Implore you to make no attempt to fly home," her cablegram said "Use boat."

CHARLES H. DE LA VERGNE ELECTED BANK TREASURER

At a meeting of the officials of the Kingston Savings Bank held Friday, September 9, the regular quarterly dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Charles H. De la Vergne, assistant treasurer, was elected treasurer to succeed the late Charles Tappen. Harry S. Ensign was elected assistant treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. De la Vargne to treasurer.

Careless Letter Writers

Post office employees in congress may be pardoned if their estimate of the public's intelligence is somewhat low. Letters still come addressed to Mark Hanna and Boise Penrose, former senators and now dead several years. Uncle Joe Cannon's mail is quite heavy yet. Senators and members of the house are mixed up indiscriminately by letter writers. So many letters are received for members of state legislatures who should have been addressed at their state capitals that a membership roll of all legislatures is kept on hand for assistance in forwarding such mail to the proper address. Why are letter writers so careless?—Exchange.

Selected Big One

Albert, age six, was very fond of squeezing tooth paste from the tube. His mother warned him not to take too much. One morning he said: "How much may I take, mother?"

"Oh, a little," she replied, "about as big as a bean."

Then Albert pinched the tube and out shot the paste.

"Oh, oh!" exclaimed his mother. "Not so much. I said as big as a bean."

"Yes," said Albert, "this is a string bean."—Youth's Companion.

Rehearsals for Kiwanis Kapers

Best Amateur Talent of Kingston Has Been Secured—Those Who Will Appear in the Stellar Roles.

Friday evening's rehearsal for Kiwanis Kapers revealed the fact that, under the general oversight of Chairman Clarence Rowland, the talent committee in which Paul Zucca, Harry Lazarus and Julius Gifford have done splendid work, the best amateur talent of Kingston has been corraled to aid the Kiwanians in the big musical show to be given at the Broadway Theatre on September 19, 20 and 21. While the staid and sober Kiwanians, all of whom are of maturer years, are being whipped into shape for whatever part they are to have in the cast, a younger element of Kingston's citizenship has also been rounded up. At this third rehearsal a group of young men and girls were lined up before the versatile and magnetic director, Charles L. Adams, and as he put them through the paces of an act it was a sight to gladden the heart of every Kiwanian. There was youth, beauty and life.

A bathing beauty contest will be staged on Monday evening. The audience will be called upon to assist the judges in the awarding of a loving cup to the young lady who will be selected to be Miss Kingston. A glance at the group of participants in Kiwanis Kapers and a stroll along Broadway or Wall street any holiday is convincing evidence that this city has its meed of youthful beauty.

A second feature that will arouse interest is a fashion parade. So far an element of mystery surrounds this number and while no definite information as to the character of the number is obtainable, enough has leaked out to justify calling it in terms of vaudeville, a knockout.

While not complete, the stellar roles will be taken by the Messrs. Purcell, Carey, Van Bramer, Zucca, Dumm, Rowland, Crispell, Service and Lazarus, and the Misses Cashin, Cowley, Messinger, McLaughlin, McEntee and McLaughlin.

Seven to One

A cow must assimilate 700 pounds of corn to supply the lime in 100 pounds of milk.

WANTED!
Experienced
Sleevers & Fellers.
F. Jacobson & Sons
Cornell & Smith Ave.

REWARD!
$100 Reward Will be Offered for the recovery of the body of H. R. Thomas, drowned near Rondout Yacht Club, Monday Night, September 5th.
Kindly Notify Chief of Police at Kingston, N. Y.

NEWLY RENOVATED APARTMENT
For Occupancy SEPT. 1st.
Apply
GREENWALD'S SHOE STORE.
Phone 816.

ROSSMORE HOTEL
ROAST CHICKEN SUPPER
Saturday, Sept. 10, $1.00
Steaks and Chops at all hours.

TIME TABLE OF

ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R.

Effective June 26, 1927
Eastern Standard Time

Trains are due to leave this city as follows:
Kingston Point †1:25 p. m.
Rondout Station †5:30 a. m.; s6:10 a. m.
Union Station †6:20 a. m.; s6:39 a. m.; †2:00 p. m.

Trains are due to arrive as follows:
Union Station †10:40 a. m. *4:20 p. m.
Rondout Station †11:00 a. m.
Kingston Point †11:05 a. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. sSunday only.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, or bids, will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, at the Court House, Kingston, N. Y., until Friday, September 16, 1927, at 12 o'clock Noon Daylight Saving Time, for the following:—

A yearly contract for the delivery of about fifty thousand (50,000) gallons of fuel oil of 25 Baume or lighter.

Delivery of oil to be made as required in the City of Kingston, N. Y., at the tank in the Court House yard, and at the tank at the County Clerk's building on Fair Street.

All bids to be made at price per gallon.

The contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder; and upon notification by the undersigned of acceptance of bid a formal contract to be executed.

Payment for oil to be made within ten days after delivery of same as required, and upon presentation of delivery slips together with bill.

All bids to be sealed and marked "Bid for Fuel Oil".

The Auditors reserve the right to accept or reject any and all bids.

Dated, Kingston, N. Y., September 8, 1927.

JAMES L. ROWE.
LUTHER DUSINBERRE.
JOSEPH F. SCOTT.
County Auditors.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1927.

Sun rises, 5:32; sets 6:29.
Weather clear.

The Temperature.

The lowest point registered by The Freeman thermometer last night was 56 degrees. The highest point reached up until noon today was 74 degrees.

Weather Forecast.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Eastern New York: Mostly cloudy with local showers this tonight or Sunday; warmer in south portion tonight; cooler in interior Sunday; moderate south shifting to west and northwest winds.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Chiropodist—Manfred Brobers, 65 St. James St., cor. Clinton Ave. Phone 764. Hours—9 to 5. Lady assistant.

CHAS. EDWARDS, Chiropractor, 297 Washington avenue. Daily 2-5 and 7-8 p. m. 'Phone 1621-M

JOHN E. KELLY, Graduate Chiropodist, 256 Wall St. Tel. 420.

THE CADY DENTAL OFFICE
Specializes in bridge work, plate work and painless extraction

STORAGE WAREHOUSE.
Local and distant moving. Packing, shipping, piano hoisting. Motor service to New York. FRED W. PHILIPS, 11 Progress street, near Cornell.

Violin Studio.
Instructions by term or lesson. 49 Green street. Tel. 2668-J. Jacob Mollott.

Ship your freight by way of the Central Hudson Lines to all points in the Hudson Valley. Daily express service freight rates. Phone 156. Central Hudson SB. Co.

The Daily Freeman is on sale at the following stands of the Schultz News Agency in New York city:
Forty-second street and 6th avenue (southeast corner, at entrance to Bryant Park).
Forty-seventh street and Broadway, (southeast corner opposite Palace Theatre).
Forty-second street and Park avenue (opposite Grand Central Depot).
Thirty-third street and Broadway, (northeast corner opposite Gimbel Bros.).

COLONIAL TRUCKING CO.
Piano hoisting, dump trucks, moving and hauling. 607 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y. Phone 757.

FURNITURE MOVING.
Local and long distance. New York trips regular. Padded van. Goods insured while in transit. Kingston Transfer Co., 769 Broadway.

Bundy & Thiel, general trucking, light and heavy. Local and distant. 'Phone 3067.

PETER C. OSTERHOUDT & SON, contractors, builders and jobbers, 80 Lucas avenue. 'Phone 624-R.

R. A. Markle, 22 Flatbush avenue. Painter and Decorator. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 2276-R.

Cabinetmaker, furniture repairing, repolishing. Antiques restored. H. Rovig, 81 North Front street.

E. D. CUSACK,
PLUMBING AND HEATING.
'Phone 371-J. 199 Main street.

When it's trucking, local or long distance, call 885. FINN'S Baggage Express, 31 Clifton avenue.

METAL CEILINGS.
Geo. W. Parish & Son. Phone 691. RUGS CLEANED; SHAMPOOED.

MOVING, TRUCKING, EXPRESS.
Local and long distance. Masten & Strubel, 742 Broadway. 'Phone 2212-M.

TRUCKING, MOVING, EXPRESS—Amell Brothers, 27 O'Neil street, Kingston. 'Phone 2675.

V. BURGEVIN HYATT
Carpenter, contractor, jobbing. All kinds of alterations. 1272-W.

MADAME WILLIAMS, fashionable dressmaking, also remodeling of all kind. 156 St. James street.

SPECIAL SALE ON.
"Kingston Maid House Dresses." factory mill ends and remnants. David Weil, 16 Broadway.

DU PONT TONTINE
THE WASHABLE WINDOW SHADE
STOCK & CORDTS
Exclusive Agents

Purchase Radios.

Marion Sheely of Lake Mohonk, Oliver Van Steenburgh, Thomas Crosby and Ralph Erena of this city have just purchased Kolster Radios of Lyons & Weeks, Inc.

First Sun Dial

The Chaldeans are believed to have been the first people to use the sun dial as a means of telling time.

BUSINESS NOTICES

FOR THE CHILDREN.
MISS COSTELLO'S
KINDERGARTEN
Will open Sept. 12, 301 Washington Ave., Kingston, N. Y. Phone 259-W. Write or phone for personal interview.

Jennie R. Hildebrandt, Teacher of Piano, Member of the John M. Williams Music Teachers' Association. Studio 155 Clinton avenue. Tel. 1772-J.

For Painting and Paperhanging phone 3298, Jacobson, 58 Broadway. Formerly at 75 Cedar street.

The State Window Cleaning Co., 35 Brook street, Kingston, N. Y. We clean everything under the sun. Phone 2156-M.

EDNA MERRIHEW
Teacher of Piano and Accompanist, 285 Wall street. Phone 489.

Last three trips, steamer Homer Ramsdell to New York city and return, $1.65. September 11th, 18th, and 25th. From Ferry street, 7 a. m. Music, etc.

W. Whiting Fredenburgh, instructor of Piano, Organ and Voice, will resume teaching Monday, September 12th. Residence-Studio, 142 Clinton ave., Kingston, New York.

ASENATH HAYES
Teacher of Voice and Piano. Studio, 20 Green Street. Phone 527-J.

Robert A. Dann, up-to-date Painter and Paper Hanger, 92 Hurley avenue. Phone 2542.

STORK BROS., TAXI SERVICE. Day or night. 'Phone 2100.

Light moving and trucking. Beckwith, 35 Jansen avenue, or phone 1041-M.

JOSEPH F. PFROMMER,
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning. 73 Brewster St. Tel. 62-R. "Satisfactory repair work a specialty."

WILLIAM H. RIESER
MUSIC STUDIO, 69 West Chester street. Classes in music now resumed. New pupils please apply by mail or phone.

WALTER J. KIDD, Jr.
Graduate of the Gullmant Organ School, New York city, pupil of Leon Sampaix, director of the Piano Department at the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, Instructor of Piano, Organ, Theory. Resident studio 163 Boulevard. Phone 2909.

WHY Lie Awake at Night? Drink "CHEV," the health coffee; order from your grocer or phone 764.

W. J. RAND
Teacher of Piano and Singing, 21 Van Deusen street. Tel. 1805-W.

VAN ETTEN'S TAXI SERVICE.
Day or night service. Special cars for funerals. 'Phone 1076.

General Trucking, Machinery moved, closed vans for furniture. Packing and driving done personally. Goods insured while in transit. New York trips weekly. S. Tompkins, 32-36 Clinton avenue. 'Phone 649.

Rabbi Rose On Haym Solomon

Tribute to Great Hebrew of Revolutionary War Days, Friend of Washington and Jefferson, Who Gave All for His Country.

The Rev. Dr. Morris Rose, rabbi of Temple Emanuel, spoke Friday night as follows:

The pride of our great republic lies not in our extraordinary wealth and financial strength but in the power wielded by our institutions which embody the fundamental principles of our Revolution. Among the outstanding ideals which inspired the patriots of 150 years ago was that of justice and it is the love of justice which we will appeal to this evening. What would be more just than to pay tribute "to one of the most remarkable men of the Revolutionary period", as Governor McCall of Massachusetts calls Haym Solomon, who not only risked his life when sentenced by the British to die as Washington's spy but also gave freely to the leading men such as Jefferson, Robert Morris, Franklin and Madison as well as to the Revolutionary army. He never asked for compensation nor for the payment of our debt to him, but preferred to die in poverty.

It is not because we request Congress to pay its obligation in terms of money that we remember the Haym Solomon this evening when our state is celebrating its sesquicentennial of adoption of the Revolutionary ideals but we do feel that in gratitude to his incalculable services to our nation we should pay honor to him as an example of self sacrifice and self giving.

Now that the state celebrates its sesquicentennial it is a fitting occasion to remind our citizens of a debt which is due to a great patriot of our state who arrived as immigrant in New York city and conducted his business there until he was compelled to leave for Philadelphia, who helped make possible our republic to cast off the rule of Britain. It should be considered a great honor and privilege on the part of all our citizens regardless of race and color to contribute freely to the establishment of a monument which will glorify the ideals for which Solomon lived and died.

Rabbi Rose then offered the following prayer to which the entire congregation rose and stood in respectful attention:

Our God, who are full of compassion, who dwellest on high and beholdest all things that are in heaven and on earth, we invoke thy holy name and praise thee for thy wondrous providence.

Thou turnest the cry of grief into the voice of gratitude and the bitterness of bereavement into the sweetness of memory. We who are gathered in solemn worship of thee this evening in the Temple of the Emanuel Congregation at the occasion of the sesquicentennial of our state remember before thee in this house of worship the name of Haym Solomon—philanthropist and patriot, who as a citizen of this state gave his life to the cause of the American nation and the people of this state. We thank thee for all the benefits thou hast showered upon him which enabled him to be of service to our nation while striving for its freedom. Grant him, we pray thee perfect rest beneath the sheltering wings of thy loving presence. Amen.

Services were closed with the singing of "America".

One of the punishments of living in town is having to eat stale butter.

Old Roman Fountain Credited to Domitian

Rome has the reputation of being the city which possesses the largest number of artistic and monumental fountains, which all help to give her a most attractive aspect. But certainly very few people in Rome, writes a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, could tell you which is the oldest of all, and guides often miss pointing it out to the tourists and other foreign visitors.

At the foot of the road leading to the Coliseum there lies the so-called Meta Sudans, a fountain whose name is probably derived from its conical shape, similar to the "meuze" of the circus. The fountain is believed to have been erected or embellished by the Emperor Domitian, and it was reproduced on the special medal struck on the occasion of the formal opening of the Coliseum. The water issued from numerous small holes in a bronze globe at the top and fell in a veil into a large circular basin, lined throughout with marble. This fountain is mentioned by the philosopher Seneca in one of his epistles, when he complains of the noise which was made by a showman who blew his trumpet close to the fountain.

Wife Shot With Gun That "Wasn't Loaded"

San Francisco, Calif.—"Well, it's all cleaned now," remarked Robert C. Wilchar, as he walked into the living room of his home twirling a small automatic pistol in his hands.

Almost instantaneously there was a report from the gun and a shrill scream from Mrs. Robert C. Wilchar, thirty, who had been sitting on the floor reading the papers.

A bullet struck Mrs. Wilchar's left foot, entering the large toe and passing successively through three other toes and slightly grazing the little toe. Mrs. Wilchar was taken to the Park Emergency hospital in an ambulance and her injuries were dressed.

Wilchar, a manufacturing jeweler, had been cleaning the pistol in another part of the house. He thought he had removed all of the cartridges from the clips and that the gun was unloaded.

Hobo Pulls Youth From Under Train; Saves Life

Gary, Ind.—Pulled from beneath a moving freight train by a hobo after the engine and several cars had passed over his body, sixteen-year-old Walter Obrenski is recovering in a Gary hospital from the effects of an amputated leg and body injuries.

The youth was run down the other day unknown to those in charge of the engine. Harry Daniels, of Birmingham, Ala., bound for nowhere, saw the accident from a hobo "jungle" beside the tracks and rushed to the boy's help, applying first aid, which stopped the flow of blood until the victim was transferred to the hospital here. Bringing the boy here, Daniels reported the accident to the police, who took up a collection and sent him on his way.

Highest Mountains?

Colorado is the most mountainous state with 42 of the 55 highest peaks in the country.

Pigeon-Toed Policy

Sometimes the man who puts his foot down steps on his own toes.—Farm and Fireside.

Three Children Injured Friday

One Knocked Down by Automobile—Boy Riding a Bicycle Struck by Automobile — Three Year Old Child Cut in Auto Crash.

Three traffic accidents, in which as many children were injured, were reported to the police department on Friday. None of the children, however, were seriously injured.

Mary Stout, 5 years old, of 337 Hasbrouck avenue, while playing near her home, ran in front of an automobile driven by Charles F. Perkins of Brooklyn, according to Mr. Perkins's report, and was knocked down. She was rushed to the Benedictine Hospital, where it was found she was bruised about the head but not seriously hurt.

Reginald Leware of 12 Tietjen avenue reported that while driving on O'Neil street his auto had struck a bicycle ridden by Hollis Burhans, a young boy residing at 130 Smith avenue. The boy was not injured, it was stated.

Friday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock a Ford car driven by William P. Langschultz of North Bergen, N. J., and a Chrysler car driven by Henry R. Jordan of Jersey City came together on Broadway at St. James street. A three year old son of Langschultz was cut on the head and both cars were somewhat damaged.

BURTON CASTLE WILL DIRECT LEGION DRUM CORPS

Several members of the American Legion drum corps met in the Memorial building on Friday evening for the purpose of getting organized. The meeting was presided over by Morton Finch and the following officers were elected: Drum major and director, Burton Castle; business manager, Morton Finch; secretary, Eugene Cornwell; treasurer, Lester Elmendorf. A communication was read which stated the instruments had been shipped and are expected any day. A sergeant to be in charge of each set of instruments will be appointed later. The boys are very enthusiastic about the corps and expect to work hard to make it a success. The next meeting will be held after the instruments have been received, which will probably be some night next week. Assignment of instruments will no doubt take place at the next meeting of the corps.

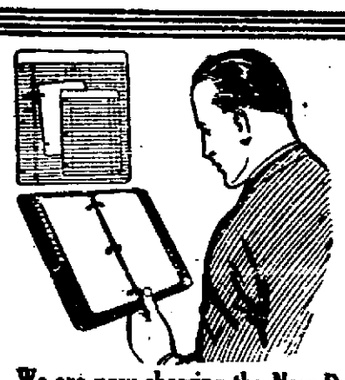
The Only Way

The only way in which one human being can properly attempt to influence another is by encouraging him to think for himself instead of endeavoring to instill ready-made opinions into his head.—Sir Leslie Stephen.

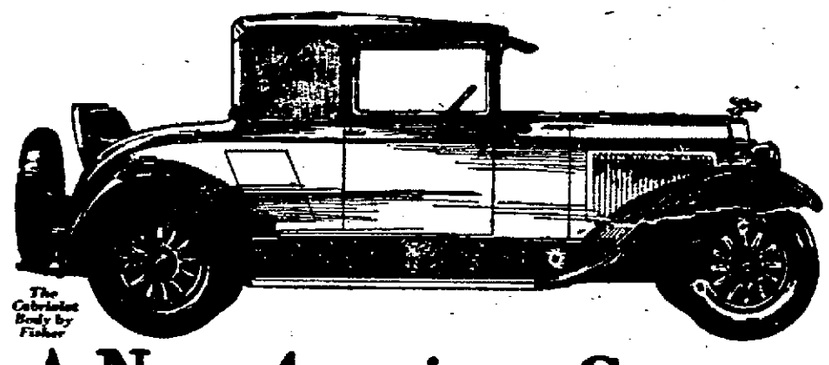
FREE FREE
One dollar's worth of products free with every five dollar purchase or fifty cents' worth of products free with every three dollar purchase, on all Rawleigh's pure food products, extracts and flavors, spices, cough and cold medicine, liniment, salves and ointments, laxatives and tonics, toilet articles, etc.; every article fresh and pure; lowest prices; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Delivered any time, any place, city or country. Write to
HENRY GEERZ,
120 Boulevard, Kingston, or Phone 672-R before 9 a. m. or between 6 and 7 p. m.

STEAP WATCHES
New Fall Designs in GRUEN, HAMILTON, ELGIN and WENYO MAKES.
C. V. L. PITTS & SONS,
Kingston's Leading Jewelers,
314 WALL ST.

A DAZZLING DISPLAY
of the kind of jewelry you like to think about. Rings for all occasions and for every kind of wear. Gifts that will make you long remembered; jewelry that you will be proud to own. Let us show you our stock.
OPPENHEIMER BROS., Inc.
Near W. S. R. R. Crossing.


STANDARD OFFICE SUPPLIES
Typewriting and Carbon Papers
Remington, Underwood and Corona TYPEWRITERS
We are now showing the New Dalton Adding Machine.
Priced at $100.00
Blank Books and Columnar Journals in large variety and sizes.
E. WINTER'S SONS, Inc.
MUSIC AND STATIONERY STORE.
326 WALL ST. Opp. Reade's Theatre.

Monogram
Bridge Playing Cards
Gold Edge, Linen Finish, Packed in Telescope Cases.
Three Initials on cards for
$1.75 per deck
These cards make a most unique gift—the personal touch of one's own initials is very pleasing to everyone.
Forsyth & Davis, Inc.
32 MAIN STREET. TELEPHONE 1234.
"Where Quality and Economy Meet."


The Cabriolet Body by Fisher
A New *American* Car For *All-America*
No need of wasting a lot of words. No need taking a lot of time. Your eyes alone will tell you it's the new American car for all America.
★ ★ ★
Length, grace and lowness in the new body creations by Fisher. A fashionable air of fleetness—an environment of luxury and richness. Distinction on the boulevard. Mastery on the road.
★ ★ ★
No magic, of course—and no untried engineering innovations. Just a big brute of an engine that laughs at hard work. A longer, stronger chassis. And months of testing at the General Motors Proving Ground.
Come in and talk to us. Then you'll know why all America is saying, "That's the car!"
NEW LOWER PRICES
2-DOOR SEDAN $1045
Landau Coupe - $1045 Cabriolet - $1145
Sport Roadster - $1075 4-Door Sedan - $1145
Landau Sedan - $1265
The New and Finer Pontiac Six, $745 to $928. Pontiac Six De Luxe Roadster, $845 to $870. All prices at factory. Delivered prices include minimum handling charges. Easy to pay on the General Motors Time Payment Plan.
Forsyth & Davis Motor Co., Inc.
113 GREEN STREET, KINGSTON, N. Y.
PHONE 2199.
OAKLAND ALL-AMERICAN SIX
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

FROZEN FLAME
THE diamond is, in reality, frozen flame—an achievement in nature's subtle chemistry. To understand the diamond is to love and cherish it. To possess a diamond is an ambition you may gratify at a modest outlay in our store.
Convenient Terms May Be Arranged.
Cordially yours,
Safford & Scudder
Golden Rule Jewelers.
"The House of Lucky Wedding Rings."
310 WALL ST., KINGSTON, N. Y.

JACOB ORKOFF
UNION AND CHAMBERS STREETS, DOWNTOWN.
Alterations Being Completed. We Announce
Grand Opening on Saturday
The Store with the right goods at the right price and quality. Having received a complete stock of merchandise, We are offering a full line of fancy Delicatessen as: Smoked Fish, Home Made Dill Pickles and Black Olives.
IN THE DAIRY LINE SWEET BUTTER CREAM & CHEESE.
IN GROCERIES
We offer the best brands of Coffee, Canned Vegetables, Preserves and Dried Fruits.
Daily—Fresh Vegetables
Potatoes, pk. 38c
Onions, 3 lbs. 10c
Sweet Potatoes, lb. 4c
Carrots, lb. 3c
Sugar, lb. 6½c
Rice, 2 lbs. 15c
Fancy Lima Beans, 3 lbs. 25c
Fresh Eggs, doz. 39c
Also Tomatoes, Peppers, Celery, Lettuce, Cabbage, etc.
Always Fresh Rye and Wheat Bread
Canned Corn and Peas, 2 cans for 25c
Cloverbloom Butter, lb. .. 49c
Fancy Blended Fresh Roasted Coffee, lb. .. 30-35-40c
High Score Butter, lb. .. 45c
Domestic Sardines, can .. 5c
Tomato Sardines, can .. 14c
Assorted Pkg. Crackers, 6 for 25c
Also a full line of Loose Crackers.
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE WITH PRICE AND QUALITY